Supporting Information for

A Selective Turn-On Fluorescence Strategy for the Detection of 5-Hydroxymethyl-2'-deoxycytidine

Shengyong Yan,^{a‡} Xiaowei Xu,^{a‡} Pu Guo,^a Jianlin Hu,^a Changcheng Wang,^a Rong Huang,^a Xiaocheng Weng,^a Yuhao Du^a and Xiang Zhou^{ab}*

College of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences, Key Laboratory of Biomedical Polymers of Ministry of Education, State Key Laboratory of Virology, Wuhan University, Hubei, Wuhan, 430072, P. R. of China, Corresponding Author Email Address: <u>xzhou@whu.edu.cn</u>

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Materials, methods and instruments

N, *N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), ammonium acetate, glacial acetic acid, paraformaldeyde, isopropanol were bought from SCRC (Shanghai, China). All the other compounds and reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Mercury 300 and 400 spectrometers, respectively. HRMS were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics, Inc. APEXIII 7.0 TESLA FTMS and Varian ProMALDI. Fluorescence emission spectra were collected on PerkinElmer LS 55. UV-Vis absorption spectra were collected on SHIMADZU UV-2550. Quartz cuvettes with 400µL volume were used for emission measurements. Unless otherwise specified, all spectra were taken at room temperature. Fluorescence quantum yields were determined by standard methods, using quinine sulfate ($\Phi = 0.56$) in 100mM H₂SO₄ as standard.

Visualization Assay

The concentrations of compounds **1e**, **1f**, **2e** and **2f** were 10μ M in wate. The picture was taken under UV irradiation by a canon camera.

General procedure for the synthesis of hmC and Compounds 2a-2f

Compound **1e** was prepared by the literature method^[1].</sup>



Compound **1f** was prepared by the literature method^[2].





Compound **hmC** was prepared by the literature method^[3].</sup>

Synthesis of other compounds is described below.



Compound 2a:



Benzaldehyde (compound **1a**, 212 mg, 2 mmol, 2 eq.) was added to a solution of **hmC** (257 mg, 1 mmol, 1eq.) in the mixture of isopropanol (2mL) and DMF (1mL). Then, a drop of acetic acid was added and the solution was stirred at 50°C for 24 hours. Next, the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by silica gel column chromatography (DCM/MeOH, 5:1, v/v) to afford the product as a white solid (120 mg, 0.35 mmol). Yield 35%.

¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz) δ (ppm) 7.73 (s, 1 H), 7.42(s, 5 H), 6.19 (br, 1 H), 5.89 (s, 1 H), 5.22 (s, 1 H), 4.97 (br, 1 H), 4.62-4.50 (m, 2 H), 4.20 (s, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 1 H), 3.56 (s, 2 H), 2.11 (br, 1 H), 1.99 (br, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 100 MHz) δ : 160.4, 155.1, 138.7, 135.9, 129.7, 129.0, 127.7, 100.0, 87.8, 85.4, 85.3, 70.9, 61.9; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₃O₅ [M+H]⁺: 346.1406; found: 346.1398.

Compound 2b:



The preparative procedure was the same as for compound **2a** except that 4-anisaldehyde (compound **1b**) was the benzaldehyde derivative used. Yield 30%.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) 7.72 (s, 1 H), 7.34 (d, 2 H, *J*=8.1 Hz), 6.96 (d, 2 H, *J*=8.1 Hz), 6.19 (br, 1 H), 5.83 (s, 1 H), 5.22 (d,1 H, *J*=3 Hz), 4.97 (br, 1 H), 4.60-4.53 (m, 2 H), 4.20 (s, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 4 H), 3.55 (s, 2 H), 2.10 (br, 1 H), 1.98 (br, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ: 160.7, 160.6, 160.4, 155.2, 130.8, 129.1, 114.3, 100.0, 87.8, 70.9, 61.9, 55.7; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{18}H_{21}N_3O_6$ [M+H]⁺: 376.1515; found: 376.1503.

Compound 2c:



The preparative procedure was the same as for compound **2a** except that 4bromobenzaldehyde (compound **1c**) was the benzaldehyde derivative used and reaction time was 12h. Yield 58%.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) 7.73 (s, 1 H), 7.62 (d, 2 H, *J*=6.6 Hz), 7.38 (d, 2 H, *J*=7.2 Hz), 6.18 (br, 1 H), 5.89 (s, 1 H), 5.23 (s, 1 H), 4.99 (br, 1 H), 4.61-4.55 (m, 2 H), 4.20 (s, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 1 H), 3.55 (s, 2 H), 2.11 (br, 1 H), 1.98 (br, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ: 160.2, 155.0, 138.1, 135.9, 131.8, 129.9, 122.9, 100.0, 87.8, 85.4, 83.5, 79.7, 70.9, 63.2, 61.9; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}BrN_3O_5$ [M+Na]⁺: 446.0320; found: 446.0322.

