

Published in final edited form as:

Angew Chem Int Ed Engl. 2011 November 4; 50(45): 10690–10693. doi:10.1002/anie.201103759.

Conjugate Addition/Cyclization Sequence Enables Selective and Simultaneous Fluorescence Detection of Cysteine and Homocysteine**

Xiaofeng Yang,

Department of Chemistry, Portland State University 1719 SW 10 Ave, Portland, OR 97201 (USA)
 Homepage: <http://www.pdx.edu/chem/profile/dr-robert-strongin>

Key Laboratory of Synthetic and Natural Functional Molecule Chemistry of Ministry of Education, Institute of Analytical Sciences College of Chemistry & Materials Science, Northwest University Xi'an 710069 (P.R. China)

Yixing Guo, and

Department of Chemistry, Portland State University 1719 SW 10 Ave, Portland, OR 97201 (USA)
 Homepage: <http://www.pdx.edu/chem/profile/dr-robert-strongin>

Robert M. Strongin

Department of Chemistry, Portland State University 1719 SW 10 Ave, Portland, OR 97201 (USA)
 Homepage: <http://www.pdx.edu/chem/profile/dr-robert-strongin>

Xiaofeng Yang: strongin@pdx.edu; Robert M. Strongin: xfyang@nwu.edu.cn

Keywords

amino acids; cyclization; fluorescent probes; luminescence; sensors

Biological thiols are essential for maintaining the appropriate redox status of proteins, cells, and organisms.^[1] Cysteine (Cys) is an essential amino acid that is involved in protein synthesis, detoxification, and metabolism. Elevated levels of Cys have been associated with neurotoxicity,^[2] and Cys deficiency is involved in slowed growth rate, hair depigmentation, edema, lethargy, liver damage, muscle and fat loss, skin lesions, and weakness.^[3] Homocysteine (Hcy) has been implicated in various types of vascular and renal diseases. Elevated Hcy in the blood (>12 μM) is a well-known risk factor for cardiovascular^[4a] and Alzheimer's disease,^[4b] neural tube defects, complications during pregnancy, inflammatory bowel disease, and osteoporosis.^[4c] Because Cys and Hcy levels are associated with different diseases despite their similar structures, their discrimination is necessary.

Significant effort has gone into the development of colorimetric,^[5] phosphorescent,^[6] and fluorescent probes^[7–10] for these thiol-containing amino acids to achieve high sensitivity, low cost, and ease of detection. To date, most of the indicators or dosimeters are based on the strong nucleophilicity of the thiol group, and various mechanisms have been employed, including the Michael addition,^[8] cleavage reactions,^[6b, 9] and others.^[10] Though these

**Support from the National Institutes of Health through award RO1 EB002044 is gratefully acknowledged. X.F.Y. acknowledges financial support from the China Scholarship Council.

© 2011 Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim

Correspondence to: Xiaofeng Yang, strongin@pdx.edu; Robert M. Strongin, xfyang@nwu.edu.cn.

Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/anie.201103759>.

probes show high sensitivity toward thiol-containing compounds, the direct detection of Cys (or Hcy) is hampered because of interference from other thiols.

In 2004, we discovered a fluorophore with an appended aldehyde to serve as a fluorescent probe for both Cys and Hcy.^[11] It was based on the well-known cyclization of Cys (or Hcy) with aldehydes to form thiazolidines (or thiazinanes). Because both the sulfhydryl and the amino groups contribute to the cyclization, it enables selectivity for Cys and Hcy over other common thiols such as glutathione (GSH). Since the aminothiols moieties of Cys and Hcy have similar reactivities towards aldehydes in general, discriminating between them is challenging when using heterocycle formation.^[12] Later, research in this area was extended and some probes that were selective for either Cys or Hcy have been developed.^[6a, 12d] However, the simultaneous determination of Cys or Hcy using a single probe remains a significant challenge. This challenge arises because of the structural similarity of Cys and Hcy which differ by a single methylene unit in their side chains (see Figure S1 in the Supporting Information). Herein we report the design of a probe that achieves the detection of Cys and Hcy simultaneously with excellent selectivity.

It has been known for more than 40 years that the condensation of acrylates with Cys can be used for the preparation of substituted 1,4-thiazepines.^[13] The reaction involves the conjugate addition of Cys to acrylates (**1**) to generate thioethers (**2**), which can additionally undergo an intramolecular cyclization to yield the desired compound **3a**, as illustrated in Scheme 1.

As for Hcy, the analogous thioether should be generated readily.^[14] We propose that the intramolecular cyclization reaction to form an eight-membered ring should be kinetically disfavored relative to the formation of seven-membered ring that would result from Cys.^[15] Therefore, it occurred to us to design a fluorescent probe for the discrimination of Cys and Hcy based on their different relative rates of intramolecular cyclization.

It is well known that 2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzothiazole (HBT) can undergo an excited-state intramolecular proton transfer (ESIPT) process upon photoexcitation whereby rapid photoinduced proton transfer results in tautomerization (see Figure S2 in the Supporting Information). Accordingly, HBT exhibits dual emission bands which originate from its enol and keto tautomeric forms.^[16] Modification of the hydroxy group of HBT thus blocks ESIPT and results exclusively in enol-like emission.^[17] Generation of the free hydroxy group results in dual emission bands associated with keto-enol tautomerism. This signal transduction mechanism has been successfully applied in probe design for fluoride^[17a,b] and phosphatase.^[17c]

We hypothesize that masking the hydroxy group in the fluorophore of 2-(2'-hydroxy-3'-methoxyphenyl)benzothiazole (HMBT) with an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl moiety could generate the probe **4** for the selective dual emission differentiation of Cys and Hcy based on their different reaction rates in the process depicted in Scheme 2. In the case of HMBT, the enol ($\lambda = 377$ nm) and keto ($\lambda = 487$ nm) emission bands facilitate monitoring the conjugate addition of Cys (or Hcy) and the ensuing intramolecular cyclization reaction.

