Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Primary Arylamine-Based Tyrosine-Targeted Protein Modification

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Supporting Information

S1. ^{13}C NMR analysis of stability of *O*-glycoside under Method *a* reaction condition. 4-aminophenyl β-D-glucopyranoside and 4-aminophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside were subjected to the same reaction under Method ***a*** condition without BSA and then lyophilized and their ^{13}C NMR spectrawere taken in DMSO-D_6, respectively.

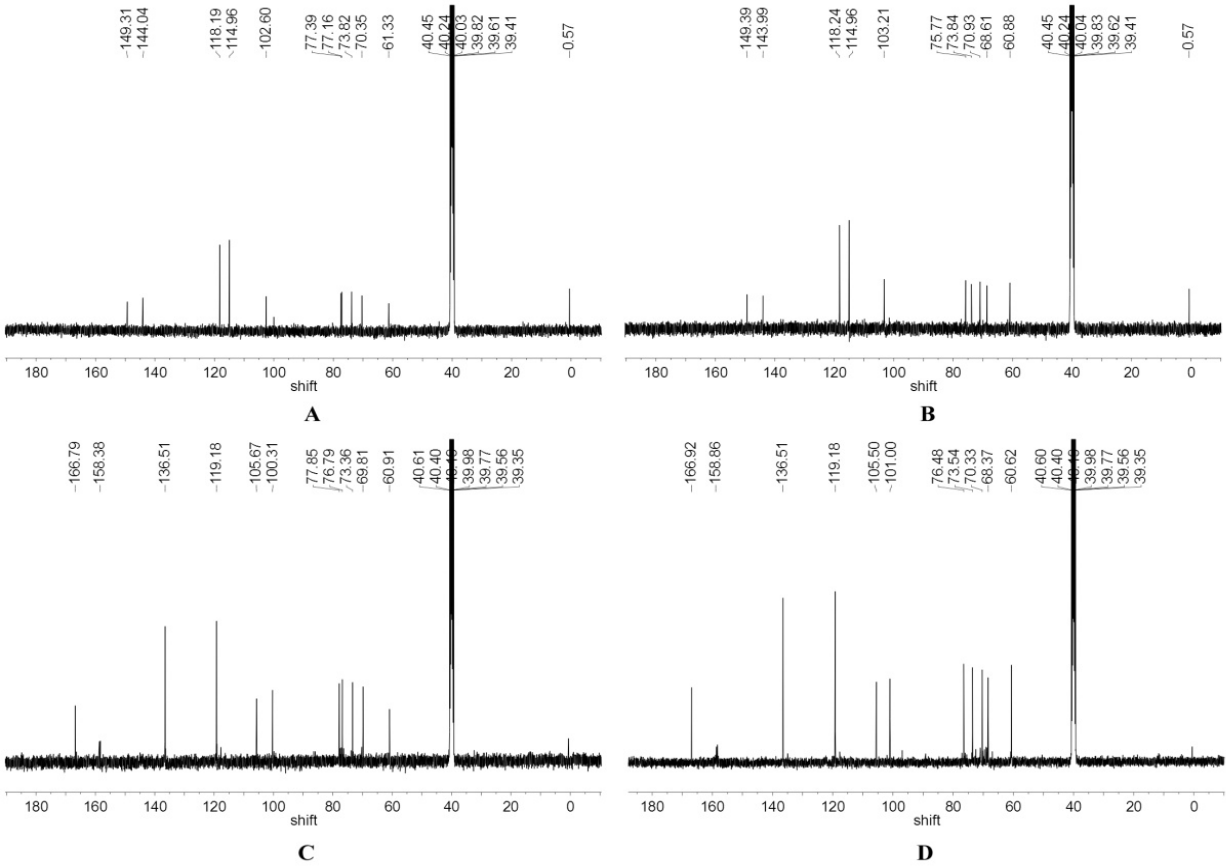

Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectra of standard 4-aminophenyl β-D-glucopyranoside (**A**) and 4-aminophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside (**B**), 4-aminophenyl β-D-glucopyranoside in acidic reaction condition without BSA (**C**) and 4-aminophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside in acidic reaction condition without BSA (**D**).

