# ChemBioChem

Supporting Information

# Development of the First Tritiated Tetrazine: Facilitating Tritiation of Proteins

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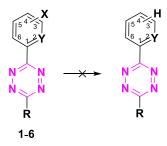
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## 2. Radiolabeling

 Table S1. Reagents and conditions for Pd-catalyzed hydrodehalogenations of Tz 1-6.

1: Y = CH, R = H, X = I (4) 2: Y = CH, R = Me, X = I (4) 3: Y = CH, R = H, X = I (3) 4: Y = CH, R = Me, X = I (3) 5: Y = CH, R = H, X = I (2) 6: Y = N, R = -2-Pyr, X = I (4)



Entry	Reage nt	Catalyst	H-source	Base/Acid	Solvent	Temperature	Time	Conversion	Ref
1	1-6	Pd/C	$H_2(g)$	-	EtOH	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[1]
2	1-6	Pd/C	H <sub>2</sub> (g)	TEA	EtOH	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[1a, 2]
3	1-6	Pd/C	H <sub>2</sub> (g)	TEA	МеОН	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[1a, 2]
4	1-6	Pd/C	HCO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>4</sub>	-	MeOH/THF	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[3]
5	1,2,6	Pd/C	H <sub>2</sub> (g)	NH <sub>4</sub> OH	МеОН	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[4]
6	1,2,6	Pd/C	$H_{2}\left(g ight)$	Hunig's base	DMF	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	÷	[5]
7	1,2,6	Pd/C	$H_{2}\left(g ight)$	-	THF	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	-
8	1-6	PtO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> (g)	-	EtOH	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[1a, 6]
9	1-6	Pd(dba) <sub>2</sub>	$H_{2}\left(g ight)$	-	MeOH	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	-
10	1-6	Pd(dba) <sub>2</sub> SiMes.HCl, KOMe	$H_2(g)$	KOMe	dioxane	100 °C	1h-3d	-	[7]
11	1-6	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	$H_{2}\left(g ight)$	HCO <sub>2</sub> Na	MeOH	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[8]
12	1,2,6	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	$H_2(g)$	-	THF	R.T. to $100^{\circ}$ C	1h-3d	-	[8]
13	1-6	PdCl <sub>2</sub>	TMDS	-	H <sub>2</sub> O	R.T.	1h-3d	-	[9]

#### General reduction entry 1

To a solution of Tz **1-6** (10 mg) in ethanol (0.1 mL) was added Pd/C (10 wt.%, 1 mg) at argon atmosphere. Consequently, the reaction mixture was charged with hydrogen while the flask was connected to a vacuum line. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h and monitored frequently. After 24 hours the temperature was raised to 100  $^{\circ}$ C, and monitored for 48 h. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 2

To general reduction entry 1, 4  $\mu$ L trimethylamine was added. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 3

To general reduction entry 1, instead of ethanol, methanol was used. Caution was taken that all glassware and stirring bars were vacuum oven dried before use, and glassware was purged 3 x with argon. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, evaporation of the solvent. Hence, the compounds

#### General reduction entry 4

To a solution of Tz **1-6** (10 mg) in ethanol (0.1 mL) was added 1 ml of a saturated solution of  $HCO_2NH_4$  (40-50 mg of  $HCO_2NH_4$  in MeOH/THF, 2/1). Subsequently, Pd/C (10 wt.%, 1 mg) was added to the flask at argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h and monitored frequently. After 24 hours the temperature was raised to 150 °C, and monitored for 48 h. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C and drying of the filtrate in vacuo.

#### General reduction entry 5

To general reduction entry 3, 40  $\mu$ l of HCl in dioxane (8M) was added. For all 3 Tzs (1, 2, 6) no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 6

To general reduction entry 3, 4  $\mu$ L saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> was added. THF was used as solvent instead of MeOH. For all 3 Tzs (1, 2, 6) no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 7

To general reduction entry 1, instead of ethanol, THF was used. For all 3 Tzs (1, 2, 6) no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 8

To general reduction entry 1, instead of Pd/C, 10 wt% PtO<sub>2</sub> was used. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the PtO<sub>2</sub>, evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 9

To general reduction entry 1, instead of Pd/C, 10 wt%  $Pd(dba)_2$  was used. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the  $PtO_2$ , evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 10

To a solution of 10 mg (1 eq.) Tz **1-6** was added  $Pd(dba)_2$  (0.02 eq.), SIMes.HCl (0.02 eq.), KOMe (2 eq.), 100 mL of dioxane. Reaction vial was closed and purged with argon. Consequently, the reaction mixture was heated until 100 °C. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the PtO2, evaporation of the solvent.