To demonstrate the above hypothesis, we first synthesized **4** in two steps (see Scheme S1 in the Supporting Information). The reaction of 2-aminothiophenol and *o*-vanillin in EtOH affords HMBT in 79% yield. HMBT is acylated with acryloyl chloride to get **4** in 71% yield. As expected, **4** is weakly fluorescent because the fluorophore is quenched by the carbon-carbon double bond through a photoinduced electron-transfer (PET) process.^[8e,g]

Initially the fluorescence sensing behavior of **4** toward Cys was investigated using a 20 μM solution of **4** in an EtOH/H₂O (2:8, v/v) solution buffered at pH 7.4 (phosphate buffer, 20

m_M). Upon addition of Cys (1 equiv), the emission at $\lambda = 377$ nm increases initially as a result of the conjugate addition which removes the alkene-induced PET quenching (see Figure S3-a in the Supporting Information). The emission band at $\lambda = 377$ nm then decreases with concomitant ingrowth of the keto band at $\lambda = 487$ nm (Figure 1a). A well-defined isoemissive point appears at $\lambda = 427$ nm (see Figure S3-b). The latter spectral change is due to lactam formation which results in the formation of HMBT exhibiting ESIPT.

In the case of Hcy, the conjugate addition reaction leads to thioether **3b**. However, the rate for the subsequent eight-membered-ring lactam formation (**3b**) is relatively slow as expected (see below). One can observe the emission at $\lambda = 377$ nm steadily increasing over time (see Figure S4-a in the Supporting Information), with a subsequent decrease after 56 minutes and an accompanying increase of the emission at $\lambda = 487$ nm (Figure 1c). Scheme 2 summarizes the reaction pathway and associated signaling mechanisms.

On the basis of the kinetic differences in the intramolecular cyclization reactions of **5a** and **5b**, the presence of Cys and Hcy can be simultaneously determined over a time course. It can be observed from Figure 1b that the reaction of **4** with Cys is nearly complete within 40 minutes, whereas for Hcy, only conjugate addition adduct **5b** is formed and a small peak for the emission of HMBT is observed. Therefore, Cys gives emission mainly at $\lambda = 487$ nm (keto form of HMBT) and Hcy at $\lambda = 377$ nm (enol form of HMBT) at 40 minutes (see below for improvements in the reaction rate). The significant difference in emission wavelengths, up to $\lambda = 110$ nm, enables the peaks corresponding to keto and enol forms to afford simultaneous determination of Cys and Hcy.

Figures 2a and b shows the fluorescence changes with increasing amounts of Cys and Hcy in EtOH/phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4; 2:8, v/v) at 40 minutes, respectively. It can be observed that the fluorescence intensity at $\lambda = 487$ nm (or $\lambda = 377$ nm) increases with increasing Cys (or Hcy) concentration. The fluorescent intensity is linearly proportional to the amount of Cys from 0 to 20 μM and 0 to 25 μM for Hcy (see Figure S19 in the Supporting Information). The detection limits of Cys and Hcy are 0.11 and 0.18 μM , respectively, which is below the requisite detection limits for Cys and Hcy assays in human plasma samples.^[18] The assay can distinguish concentration changes on the order of 2–3 μM . Such sensitivity readily enables sensitivity distinguishing, for instance, normal (5–12 μM) Hcy levels, hyperhomocysteinemia (16–100 μM , indicating cardiovascular risk), and homocysteinuria (>100 μM , a severe inherited metabolic disorder associated with mental retardation, a multisystemic disorder of the connective tissue, muscles, central nervous system, and cardiovascular system).^[19]

Additional evidence for the proposed reaction mechanism comes from the formation of HMBT, which is observed in the ¹H NMR spectra of the product mixture (see Figure S23 in the Supporting Information). The formation of **3a** and **3b** is confirmed by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and ¹H-¹³C COSY NMR spectroscopy, as well as HRMS (Figures S28–S34).^[13a] The data clearly shows that an intramolecular cyclization is involved in the signaling event.

Control experiments were also carried out to prove that the amino group of Cys is needed in the selective cyclization reaction. First, cysteamine was introduced to a solution of **4**. Similar fluorescence changes are observed as for Cys under analogous reaction conditions (see Figure S5 in the Supporting Information). However, 3-mercaptopropanoic acid (MPA) exhibits fluorescence emission centered at $\lambda = 377$ nm as a result of the formation of the conjugate addition product only (Figure S6). Lastly, *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) affords a similar result to that of MPA (Figure S7), that is, formation of the conjugate addition adduct. The latter product is evidenced by HRMS data (ESI-FTMS $m/z = 473.0850$ [$M-H$]⁻, calc.

473.0841 for C₂₂H₂₁N₂O₆S₂; Figure S24). The above experiments prove that the amino group is indeed involved in the intramolecular cyclization reaction.

To evaluate the selectivity of the present probe for Cys and Hcy, changes in the fluorescence intensity of **4** caused by other analytes, such as leucine, proline, arginine, histidine, valine, methionine, threonine, glutamine, alanine, aspartic acid, norleucine, isoleucine, lysine, cystine, and homocystine were also tested. It can be seen that only Cys and Hcy promote significant fluorescence intensity changes at $\lambda = 487$ and 377 nm, respectively, whereas other amino acids cause no fluorescence intensity changes under the same conditions (see Figure S8 in the Supporting Information).