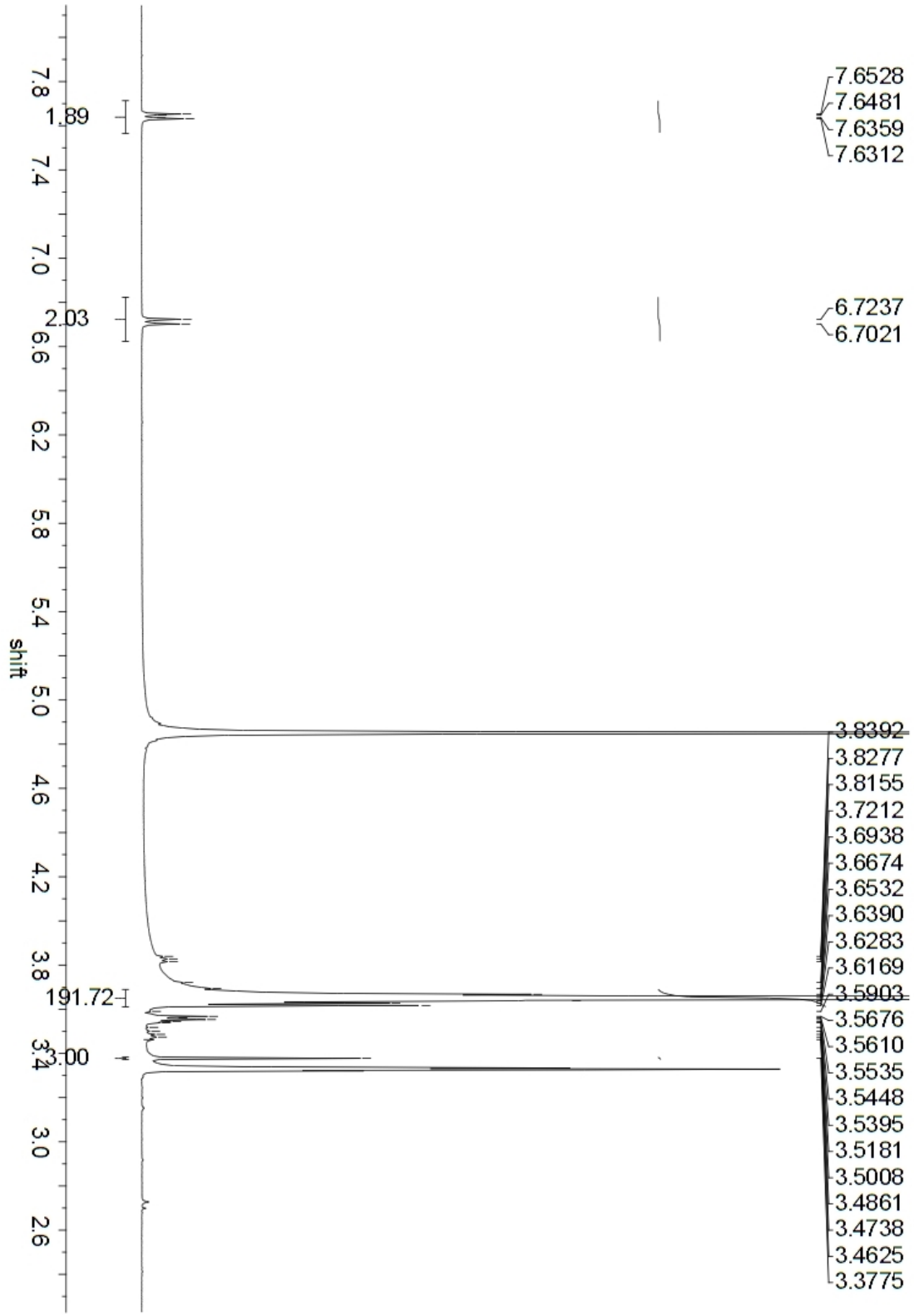

Figure S2. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of 4-aminobenzoyl-*N*-PEG_{2000}-OMe in CD_3OD