#### General reduction entry 11

To a solution of 10 mg (1 eq.) Tz **1-6** was added  $Pd(PPh_3)_4$  (0.10 eq.), HCOONa (0.2 eq.), 100 mL of MeOH. Reaction vial was closed and purged with argon. Consequently, the reaction mixture was heated until 100 °C. For all 11 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS and TLC.

#### General reduction entry 12

To a solution of 10 mg (1 eq.) Tz **1-6** was added Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0.10 eq.) in 100 mL of MeOH. Reaction vial was closed and purged with argon. Consequently, the reaction mixture was heated until 100 °C. Consequently, the reaction mixture was charged with hydrogen while the flask was connected to a vacuum line. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h and monitored frequently. After 24 hours the temperature was raised to 100 °C, and monitored for 48 h. For all 6 Tzs no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS and TLC.

#### General reduction entry 13

To a solution of Tz **1-6** (10 mg) in deionized water (0.1 mL) was added  $PdCl_2$  (0.05 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min. To the reaction mixture was added TMDS (0.4 eq.), dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days and monitored frequently. For all 6 Tz's no reduction was observed, based on LC-MS and TLC.

#### 3-(4-propoxyphenyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine

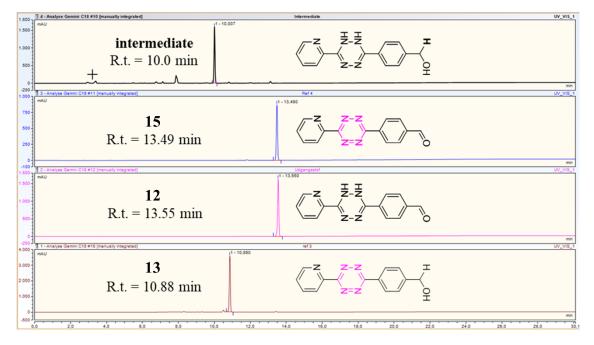
Tz **7** was subjected to general reduction entry 1, 2 and 4. No reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, and evaporation of the solvent.

#### 3-(4-vinylphenyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine

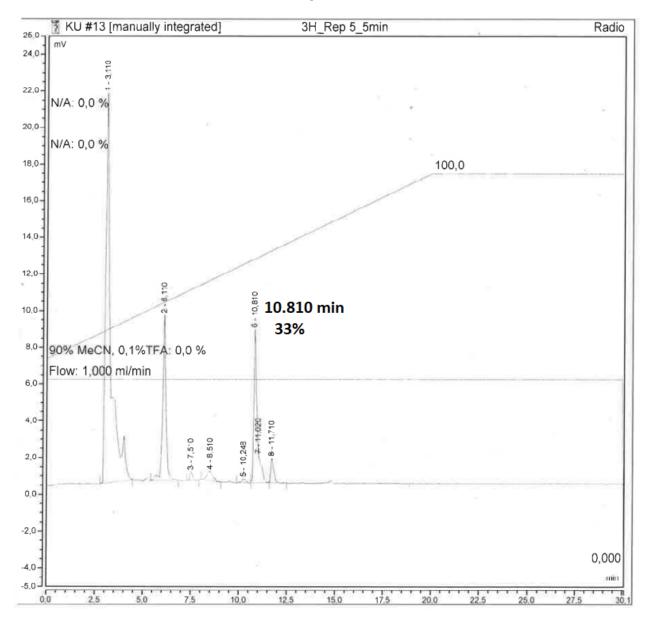
To **8** (50 mg, 0.27 mmol), dissolved in 2 mL MeOH was added 2.5 mg of Lindlar catalyst and 25 mg of quinoline. Hydrogen gas contained in a balloon was bubbled into the reaction mixture at room temperature for 3 days. Reaction was monitored by TLC and LC-MS, however after 5 days no conversion was observed yet.