However, GSH can also give rise to enol-like emission because of the conjugate addition reaction with **4** (see Figure S9 in the Supporting Information). To overcome interference from GSH and other sulfhydryls, we use cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) micellar media, as this significantly enhances reaction rates (Figures S10–S12). It is precedented that analogous cyclocondensation reactions of aminothiols are catalyzed by surfactants.^[20] As shown in Figure 3, the formation of HMBT from **4** and Cys is complete within 9 minutes. In the case of Hcy, almost no free HMBT emission can be observed in 9 minutes.

Thus, Cys can be measured through a stable signal appearing at $\lambda = 487$ nm after 9 minutes. GSH and non-amino thiols can be measured through a stable signal at $\lambda = 377$ nm after 9 minutes. Hcy beginning at 9 minutes is the only analyte that causes a proportional change of the signals at $\lambda = 377$ nm and 487 nm as it promotes formation of HMBT. In this way, Hcy can be monitored selectively over time after the respective signals resulting from Cys ($\lambda = 487$ nm) and other sulfhydryls ($\lambda = 377$ nm) stabilize after 9 minutes.

The detection of Cys in diluted (10%) deproteinized human plasma^[21] was carried out successfully. A concentration-dependent fluorescence increase at $\lambda = 483$ nm (Figure 4a) was observed, with a reaction time similar to that observed in the buffered solution. Moreover, the fluorescence increase at $\lambda = 378$ nm can still be observed for Hcy even in the presence of excess of Cys ($40 \mu\text{M}$) under the above-mentioned conditions (Figure 4b). In addition GSH also exhibits no significant interference (see Figure S22 in the Supporting Information) with the Hcy assay at GSH levels that are found in plasma to be proportional to those of Hcy.^[22] These results are additional evidence of the potential utility of **4** in clinical diagnosis.

In summary, we have presented an optical method to discriminate Cys and Hcy from other amino acids and thiols at physiological pH. The discrimination of Cys and Hcy is attributed to different rates of intramolecular cyclizations of their respective thioether adducts derived from **4**. Spectral and kinetic modes may be used for the simultaneous determination of Cys and Hcy. This is a unique example of a single fluorescent probe that can effectively discriminate between Cys and Hcy. Studies are underway to optimize the sensing method.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

References

1. a) Wood ZA, Schröder E, Harris JR, Poole LB. Trends Biochem. Sci. 2003; 28:32–40. [PubMed: 12517450] b) Schulz J, Lindenau J, Seyfried J, Dichgans J. Eur. J. Biochem. 2000; 267:4904–4911. [PubMed: 10931172]
2. Wang XF, Cynader MS. J. Neurosci. 2001; 21:3322–3331. [PubMed: 11331361]
3. Shahrokhian S. Anal. Chem. 2001; 73:5972–5978. [PubMed: 11791568]

