1	Supplementary information
2	
3	Design of a Palette of SNAP-tag Mimics of Fluorescent Proteins
4	and Their Use as Cell Reporters
5	
6	
7	Supplementary Figures
8	Figure S1: Evolution and Characterization of the SNAP-tag Mimics of Fluorescent Protein
9	Figure S2: Monitoring Protein Expression, Unfolding, Degradation, and Protein-protein
10	Interaction Using SmFP
11	Figure S3: Atomic (Crystal) Structure of SmFP Reveals Mechanism of Fluorescence Activation
12	Figure S4: Fluorogenic Labeling of Subcellular Targeted SNAP _f Fusions
13	Figure S5: Comparison of SmFPs with Previously Developed Fluorogenic Ligands for SNAP-tag
14	Figure S6: In vivo Imaging of Xenograft Tumors Using SmFPs
15	Figure S7: Real-time Monitoring of Protein Expressing, Assembly, and Trafficking Using
16	SmFPs-based Multi-color Pulse-chase
17	Figure S8: Construction of Synthetic Ca ²⁺ Sensor
18	Figure S9: Imaging of Spontaneous Calcium Oscillations in Dissociated Neurons
19	
20	Supplementary Tables
21	Table S1: Photophysical properties of SmFPs
22	Table S2: Photophysical properties of SiCa and FP-based calcium sensors
23	Table S3: Photophysical properties of FPs or SmFPs with emission over 640 nm
24	Table S4: SmFP485 data collection and refinement statistics
25	Table S5: Photophysical properties of fluorogenic probes for different self-labeling tags
26	
27	Supplementary videos
28	Video S1: Degradation of SmFP485 by AID system
29	Video S2: Degradation of SNAPT-Fluorescein by AID system
30	Video S3: Realtime imaging of CX43 synthesis and gap junction assembly
31	Video S4: Time-tapse imaging of Golgi-SNAPT intracellular trafficking
32	Video SS: Realtime imaging of the dynamic of cellular calcium using SICa485
პ პ 24	video So: Realtime imaging of the dynamic of cellular calcium using SICa675
34 25	Sumplementer Netze
35 20	Supplementary Notes
30 27	Fluorophore synthesis
31	
38	Supplementary References



Supplementary Figure S1 Evolution and Characterization of the SNAP-tag Mimics of 2 3 Fluorescent Protein. (a) Molecular structure of BG-ABI, Halo-ABI, and TMP-ABI. (b) SDS PAGE 4 of the covalent complex of ABI-SNAP_f, ABI-Halo-tag, and ABI-eDHFR. The yellow color of 5 covalently bound ABI dye is indicated by the arrows. Gel was imaged before (left) and after 6 (right) Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining. (c)-(e) Excitation (dashed) and emission (solid) 7 spectra of ABI-SNAP_f, ABI-Halo-tag, and ABI-eDHFR covalent complexes. Fluorescence was 8 normalized to ABI-SNAPf covalent complex. (f) Imaging of ABI-SNAPf fluorescence in live HeLa 9 cells. Scale bars, 20 µm. (g) Molecular structure of BG-DCN. (h) Excitation (dashed) and