#### 3,6-di(pyridin-2-yl)-1,2-dihydro-1,2,4,5-tetrazine

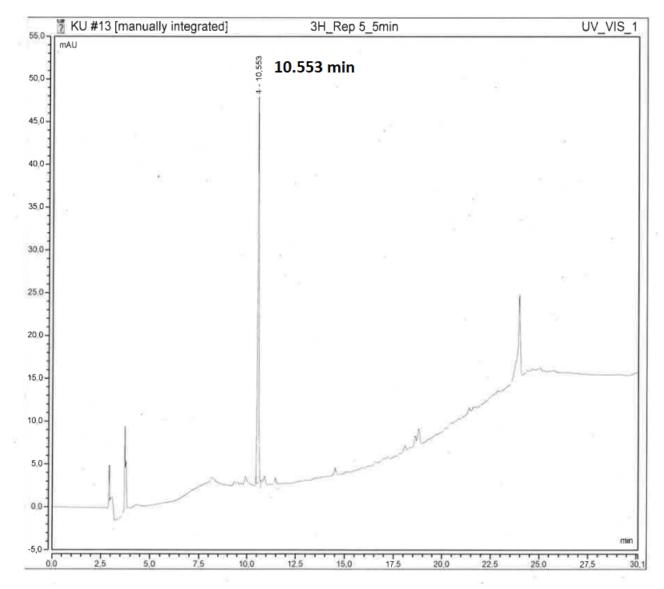
Tz 9 was subjected to general reduction entry 1,2 and 4. No reduction was observed, based on LC-MS, TLC and NMR after filtration of the Pd/C, and evaporation of the solvent. Hence the product 14 or 12 were never obtained.



SI-2-1 HPLC Chromatograms of Precursor and References 12-15 plus dihydro-intermediate



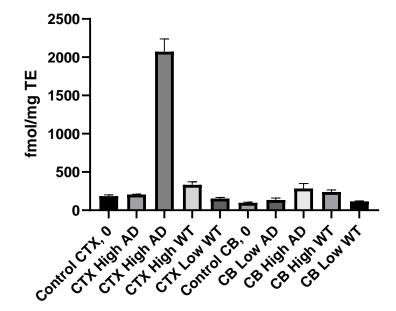
SI-2-2 Crude <sup>3</sup>H-Tz 16 Radio-HPLC Chromatogram



SI-2-3 Crude <sup>3</sup>H-Tz 16 UV-HPLC Chromatogram

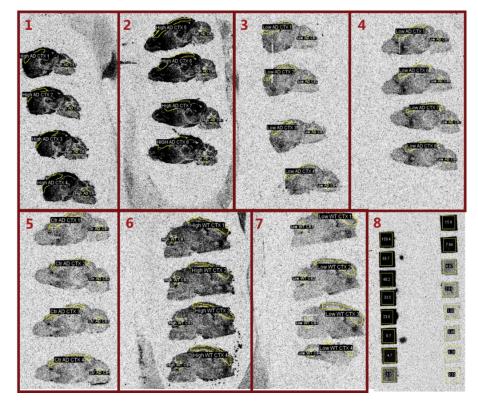
### 3. Pretargeted Autoradiography

*SI-3-1 Raw data (fmol/mg) autoradiography. Calculated in GraphPad Prism, standard deviation calculated by ANOVA.* 