4. a) Refsum H, Ueland PM, Nygård O, Vollset SE. *Annu. Rev. Med.* 1998; 49:31–62. [PubMed: 9509248] b) Seshadri S, Beiser A, Selhub J, Jacques PF, Rosenberg IH, D'Agostino RB, Wilson PWF, Wolf PA. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 2002; 346:476–483. [PubMed: 11844848] c) Refsum H, Smith AD, Ueland PM, Nexø E, Clarke R, McPartlin J, Johnston C, Engbaek F, Schneede J, McPartlin C, Scott JM. *Clin. Chem.* 2004; 50:3–32. [PubMed: 14709635]
5. a) Huo F-J, Sun Y-Q, Su J, Chao J-B, Zhi H-J, Yin C-X. *Org. Lett.* 2009; 11:4918–4921. [PubMed: 19788282] b) Zeng Y, Zhang GX, Zhang DQ. *Anal. Chim. Acta.* 2008; 627:254–257. [PubMed: 18809081]
6. a) Chen HL, Zhao Q, Wu YB, Li FY, Yang H, Yi T, Huang CH. *Inorg. Chem.* 2007; 46:11075–11081. [PubMed: 18044954] b) Ji SM, Guo HM, Yuan XL, Li XH, Ding HD, Gao P, Zhao CX, Wu WT, Wu WH, Zhao JZ. *Org. Lett.* 2010; 12:2876–2879. [PubMed: 20499862]
7. a) Chen XQ, Zhou Y, Peng XJ, Yoon J. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2010; 39:2120–2135. [PubMed: 20502801] b) Yao ZY, Feng XL, Li C, Shi GQ. *Chem. Commun.* 2009:5886–5888. c) Lee JH, Lim CS, Tian YS, Han JH, Cho BR. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2010; 132:1216–1217. [PubMed: 20052975] d) Zhu BC, Zhang XL, Li YM, Wang PF, Zhang HY, Zhuang XQ. *Chem. Commun.* 2010; 46:5710–5712.
8. a) Kwon H, Lee K, Kim HJ. *Chem. Commun.* 2011; 47:1773–1775. b) Jung HS, Ko KC, Kim GH, Lee AR, Na YC, Kang C, Lee JY, Kim JS. *Org. Lett.* 2011; 13:1498–1501. [PubMed: 21323377] c) Liu Y, Yu Y, Lam JWY, Hong YN, Faisal M, Yuan WZ, Tang BZ. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2010; 16:8433–8438. [PubMed: 20544746] d) Jiang W, Fu QQ, Fan HY, Ho J, Wang W. *Angew. Chem.* 2007; 119:8597–8600. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2007, 46, 8445–8448; e) Yi L, Li HY, Sun L, Liu LL, Zhang CH, Xi Z. *Angew. Chem.* 2009; 121:4094–4097. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2009, 48, 4034–4037; f) Lin WY, Yuan L, Cao ZM, Feng YM, Long LL. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2009; 15:5096–5103. [PubMed: 19343759] g) Matsumoto T, Urano Y, Shoda T, Kojima H, Nagano T. *Org. Lett.* 2007; 9:3375–3377. [PubMed: 17645349] h) Guo X-F, Wang H, Guo Y-H, Zhang H-S. *Anal. Chim. Acta.* 2009; 633:71–75. [PubMed: 19110118] i) Chen XQ, Ko S-K, Kim MJ, Shin I, Yoon J. *Chem. Commun.* 2010; 46:2751–2753. j) Sreejith S, Divya KP, Ajayaghosh A. *Angew. Chem.* 2008; 120:8001–8005. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2008, 47, 7883–7887; k) Hong V, Kislukhin AA, Finn MG. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2009; 131:9986–9994. [PubMed: 19621956]
9. a) Shiu HY, Chong HC, Leung YC, Wong MK, Che CM. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2010; 16:3308–3313. [PubMed: 20162653] b) Long LL, Lin WY, Chen BB, Gao WS, Yuan L. *Chem. Commun.* 2011; 47:893–895. c) Shao JY, Guo HM, Ji SM, Zhao JZ. *Biosens. Bioelectron.* 2011; 26:3012–3017. [PubMed: 21195598] d) Li X, Qian SJ, He QJ, Yang B, Li J, Hu YZ. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 2010; 8:3627–3630. [PubMed: 20593078] e) Maeda H, Matsuno H, Ushida M, Katayama K, Saeki K, Itoh N. *Angew. Chem.* 2005; 117:2982–2985. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2005, 44, 2922–2925; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2005, 44, 2922–2925; f) Wang S-P, Deng W-J, Sun D, Yan M, Zheng H, Xu J-G. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 2009; 7:4017–4020. [PubMed: 19763305] g) Bouffard J, Kim Y, Swager TM, Weissleder R, Hilderbrand SA. *Org. Lett.* 2008; 10:37–40. [PubMed: 18062694] h) Jiang W, Fu QQ, Fan HY, Ho J, Wang W. *Angew. Chem.* 2007; 119:8597–8600. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2007, 46, 8445–8448; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2007, 46, 8445–8448; i) Shibata A, Furukawa K, Abe H, Tsuneda S, Ito Y. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2008; 18:2246–2249. [PubMed: 18358719] j) Tang B, Yin LL, Wang X, Chen ZZ, Tong LL, Xu KH. *Chem. Commun.* 2009:5293–5295. k) Tang B, Xing YL, Li P, Zhang N, Yu FB, Yang GW. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2007; 129:11666–11667. [PubMed: 17803273] l) Yang X-F, Su Z, Liu CH, Qi HP, Zhao ML. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* 2010; 396:2667–2674. [PubMed: 20143223]
10. Zhang M, Yu MX, Li FY, Zhu MW, Li MY, Gao YH, Li L, Liu ZQ, Zhang JP, Zhang DQ, Yi T, Huang CH. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2007; 129:10322–10323. [PubMed: 17672463] Huang S-T, Ting K-N, Wang K-L. *Anal. Chim. Acta.* 2008; 620:120–126. [PubMed: 18558132] c) Ref. [7c]; Pires MM, Chmielewski J. *Org. Lett.* 2008; 10:837–840. [PubMed: 18257581] Yang Y-K, Shim S, Tae J. *Chem. Commun.* 2010; 46:7766–7768.
11. a) Rusin O, Luce NNS, Agbaria RA, Escobedo JO, Jiang S, Warner IM, Dawan FB, Lian K, Strongin RM. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2004; 126:438–439. [PubMed: 14719920] b) Wang WH, Rusin O, Xu XY, Kim KK, Escobedo JO, Fakayode SO, Fletcher KA, Lowry M, Schowalter CM, Lawrence CM, Fronczek FR, Warner IM, Strongin RM. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2005; 127:15949–15958. [PubMed: 16277539]

12. Li HL, Fan JL, Wang JY, Tian MZ, Du JJ, Sun SG, Sun PP, Peng XJ. *Chem. Commun.* 2009:5904–5906. Lee K-S, Kim T-K, Lee JH, Kim H-J, Hong J-I. *Chem. Commun.* 2008:6173–6175. Tanaka F, Mase N, Barbas CF III. *Chem. Commun.* 2004:1762–1763. d) Ref. [12a]; Duan LP, Xu YF, Qian XH, Wang F, Liu JW, Cheng TY. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2008; 49:6624–6627. Kim T-K, Lee D-N, Kim H-J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2008; 49:4879–4881. Zhang M, Li MY, Zhao Q, Li FY, Zhang DQ, Zhang JP, Yi T, Huang CH. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2007; 48:2329–2333. Zhang XJ, Ren XS, Xu Q-H, Loh KP, Chen Z-K. *Org. Lett.* 2009; 11:1257–1260. [PubMed: 19236043] Lim S, Escobedo JO, Lowry M, Xu XY, Strongin R. *Chem. Commun.* 2010; 46:5707–5709.
13. a) Blondeau P, Gauthier R, Berse C, Gravel D. *Can. J. Chem.* 1971; 49:3866–3876. b) Leonard NJ, Ning RY. *J. Org. Chem.* 1966; 31:3928–3935. [PubMed: 5978074]
14. Khatik GL, Kumar R, Chakraborti AK. *Org. Lett.* 2006; 8:2433–2436. [PubMed: 16706544]
15. a) Illuminati G, Mandolini L. *Acc. Chem. Res.* 1981; 14:95–102. b) Galli C, Mandolini L. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2000:3117–3125. c) Galli C, Illuminati G, Mandolini L, Tamborra P. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1977; 99:2591–2597.
16. a) Lochbrunner S, Wurzer AJ, Riedlea E. *J. Chem. Phys.* 2000; 112:10699–10702. b) Brewer WE, Martinez ML, Chou P-T. *J. Phys. Chem.* 1990; 94:1915–1918.
17. a) Hu R, Feng J, Hu DH, Wang SQ, Li SY, Li Y, Yang GQ. *Angew. Chem.* 2010; 122:5035–5038. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2010, 49, 4915–4918; b) Yang X-F, Qi HP, Wang LP, Su Z, Wang G. *Talanta.* 2009; 80:92–97. [PubMed: 19782196] c) Kim T-I, Kang HJ, Han G, Chung SJ, Kim Y. *Chem. Commun.* 2009:5895–5897.
18. Total Hcy concentration in healthy human plasma is approximately 5–12 μM . Cys concentration is approximately 20–30 times that of Hcy (See Ref. [4a,b] and [11a]).
19. Carmel, R.; Jacobsen, DW. *Homocysteine in Health and Disease.* Vollset, SE.; Refsum, H.; Nygård, O.; Ueland, PM., editors. Vol. Vol. 28. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2001. p. 341-355.
20. Sharma G, Kumar R, Chakraborti AK. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2008; 49:4269–4271.
21. The human plasma samples were deproteinized by using the procedure as described in the literature: Ma JG, Stoter G, Verweij J, Schellens JHM. *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 1996; 38:391–394. [PubMed: 8674165]
22. Beutler E, Gelbart T. *J. Lab. Clin. Med.* 1985; 105:581–584. [PubMed: 3989350]