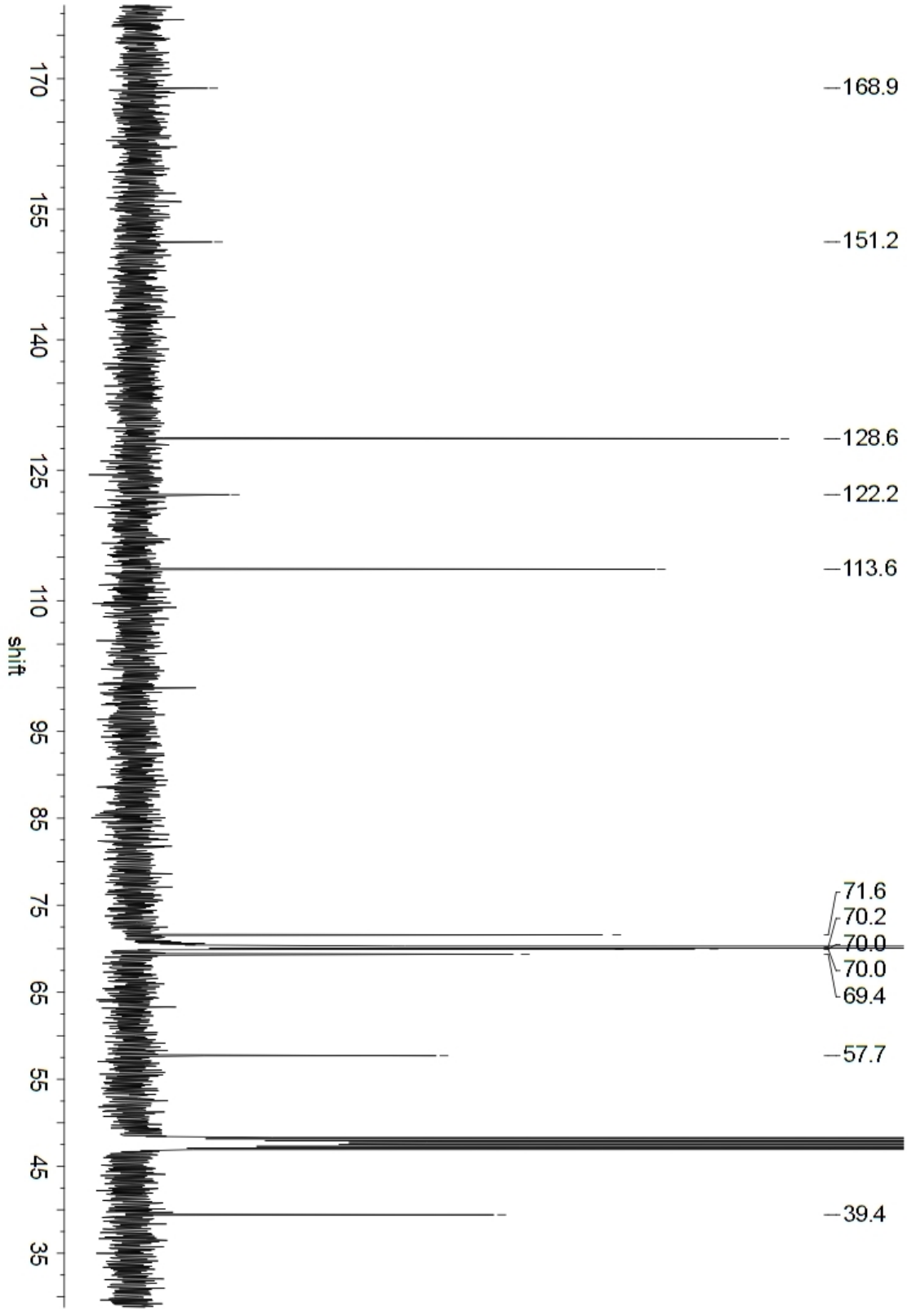

Figure S3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4-aminobenzoyl-*N*-PEG_{2000}-OMe in CD_3OD

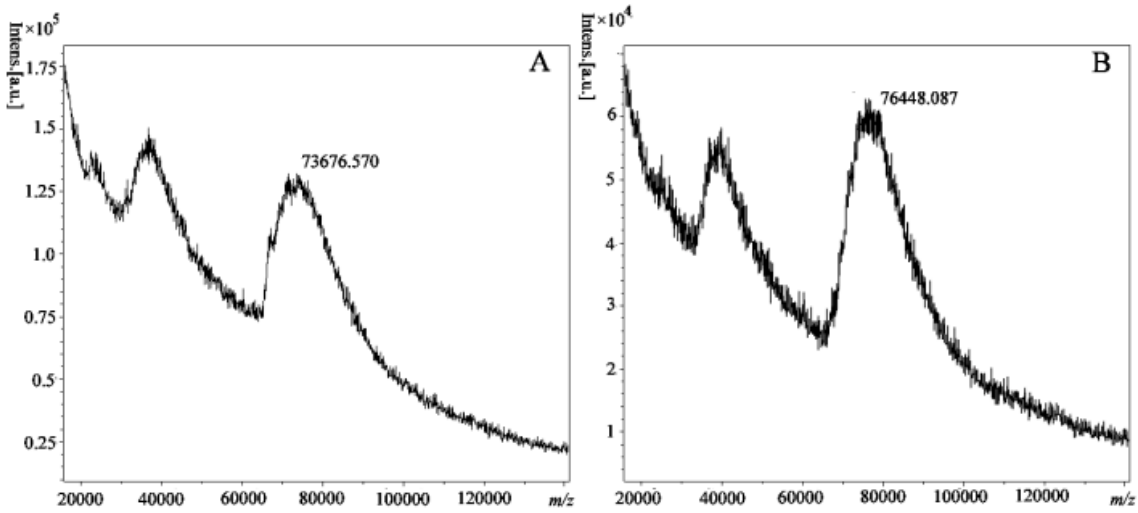

Figure S4. MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of tyrosine-specific PEGylation of BSA *via* Method ***a*** (**A**) and ***b*** (**B**). Matrix: saturated solution of sinapinic acid in 0.1% TFA/ACN (1:1, v/v).