fmol/mg raw data

SI-3-2 Autoradiographic image as obtained in Image J



1: AD High 2: AD High 3: AD low 4: AD Low 5: AD Control 6: WT High 7: WT Low

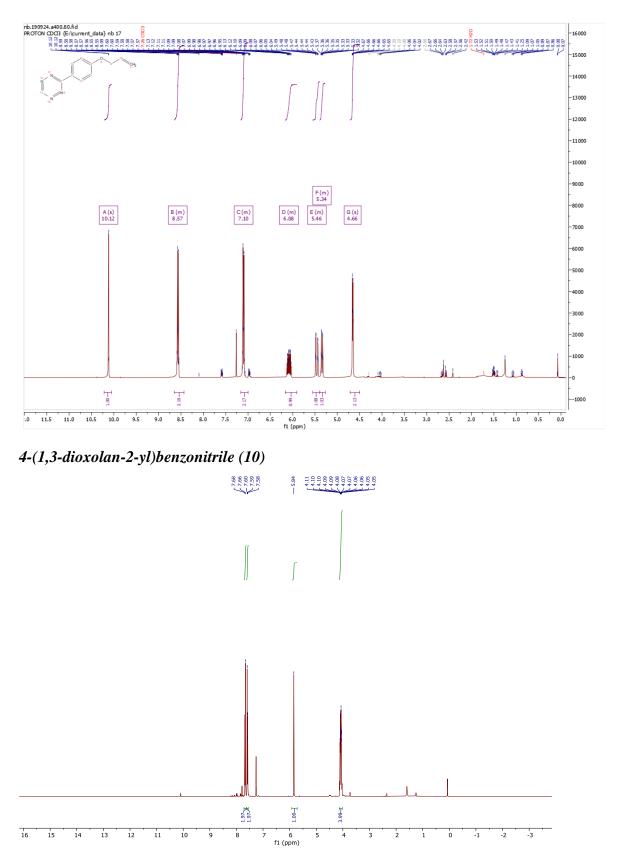
11-14, 10	
0.040	24,635
0.039	25,641
0.053	24,940
0.056	21,291
0.059	24,460
0.071	24,488
0.058	28,652
0.054	24,466
0.058	2,363
0.059	2,469
0.030	2,526
0.059	2,544
0.065	2,484
0.069	2,404
0.055	2,441
0.071	2,406
0.047	2,292
0.050	2,389
0.035	2,237
0.064	1,962
0.071	4,688
0.060	3,874
0.066	3,645
0.076	3,745
0.097	2,049
0.089	1,836
0.106	1,836
0.041	1,584
0.018	3,338
0.018	3,973
0.018	2,992
0.018	4,935
0.018	3,132
0.018	2,630
	0.039           0.053           0.056           0.059           0.071           0.058           0.059           0.054           0.059           0.054           0.059           0.059           0.059           0.059           0.059           0.065           0.069           0.055           0.071           0.047           0.050           0.035           0.064           0.071           0.064           0.071           0.064           0.071           0.064           0.076           0.089           0.106           0.018           0.018           0.018

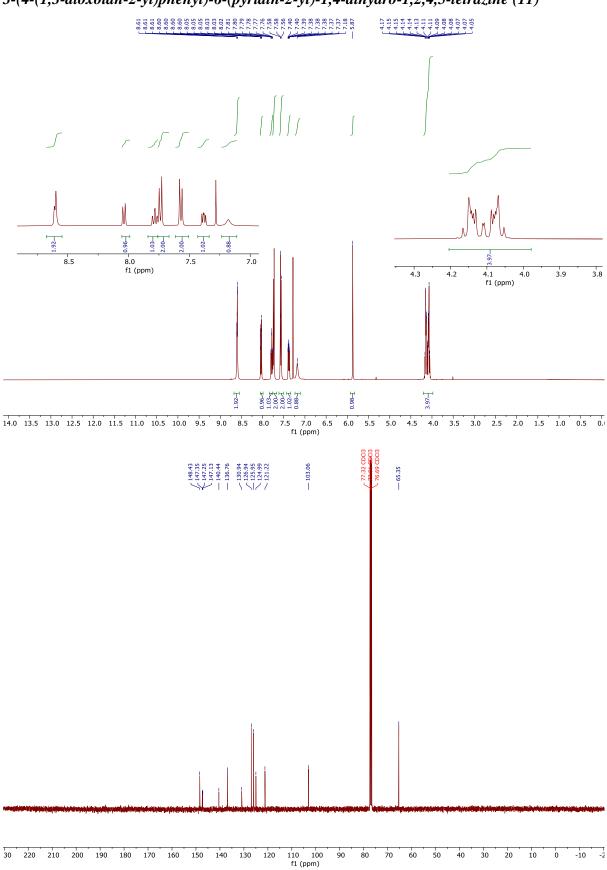
SI-3-3 Raw Data of pretargeting autoradiography <sup>3</sup>H-Tz 16 as calculated by Image J.