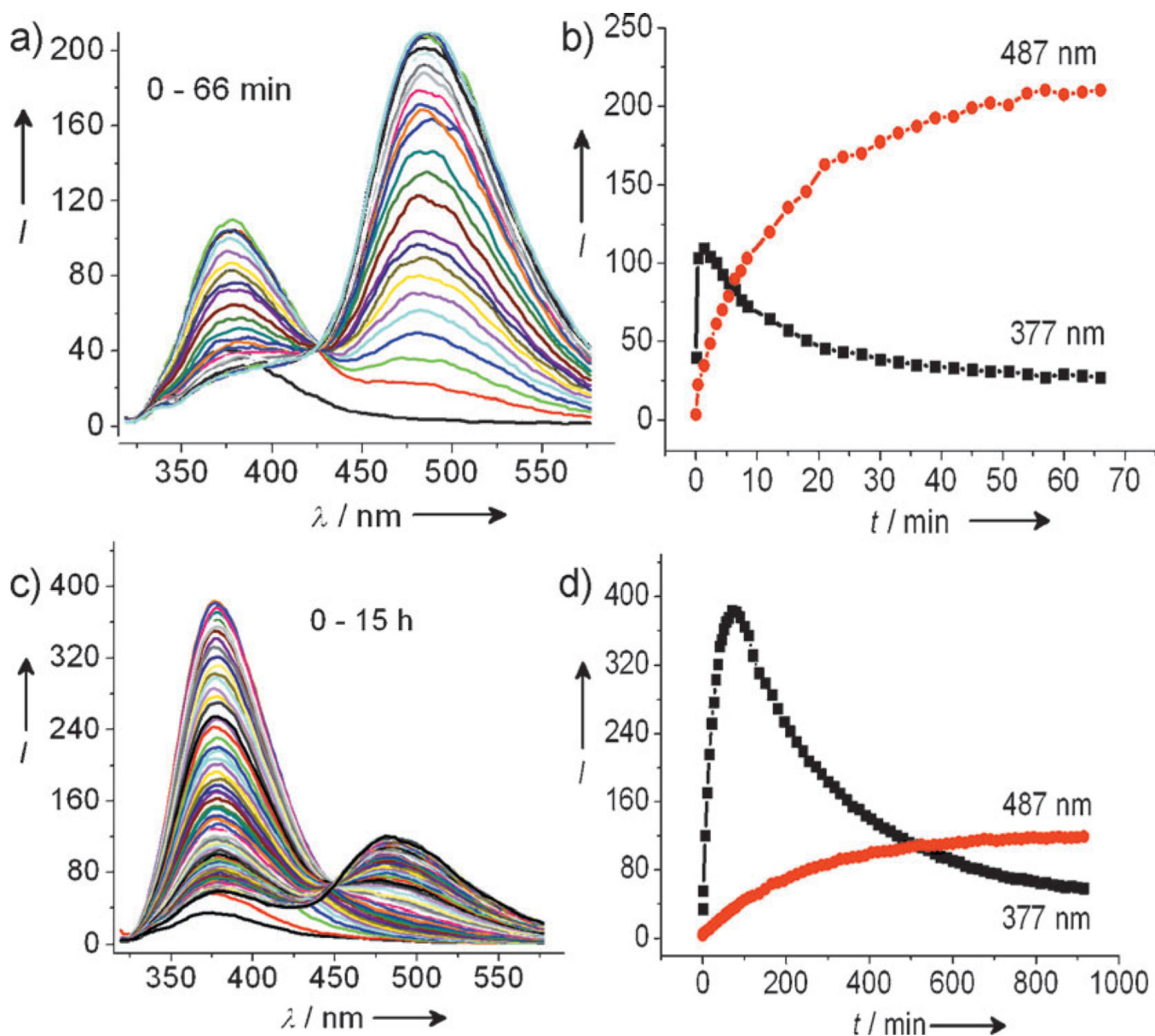


Figure 1. Time-dependent fluorescence spectral changes of **4** [20 μM ; EtOH/phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4, 2:8 v/v)] with 1 equiv of either a) Cys or c) Hcy. Time-dependent fluorescence intensity changes of **4** (20 μM) in the presence of 1 equiv of either b) Cys or d) Hcy; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 304 \text{ nm}$.