Compound 2d:



The preparative procedure was the same as for compound **2a** except that 4-nitrobenzaldehyde (compound **1d**) was the benzaldehyde derivative used and reaction time was 12h. Yield 62%.

¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz) δ (ppm) 8.28 (d, 2 H, *J*=7.2 Hz), 7.73-7.71 (m, 3 H), 6.18 (br, 1 H), 6.06 (s, 1 H), 5.23 (s,1 H), 4.98 (br, 1 H), 4.63-4.57 (m, 2 H), 4.21 (s, 1 H), 3.84-3.77 (m, 1 H), 3.56 (br, 2 H), 1.99 (br, 1 H), 1.97 (br, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 100 MHz) δ : 160.2, 154.7, 148.4, 145.8, 130.0, 128.4, 125.0, 123.3, 100.0, 88.0, 87.2, 84.5, 70.9, 63.2, 61.9; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₇H₁₈N₄O₇ [M+H]⁺: 391.1253; found: 391.1248.

Compound 2e:



The preparative procedure was the same as for compound **2a** except that compound **1e** was the benzaldehyde derivative used. Yield 65%.

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) 8.87 (t, 2 H, *J*=9 Hz), 8.58 (t, 2 H, *J*=7.5 Hz), 8.37 (d, 2 H, *J*=8.1 Hz), 7.77-7.66 (m, 7 H), 6.22 (br, 1 H), 6.01 (s, 1 H), 5.24 (d, 1 H, *J*=3.9 Hz), 5.01 (br, 1 H), 4.69-4.64 (m, 2 H), 4.22 (s, 1 H), 3.78 (s, 1 H), 3.57 (br, 2 H), 2.12 (br, 1 H), 2.02 (br, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ: 160.2, 153.0, 149.0, 131.8, 128.5, 127.8, 126.8, 122.7, 88.0, 85.6, 71.1, 63.5, 62.1; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{32}H_{27}N_5O_5$ [M-H]⁻: 560.1934; found: 560.1942.

Compound 2f:



The preparative procedure was the same as for compound **2a** except that compound **1f** was the benzaldehyde derivative used. Yield 75%.

¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz) δ (ppm) 7.95 (br, 1 H), 7.70 (s, 1 H), 7.56 (br, 1 H), 6.86 (br, 1 H), 6.35 (d, 1 H, *J*=4.2 Hz), 6.23 (br, 2 H), 5.24 (s, 1 H), 5.01 (br, 1 H), 4.67 (s, 2 H), 4.21 (s, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 1 H), 3.56 (br, 2 H), 2.09 (br, 1 H), 2.00 (br, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 100 MHz) δ : 160.5, 154.8, 145.4, 131.0, 113.9, 112.1, 111.9, 111.1, 87.9, 85.4, 79.9, 71.2, 64.9, 62.1; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₉N₃O₈ [M+Na]⁺: 452.1070; found: 452.1059.



 $^1\mathrm{H}$ spectra of Compound $\mathbf{1f}$









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 $^1\mathrm{H}$ and $^{13}\mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra of Compound 2c



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of Compound **2d**











Fig. S1 The putative mechanism for the formation of heterocyclic nucleosides.



Fig. S2 UV-Vis absorption spectra of compound 2e in organic solvents.



Fig. S3 UV-Vis absorption spectra of compound 2f in organic solvents.



Fig. S4 Fluorescence emission spectra of compound 2e in organic solvents (λ_{ex} =325nm).



Fig. S5 Fluorescence emission spectra of compound 2f in organic solvents (λ_{ex} =325nm).



Fig. S6 Time course of the fluorescence response at 404nm of compound 2e (λ_{ex} =325nm).



Fig. S7 Time course of the fluorescence response at 448nm of compound **2f** (λ_{ex} =325nm).



Fig. S8 Fluorescence emission spectra of compound **1e** (100 μ M) in the absence (red curve) and presence (blue curve) of the **hmC** (100 μ M) in the aqueous buffer (10mM CH₃COONH₄, pH=4.5) (λ_{ex} =325nm).



Fig. S9 Selectivity studies: compound 1e alone, 1e+hmC, 1e+dC, 1e+mC, 1e+dA, 1e+dG, 1e+dT. All concentrations are 100μ M ($\lambda_{ex}=325$ nm).

но сно	, + dX	(CH ₃) ₂ CHOH,DMF <u>CH₃COOH</u> 50℃	Product
Entry	dX	Product ^a	Yield(%) ^b
1	hmC	Compound 2f	75
2	dC	NR	_
3	mC	NR	_
4	dA	NR	-
5	dG	NR	-
6	dT	NR	_
7	mixture ^c	Compound 2f	68

Table S1 The reactions between compound 1f and nucleotides

^a The reactions were monitored by TLC. ^b Yields of isolated products.

^c The mixture of **hmC**, **dC**, **mC**, **dA**, **dG** and **dT**.

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