HIGH AD CB 8	0.018	2,753
LOW AD CB 1	0.018	1,777
LOW AD CB 2	0.018	1,917
LOW AD CB 3	0.018	1,918
LOW AD CB 4	0.018	1,147
LOW AD CB 5	0.018	1,378
LOW AD CB 6	0.018	1,416
LOW AD CB 7	0.018	1,709
LOW AD CB 8	0.018	1,700
CTR AD CB 1	0.018	1,266
CTR AD CB 2	0.018	1,103
CTR AD CB 3	0.018	1,226
CTR AD CB 4	0.018	1,090
HIGH WT CB 1	0.018	3,304
HIGH WT CB 2	0.018	2,914
HIGH WT CB 3	0.018	2,676
HIGH WT CB 4	0.018	2,533
LOW WT CB 1	0.018	1,431
LOW WT CB 2	0.018	1,312
LOW WT CB 3	0.018	1,475
LOW WT CB 4	0.018	1,374
L	1	1

## 1. NMR Spectra

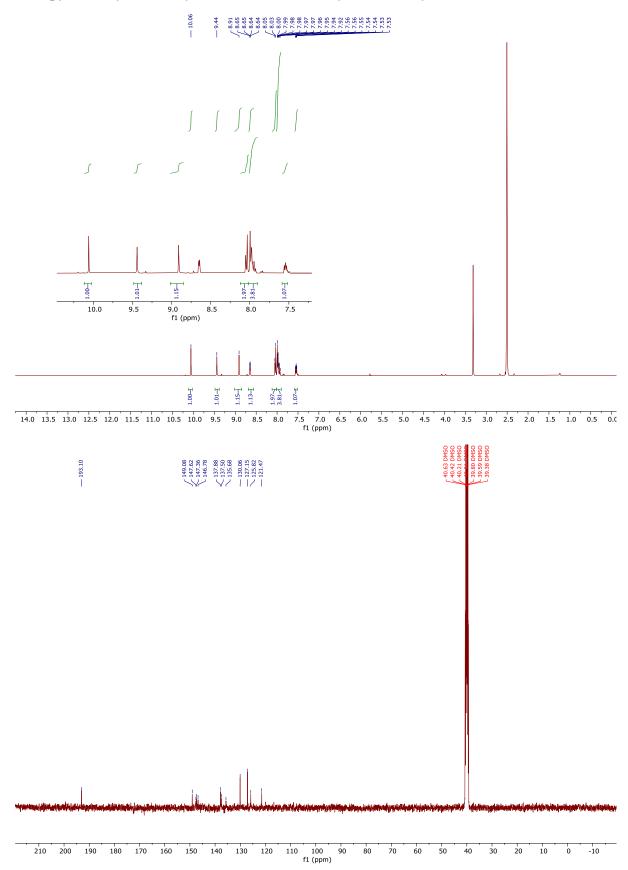
3-(4-(allyloxy)phenyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine (7)