1 emission (solid) spectra of BG-DCN (black) and DCN-SNAP_f (cyan). (i) Molecular structure 2 showing the synthetic evolution of BG-F485 from BG-DCN. (j) Fluorescence of BG-F485 is 3 activated by its reaction with SNAP, but not interaction with BSA. (k) Kinetics of SNAP, protein 4 covalently labeled by BG-F485. Reactions between 100 nM BG-F485 and different 5 concentrations of SNAP_f protein at 37 °C were monitored by the increase of fluorescence over 6 time. Error bars, mean \pm SEM. (n = 4). (I) Calculated k_{obs} plotted against protein concentration. 7 Error bars, mean ± SEM. (n = 4). (m) Comparison of SmFP485 with cyan FPs. HeLa cells 8 transfected with plasmid expressing SNAP_f, ECFP, mCerulean3 or mTurquoise2 were imaged 9 using a 405 nm laser excitation and a 410-500 nm emission 48 h after transfection. For imaging 10 of SmFP485, the cells were incubated with 2 μ M BG-F485 prior to imaging. Scale bars, 50 μ m. 11 (n) Quantification of SmFP485, ECFP, mCerulean3 and mTurquoise2 fluorescence in individual 12 cells. The fluorescence was normalized to spectra of SmFP485 and each FP, respectively. Data 13 represent the mean \pm s.d. (n = 100 cells). Statistical comparison was performed by two-tailed 14 t-test. ***P < 0.001. (o) Photostability of SmFP485 and cyan FPs in live cells. HeLa cells (n=20) 15 expressing SNAP_f-H2B, ECFP-H2B, mCerulean3-H2B or mTurquoise2-H2B were constitutively 16 imaged using a confocal laser scanning microscope with 405 nm laser. The curves were 17 normalized to spectra difference of the proteins. (p) Kinetics of SmFP485 fluorescence 18 generation in cells (n=10) expressing plasma membrane-localized SNAP_f. Data related to Fig. 19 **1e.** (g) Consecutive imaging of SmFP485 fluorescence generation in cells expressing SNAP_f incubated with 2 µM BG-F485. Scale bar, 10 µm. (r) Kinetics of SmFP485 fluorescence 20 21 generation in cells (n=10) expressing SNAP_f. 22

- 23 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28 29
- 30



2 Supplementary Figure S2 Monitoring Protein Expression, Unfolding, Degradation, and 3 **Protein-protein Interaction Using SmFP. (a)** Fluorescence generation of *in vitro* synthesized SmFP485 and FPs. Fluorescence was monitored immediately after addition of mRNAs of SNAP_f 4 5 or FPs to the *in vitro* protein expression reaction mixture. (b) Brightened (4x) images from Fig. 6 2b. Scale bar, 10 µm. (c) SmFP485 fluorescence in response to temperature. (d) Fluorescence 7 of SmFP485, ECFP, and SNAPf covalently labeled with TMR in response to different 8 concentrations of Gdn-HCl. Error bars in (c) and (d), mean ± SEM. (n = 3). (e) Brightened (12x) 9 images from Fig. 2j. Scale bars, 10 µm. (f) and (g) FACS analysis of BiFC based on SNAP_f-10 fragment and Venus-fragment. (h) and (i) BiFC contrast upon rapamycin addition for SmFP485-11 fragment (h) and Venus-fragment (i). BiFC contrast is a conventional notion in the field of split 12 reporters that describes the difference between the real, induced signal, and background 13 fluorescence, originated from a nonspecific split reporter complementation ¹. Quantitative 14 data were derived from (f) and (g), respectively.

15



Supplementary Figure S3 Atomic (Crystal) Structure of SmFP Reveals Mechanism of Fluorescence Activation. (a) Crystal of SmFP485. (b) Alignment of the structure of SmFP485 (Green, left for subunit 1 and right for subunit 2) and 3L00 (Cyan). Residues in the loop covering the active site are shown. (c) LC-MS spectra of SmFP485. A crystal of SmFP485 was selected and dissolved in distilled water, then analyzed by LC-MS. The MW confirmed only a guanine group leaving during the labeling procedure. (d) In-gel validation of the capacity for covalent binding of the SNAP_f mutants to BG-TMR. Ten μ M protein of SNAP_f mutants was incubated with 50 μ M BG-TMR for 1 hr, and was loaded onto SDS PAGE.



Supplementary Figure S4 Fluorogenic Labeling of Subcellular Targeted SNAP_f Fusions Using
 SmFPs. (a) Cells expressing different subcellular targeted SNAP_f fusions were labeled with
 different fluorophores and imaged. Scale bars, 10 μm. (b)-(e), Comparison of SmFPs
 fluorescence with mCherry (b), mKate2 (c), iRFP682 (d), and iRFP720 (e) in HeLa cells (n=20).