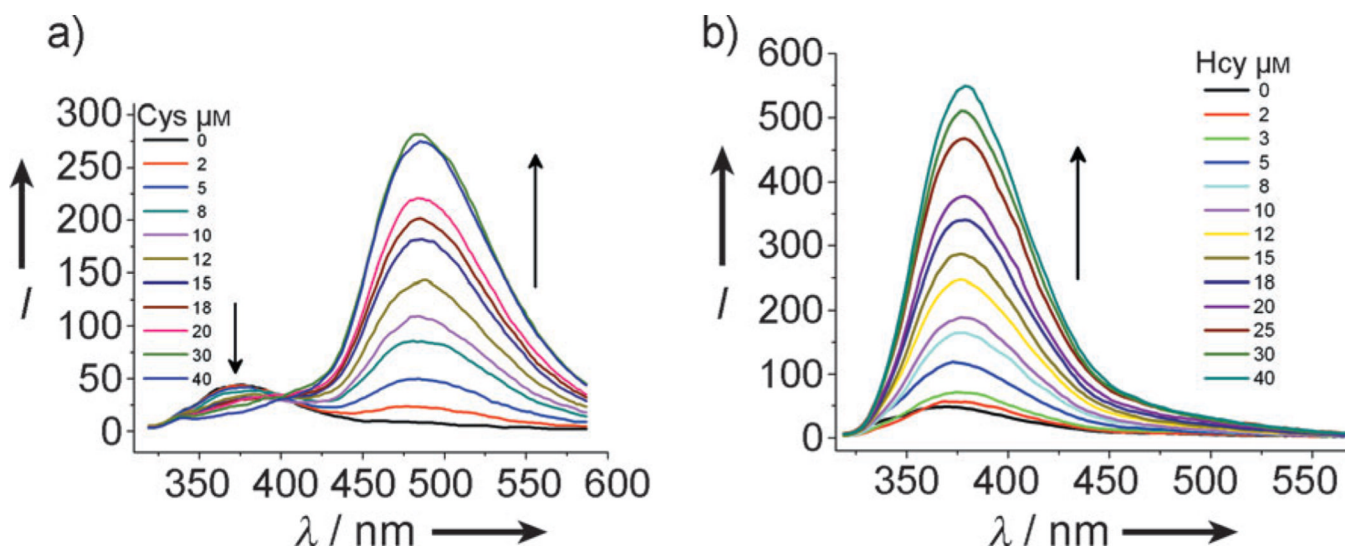


Figure 2. Fluorescence spectra of **4** [20 μM; EtOH/phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4; 2:8 v/v)] after 40 min in the presence of increasing concentrations of either a) Cys or b) Hcy; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 304$ nm.