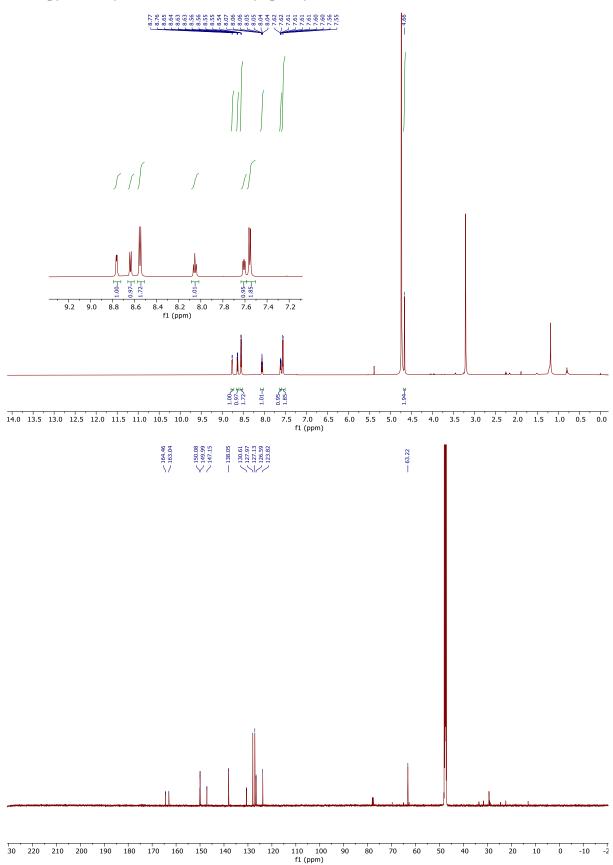




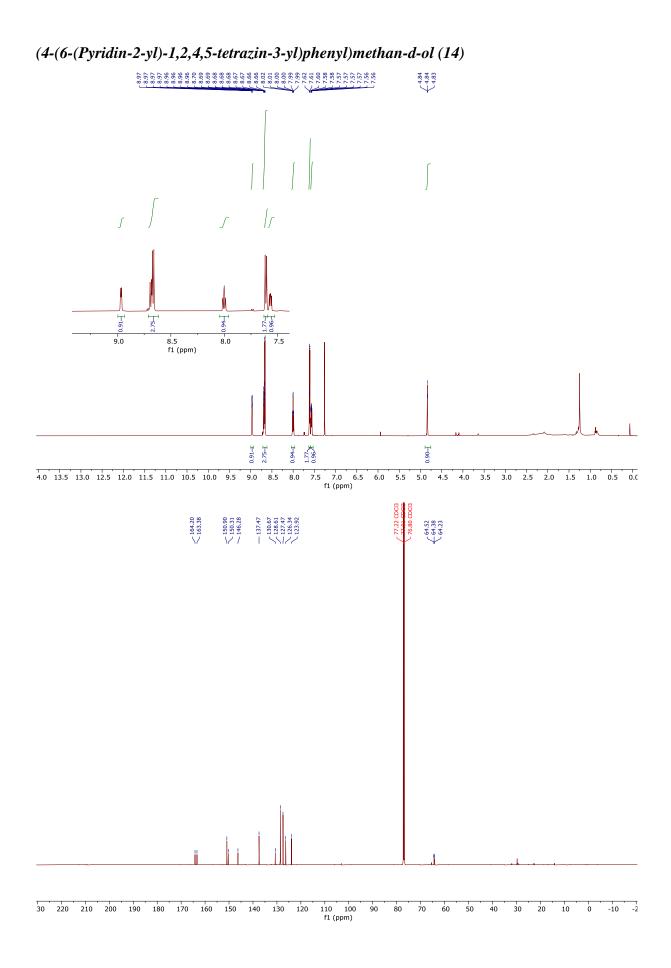
3-(4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl)-6-(pyridin-2-yl)-1,4-dihydro-1,2,4,5-tetrazine (11)

4-(6-(pyridin-2-yl)-1,4-dihydro-1,2,4,5-tetrazin-3-yl)benzaldehyde (12)



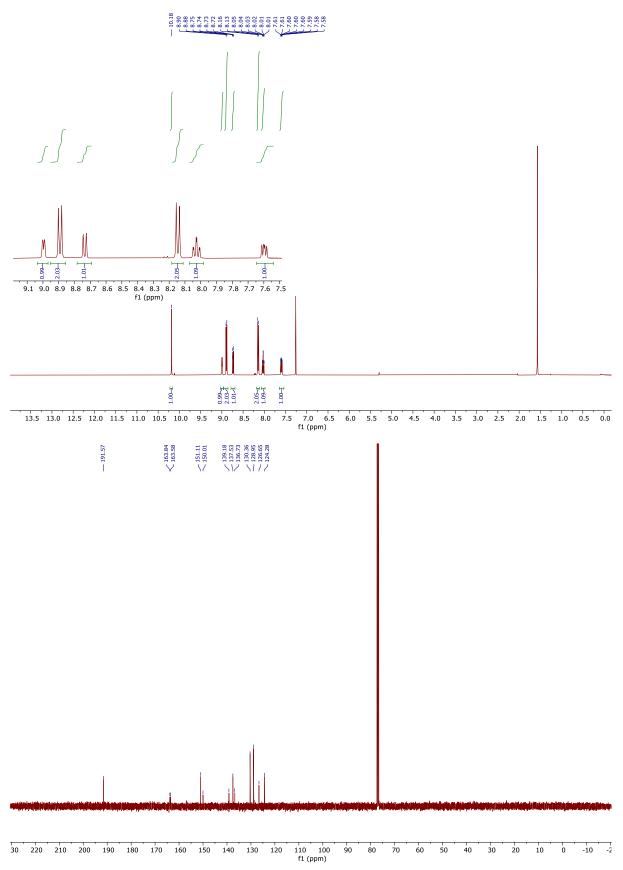


(4-(6-(pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazin-3-yl)phenyl)methanol (13)



S16

4-(6-(pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazin-3-yl)benzaldehyde (15)



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