HeLa cells were transiently transfected with constructs expressing SNAP_f-IRES-ZsGreen, mCherry-IRES-ZsGreen, mKate2-IRES-ZsGreen, iRFP682-IRES-ZsGreen, or iRFP720-IRES-ZsGreen. Forty-eight hours after transfection, cells were imaged using 561 nm excitation and 570-700 nm emission for mCherry and SmFP615, 600 nm excitation and 610-750 nm emission for mKate2 and SmFP643, 663 nm excitation and 670-770 nm emission for iRFP682 and SmFP680, and 670 nm excitation and 675-790 emission for iRFP720 and SmFP700. For iRFP682 and iRFP70, the cells were incubated with 25 μ M BV for 2 hr before imaging. Fluorescence intensities were firstly corrected for the spectral differences per FP or SmFP variant; and then were normalized to ZsGreen fluorescence in order to account for variations in transfection efficiency among cells. Scale bars, 10 µm. Statistical comparison was performed by two-tailed *t* test, **P* < 0.05; ****P* < 0.001.



Supplementary Figure S5 Comparison of SmFPs with Previously Developed Fluorogenic
Ligands for SNAP-tag. HEK293T cells transfected with plasmid expressing SNAP_f protein were
labeled with different ligands 48 hours after transfection. The cells were imaged using a Leica
SP8 confocal laser scanning microscope with a 458 nm excitation and a 465-600 nm emission
for CCVJ, SBD, SmFP485, SmFP510 and SmFP520 (a), a 525 nm excitation and a 530-650 nm
emission for SmFP555, a 510 nm excitation and a 515-650 nm emission for SmFP570, a 555
nm excitation and a 560-650 nm emission for MaP555 (c), a 625 nm excitation and a 630-790

1	nm emission for SmFP643, a 665 nm excitation and 670-790 nm emission for SmFP680, a 670
2	nm excitation and a 675-790 nm emission for SmFP700 and a 640 nm excitation and a 645-790
3	nm emission for SiR (e), respectively. The fluorescence of the cells was quantified (b, d, f).
4	HEK293T cells transfected with empty plasmid expressing no $SNAP_f$ protein were used as the
5	controls. Scale bars in (a), (c) and (e), 50 μ m. Data in (b), (d) and (f) represent the mean \pm s.d.
6	$(N \ge 100 \text{ cells})$

2 Supplementary Figure S6 In vivo Imaging of Xenograft Tumors Using SmFPs. Xenograft 3 tumors were established using either U87-WT cells or U87-SNAP_f stable cells. In order to 4 increase the hydrophilic of the ligands for in vivo labeling, we synthesized PEGylated BG-F680 5 and BG-F700 that could be bound by SNAP_f-tag upon esterlysis by esterase in the blood to 6 remove the PEG groups 2 . 0.4 μ mol of the PEG-BG-F700, PEG-BG-F680 or SiR-SNAP was 7 introduced into the mice using intravenous injection. The fluorescence of the tumors was 8 imaged and qualified at 12 h after injection, using an excitation of 680/20 nm and an emission 9 of 750/50 nm (a and b), or an excitation of 630/20 nm and an emission of 700/50 nm (c and 10 **d**). Data represent the mean \pm S.D. from 3-8 mice. Statistical comparison was carried out by 11 two-tailed t test, and the P values were indicated. (e) Fluorescence imaging of the tumor 12 sections from the mice in (a) using an excitation of 685/30 nm and an emission of 730/30 nm. 13 Scale bar, 100 µm.