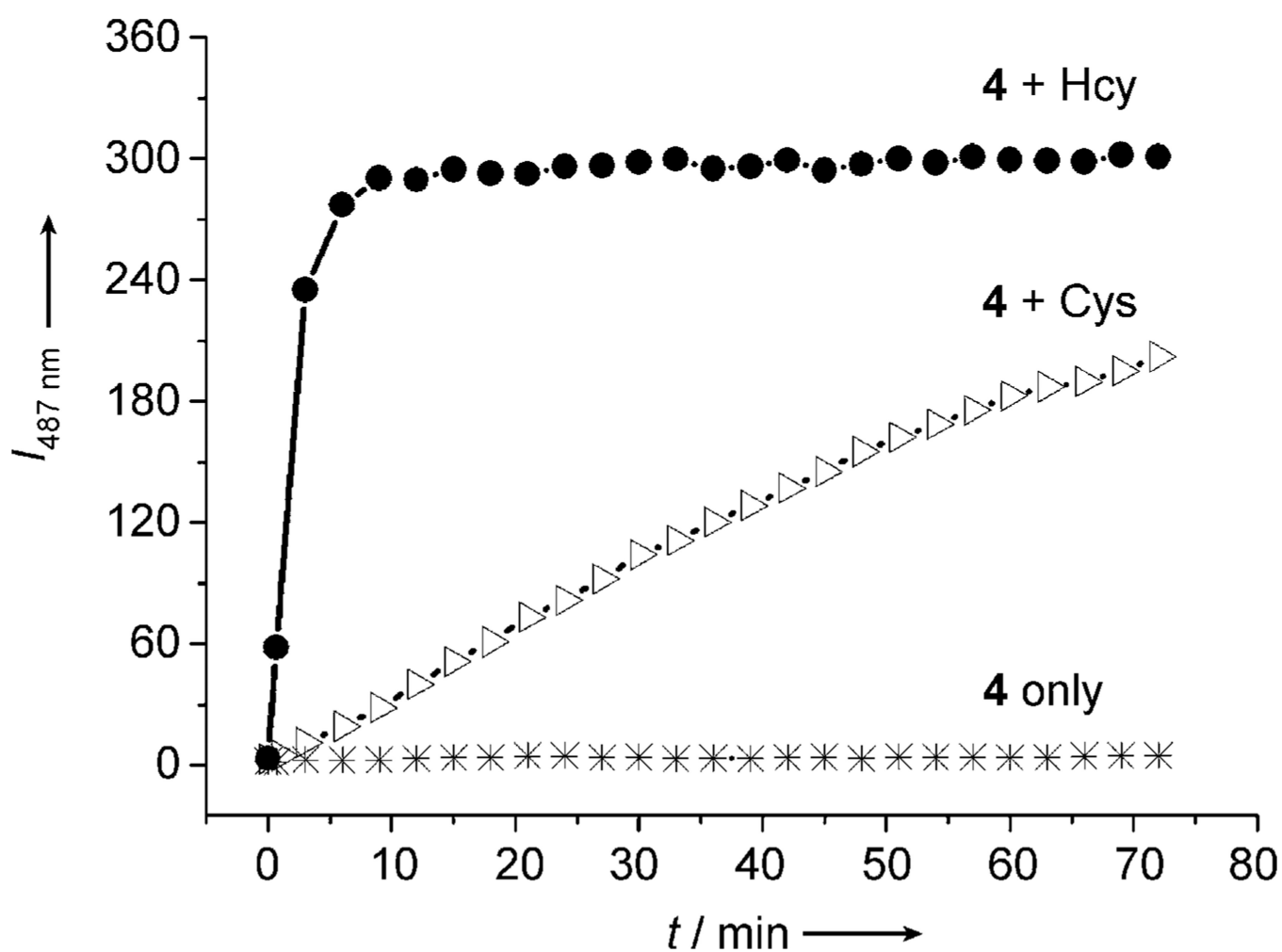


Figure 3. Time-dependent fluorescence intensity changes of **4** (10 μM) at $\lambda = 487 \text{ nm}$ upon adding either Cys or Hcy (both 20 μM) in CTAB media (1.0 mM) buffered at 7.4 (phosphate buffer, 20 mM). $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 304 \text{ nm}$.