2 Supplementary Figure S7 Real-time Monitoring of Protein Expressing, Assembly, and Trafficking Using SmFPs-based Multi-color Pulse-chase. (a) Multi-color pulse-chase images of 3 Golgi-SNAP_f trafficking. LAMP1-RFP fluorescence was merged with SmFP485, SmFP555, or 4 5 SmFP643. Data were from Fig. 5d. Scale bar, 10 μ m. (b) Real-time pulse-chase labeling of 6 Golgi apparatus-localized protein with SmFPs. HeLa cells were co-transfected with pGolgi-7 SNAP_f and pLamp1-RFP. Twenty-four hours after transfection, cells were labeled with BG-F485 8 for 30 min. The cells were washed twice with PBS to remove unbound BG-555 and incubated 9 with BG-F555 for 30 min. The cells were next washed twice and labeled with BG-F643, and 10 time-lapse images were performed to monitor the newly synthesized Golgi-SNAP_f and the old 11 Golgi-SNAP_f protein. Scale bar, 10 μ m. (c) Time-lapse imaging of Golgi-SNAP_f intracellular 12 trafficking. HeLa cells expressing Golgi-SNAP_f were first labeled with BG-F555 for 1 hr, and 13 washed twice with fresh medium. Images were recorded immediately after incubation with 14 BG-F485. Scale bars, 10 μ m. (d) and (e) HeLa cells transfected with SNAP_f-histone expressing 15 plasmid were labeled with 1 μ M BG-F555 for 30 min 24 hr after transfection. The cells were washed twice with PBS to remove unbound BG-555 and incubated with 1 μ M BG-F485. Images 16 17 were recorded immediately after incubation with BG-F485. Scale bar, 10 µm. (f) 18 Quantification of SmFP485 fluorescence of the nucleoli indicated by white circles in (e). Data 19 represent mean fluorescence. (g) HeLa cells expressing mitochondrial localized SNAP_f were 20 labeled with 1 µM BG-F555 for 60 min 24 hr after transfection. The cells were washed twice

1	with PBS to remove unbound BG-555 and incubated with 2 μM antimycin A and 1 μM BG-F485.
2	Cells without treatment of antimycin A were used as the controls. Images were recorded 12
3	hr after incubation with BG-F485. Scale bars, 10 μ m. (h)-(j) Imaging of SNAP _f synthesis in mice
4	livers. Fluorescence imaging of livers from mice treated with a single injection of $SNAP_{f}$ plasmid
5	and simultaneously labeled with BG-F485 and BG-F643 at 24 hr (h), or mice treated without
6	injection of SNAP $_{\rm f}$ plasmid and sequentially labeled with BG-F485 and BG-F643 at 24 hr and
7	58 hr, respectively (i), or mice treated with single injection of $SNAP_f$ plasmid and sequentially
8	labeled with BG-F485 and BG-F643 at 24 hr and 58 hr, respectively (j). Scale bars for the liver,
9	global, and local images were 5,000 μ m, 1,000 μ m, and 100 μ m, respectively.
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	

2 Supplementary Figure S8 Construction of Synthetic Ca²⁺ Sensor. (a) Construction and optimization of Ca²⁺ sensor based on cpSmFP485 and cpSmFP570. We firstly generated the 3 4 circularly permuted variants of SNAP_f (cpSNAP_f) at different loops in SNAP_f protein by linking the original N- and C-termini with a GGGSGGSGGGS flexible linker. We found that cpSNAP_f 5 6 variants at loop (106-111), loop (136-138) and loop (151-155) were difficult to be expressed. 7 Hence, we chose cpSNAP_f variants at loop (34-50), loop (86-93) and loop (122-126) to construct Ca²⁺ sensor. Different truncated forms of the cpSNAP_f variants were inserted 8 9 between the M13 peptide and calmodulin (CaM) and cloned into bacterial expression vector. The constructs were transformed into BL21 (DE3) cells and recombinant protein expression 10 were induced at 18 °C for 24 hrs in the presence of 1 mM IPTG. Cells were lysed by sonication 11

1 and labeled with 1 μ M BG-485 or BG-570, and fluorescence was recorded in the presence of 2 1 mM CaCl₂ or EGTA. M13-cpSNAP_f-CaM (P47/L34) variant based on cpSmFP485 and M13-3 cpSNAP_f-CaM (A121/L120) showed the maximal fluorescence enhancement upon addition of 4 Ca²⁺. For M13-cpSNAP_f-CaM (P47/L34), F33 saturation mutagenesis in SNAP_f was carried out 5 to generate the M13-cpSNAP_f-CaM (P47/L34, F33W) variant showing the improved 6 fluorescence enhancement upon addition of Ca²⁺. A W6F mutation in the M13 domain showed a more suitable K_d for measuring the dynamics of intracellular Ca²⁺. For M13-cpSNAP_f-CaM 7 8 (A121/L120), M13 was replaced with ckkap to generate ckkap-cpSNAP_f-CaM (A121/L120). 9 Then, truncations in cpSNAP_f were performed to obtain a sensor showing the maximal fluorescence enhancement upon addition of Ca²⁺. (b)-(f) Excitation spectrum (dashed line) and 10 emission spectrum (solid line) of the synthetic indicators of calcium in the Ca²⁺-free and Ca²⁺-11 bound states. (g) The kinetics of the disassociation of Ca^{2+} to SiCa485, SiCa675 and GCaMP6s. 12 13 The hexahistidine tag-containing SiCa485, SiCa675 or GCaMP6s protein was immobilized onto 14 the Ni-NTA agarose. The disassociation kinetics was measured by recording the fluorescence 15 of the agarose immediately after a EGTA-containing buffer was added to chelate the free 16 calcium in the solution. The curve were fitted to the formula of exponential decay ($y = y_0 + a \cdot e^{-1}$ bx), where y represents the indicator-calcium complex over time, x is time, y_0 represents the 17 18 nonspecific binding, *a* is the maximum binding at equilibrium, and *b* is the rate constant. Data 19 represent the mean fluorescence of four agarose beads. (h) The photostability of SiCa485 and GCaMP6s in live cells. HeLa cells expressing H2B-SiCa485 or H2B-GCaMP6s were imaged using 20 21 a confocal laser scanning microscope with a 470 nm laser excitation. The curves were 22 normalized to spectra of SiCa485 and GCaMP6s, respectively. Data represent the mean 23 fluorescence of 20 cells. (h) The photostability of SiCa675, R-GECO1 and NIR-GECO1 in live 24 cells. HeLa cells expressing H2B-SiCa675, or H2B-R-GECO1 and H2B-NIR-GECO1 were imaged 25 using a confocal laser scanning microscope with a 570 nm laser excitation. The curves were 26 normalized to spectra of SiCa675, R-GECO1 and NIR-GECO1, respectively. Data represent the 27 mean fluorescence of 20 cells.

28

Supplementary Figure S9 Imaging of Spontaneous Calcium Oscillations in Dissociated Neurons. (a) Image of dissociated neurons expressing SiCa485. The dissociated neurons were transfected with pAAV-RSET-SiCa485 plasmid and labeled with 1 μ M BG-F485 48 h after transfection. The neurons were then incubated in HBSS buffer (containing 10 mM HEPES) and consecutive imaging of SiCa485 fluorescence was performed. (b) SiCa485 fluorescence response to spontaneous calcium oscillations in the neuron shown in (a). (c) A series of fluorescence images between 130 and 200 seconds in (b). Scale bar, 10 μ m.

SmFPs	$\lambda_{ab}(nm)$	λ _{εx} (nm)	λ _{εm} (nm)	ε (M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)	ΦFI	Fluorogenicity (fold)ª	Brightness ^b	p <i>K</i> a
SmFP485	443	443	485	44000	0.36	350	15.8	4.8
SmFP510	459	460	510	35000	0.48	300	16.8	5.8
SmFP519	452	465	519	44000	0.27	279	11.9	5.4
SmFP520	453	462	520	42000	0.35	365	14.7	5.4
SmFP555	526	525	555	68000	0.50	1174	34.0	5.1
SmFP570	497	510	570	65000	0.63	304	41.0	5.4
SmFP615	552	565	615	65000	0.76	589	49.4	5.4
SmFP624	525	535	624	64000	0.25	331	16.0	5.4
SmFP643	625	626	643	69000	0.64	935	44.2	5.2
SmFP675	570	570	675	63000	0.18	486	11.3	5.6
SmFP680	663	665	680	72000	0.51	891	36.7	5.1
SmFP700	666	680	700	78000	0.43	956	33.5	5.0

Supplementary Table S1 Photophysical properties of SmFPs

^aFluorescence increase relative to free fluorophore; ^bproduct of extinction coefficient and quantum yield.