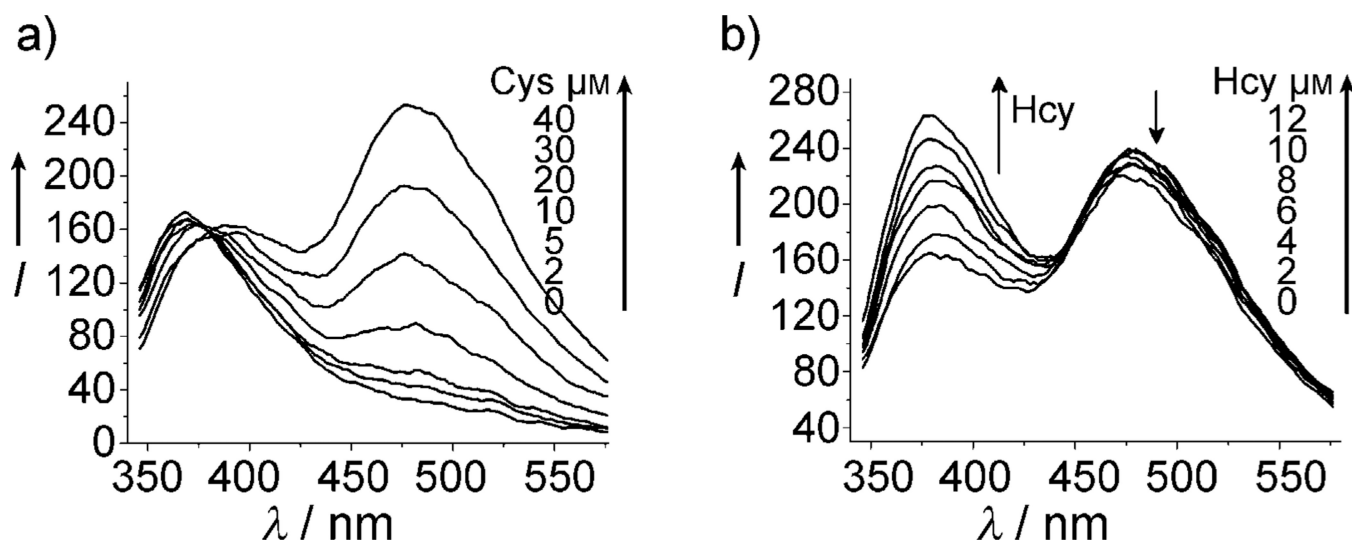
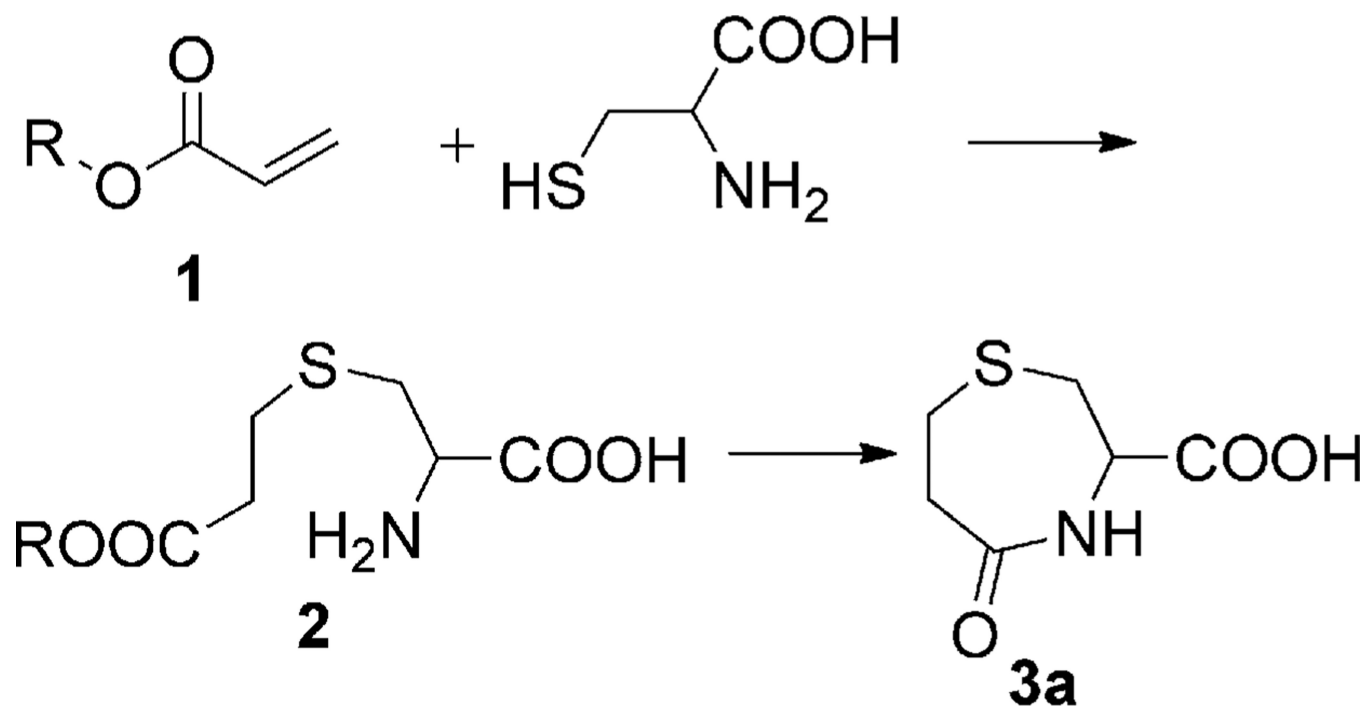
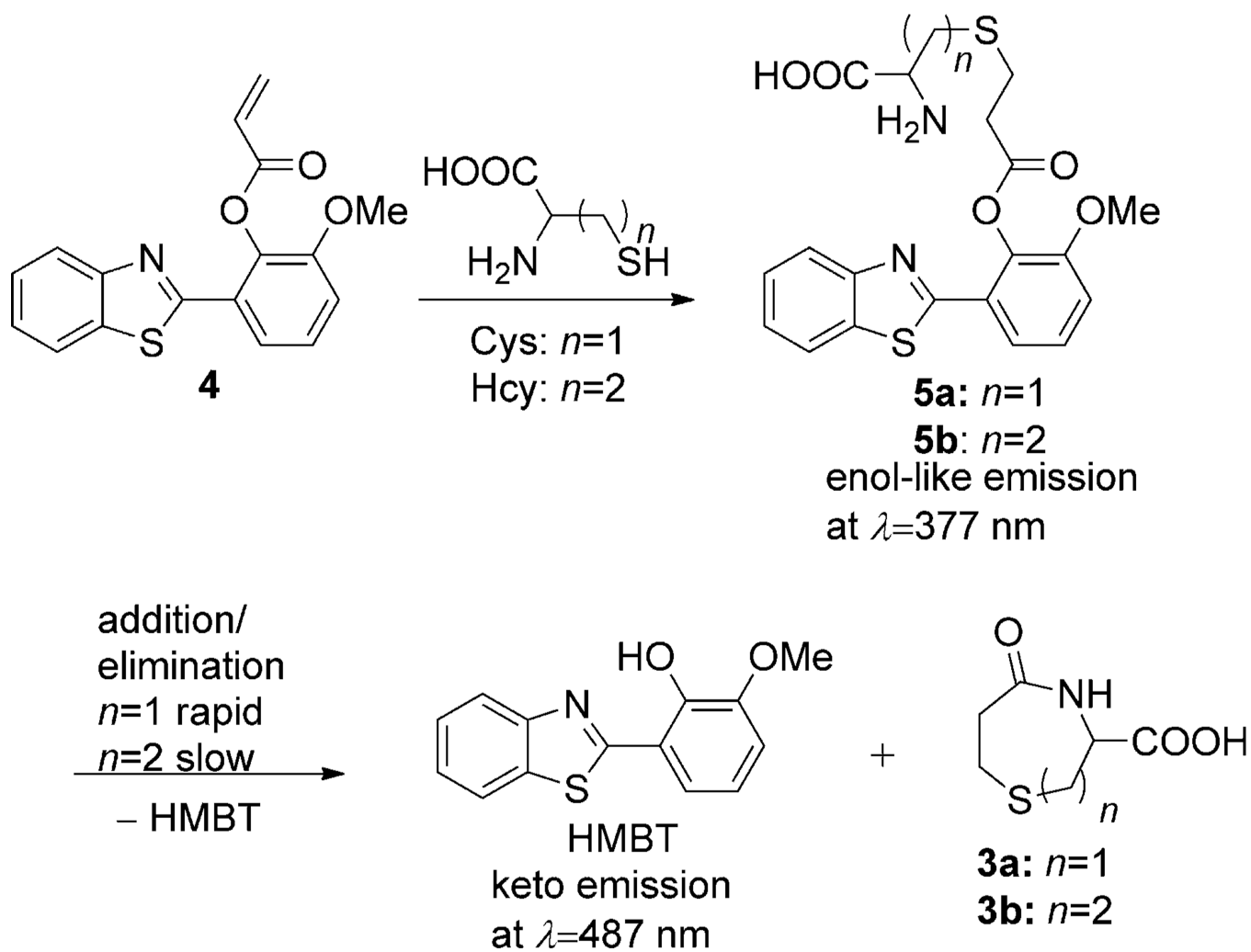


Figure 4.

a) Fluorescence spectra of **4** (50 μM) and Cys (0–40 μM) in 10% deproteinized human plasma.
 b) Fluorescence spectra of **4** (50 μM) and Hcy (0–12 μM) in the presence of 40 μM Cys in 10% deproteinized human plasma. The plasma was diluted with EtOH/phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4; 2:8, v/v) and the reaction monitored at 40 min. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 330$ nm. This data shows that physiologically relevant sensitivity and limits of detection, even upon sample dilution, can be obtained in detecting Cys and Hcy in blood plasma. Moreover, Hcy can be detected in the presence of excess Cys.

**Scheme 1.**

The formation of 3-carboxy-5-oxoperhydro-1,4-thiazepine (**3a**) from the condensation of acrylates (R = alkyl) and Cys.



Scheme 2.
The reaction sequence that enables the sensing of Cys and Hcy when using **4**.