Cm EDc) () () (19.99)) (19.192)) (nm)) (nm)	ε(M-1	¹ cm ⁻¹)	¢	FI	Dynamic range	Kd (nNA)	K _{on} (x10 ⁶)	K _{off}
SIMEPS	Λ _{ab} (nm)	Λ _{Ex} (nm)	Λ _{Em} (nm)	+Ca ²⁺	-Ca ²⁺	+Ca ²⁺	-Ca ²⁺	(F _{max} /F _{min})	Ka (nivi)	(M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	(s-1)			
SiCa485	440	446	485	31000	29000	0.27	0.09	3.24	560	2.2	1.2			
SiCa519	452	465	519	48000	46000	0.51	0.26	2.08	870	N.D.	N.D.			
GCaMP1 ³	488	487	510	1400	570	0.05	0.03	4.12	235	N.D.	N.D.			
GCaMP2 ⁴	491	487	508	19000	5200	0.93	0.70	4.85	146	N.D.	N.D.			
GCaMP6s ⁵	ND	490	510	70117	2118	0.64	0.41	53.8	144	4.3	0.69			
jGCaMP7s ⁵	ND	495	515	53068	5554	0.65	0.58	40.4	68	21.5	2.87			
SiCa570	485	491	570	56000	54000	0.29	0.18	1.67	ND	N.D.	N.D.			
SiCa624	510	523	624	75000	67000	0.25	0.13	2.20	710	N.D.	N.D.			
SiCa675	551	569	675	59000	48000	0.14	0.08	2.21	710	1.5	1.0			
R-GECO1 ⁶	ND	561	589	51000	15000	0.20	0.06	16.0	482	N.D.	N.D.			
NIR-GECO1 ⁷	ND	678	704	20000	62000	0.019	0.063	-9.4	885	N.D.	N.D.			
NIR-GECO2 ⁷	ND	678	704	18000	67000	0.014	0.059	-15.0	331	N.D.	N.D.			

Supplementary Table S2 Photophysical properties of SmFP- and FP-based calcium sensors

N.D., not determined.

1 Supplementary Table S3 Photophysical properties of FPs or SmFPs with emission over 640

nm.

FPs or SmFPs	λ _{Ex} (nm)	λ _{Em} (nm)	ε(M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)	ΦFI (%)	Intensity (relative to EGFP)
EGFP ⁸	488	507	56,000	60	100
SmFP643	626	643	69,000	64	131
SmFP680	665	680	72,000	51	109
SmFP700	680	700	78,000	43	100
mPlum ⁹	590	649	41,000	10	12
IFP1.4 ¹⁰	684	708	92,000	7	19
IFP2.0 ¹¹	690	711	86,000	8	20
mNeptune ¹²	600	650	67,000	20	40
NirFP ¹³	605	670	15,700	6	3
TagRFP675 ¹⁴	598	675	46,000	8	11
TagRFP657 ¹⁵	611	657	34,000	10	10
iRFP ¹⁶	690	713	98,000	6	18
iRFP670 ¹⁶	643	670	114,000	11	37
iRFP682 ¹⁶	663	682	90,000	11	29
iRFP702 ¹⁶	673	702	93,000	8	22
iRFP720 ¹⁶	702	720	96,000	6	17
mCardinal ¹⁷	604	659	87,000	19	49
mIFP ¹⁸	683	704	82,000	8	20
TDsmURFP ¹⁹	642	670	170,000	18	91
miRFP670 ²⁰	642	670	71,000	12	25
mMaroon1 ²¹	609	657	80,000	11	26
mGarnet2 ²²	598	671	105,000	8.7	27

1 Supplementary Table S4 SmFP485 data collection and refinement statistics

- 2 X-ray data were collected for 180° at BL17U, SSRF. Data were processed by HKL20001. The
- 3 SmFP485 crystal belongs to space group $P2_12_12_1$ with unit cell parameters of a = 69.98 Å, b =
- 4 90.96 Å, c = 52.89 Å, α = 90°, β = 90°, γ = 90°.

Wavelength (Å)	0.97915
Resolution range	90.96-2.09 (2.14-2.09) ^a
Space group	P 21 21 21
Unit cell	69.98 90.96 52.89 90 90 90
Total reflections	147156
Unique reflections	20618 (1506)
Multiplicity	7.1 (7.3)
Completeness (%)	99.8 (100.0)
Mean I/sigma(I)	18.6 (2.2)
R-merge (%)	7.6 (110.7)
Reflections used in refinement	20565
Reflections used for R-free	1051
R-work/R-free	0.2157/0.2682
Number of non-hydrogen atoms	2424
macromolecules	2258
ligands	64
Protein residues	309
RMS(bonds)	0.014
RMS(angles)	1.160
Ramachandran favored (%)	98.61
Ramachandran allowed (%)	3.05
Ramachandran outliers (%)	0.34
Average B-factor	45.69
macromolecules	44.99
ligands	68.71
solvent	46.65

- 5 ^aStatistics for the highest-resolution shell are shown in parentheses.
- 6

7

Dye	Protein	$\lambda_{ab}(nm)$	λ _{Ex} (nm)	λ _{Em} (nm)	ε(M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)	ΦFI	Fluorogenicity (fold) ^a	Reference
BG-MR 121	SNAP-tag	660	N.D.	675	N.D.	0.3	17.8	
BG-ATTO 655	SNAP-tag	663	N.D.	684	N.D.	0.3	13.5	Dof ²³
BG-ATTO 680	SNAP-tag	680	N.D.	700	35000	0.3	28.0	Kel
BG-ATTO 700	SNAP-tag	700	N.D.	719	44000	0.25	31.6	
DRBG-488	SNA-Ptag	N.D.	490	525	N.D.	N.D.	300	Ref ²⁴
CBG-488-TQ2	SNAP-tag	N.D.	490	525	N.D.	N.D.	76.9	D of ²⁵
CBG-549-QSY7	SNAP-tag	N.D.	560	575	N.D.	N.D.	62.5	Ref
MaP555	SNAPtag	556	N.D.	576	54000	0.46	21	Ref ²⁶
BG-SBD	SNAP-tag	435	N.D.	516	13000	0.143	280	Ref ²⁷
BG-CCVJ	MGMT	N.D.	N.D.	504	N.D.	N.D.	170	Ref ²⁸
4c	SNAP-tag	534	530	623	24768	N.D.	90	Ref ²⁹
3	HaloTag	533	530	630	39049	0.22	N.D.	Ref ³⁰
D1-HTL	HaloTag	N.D.	N.D.	508	14850	0.23	200	D of 31
D2-HTL	HaloTag	N.D.	N.D.	508	11550	0.14	150	Kel
P4	HaloTag	423	N.D.	545	4100	0.16	100	
P8	HaloTag	440	N.D.	535	7800	0.37	600	Ref 32
Р9	HaloTag	450	N.D.	530	5100	0.47	1000	
CCVJ-Halo	HaloTag	458	N.D.	498	31800	0.014	15	Dof 33
Y-Halo	HaloTag	489	N.D.	562	34900	0.015	12	Kei SS

Supplementary Table S5 Photophysical properties of fluorogenic probes for different self-labeling tags

Orange-Halo	HaloTag	487	N.D.	574	16200	0.02	48	
Red-Halo2-PEG	HaloTag	504	N.D.	588	14500	0.05	32	
Red-Halo2	HaloTag	515	N.D.	592	21000	0.17	156	
NIR-Halo1	HaloTag	526	N.D.	671	25800	0.053	130	
SiR-SNAP	SNAPtag	650	N.D.	668	~100000	0.30	N.D.	
SiR-CLIP	CLIPtag	652	N.D.	668	~100000	0.46	N.D.	Ref ³⁴
SiR-Halo	HaloTag	648	N.D.	668	~100000	0.39	N.D.	
520R	HaloTag	521	N.D.	546	52000	0.79	N.D.	
580R	HaloTag	581	N.D.	607	58000	0.95	N.D.	Ref 35
610CP	Halotag	609	N.D.	634	100000	0.59	N.D.	
JF ₅₀₃	HaloTag	503	N.D.	529	83000	0.87	N.D.	
JF ₅₁₉	HaloTag	519	N.D.	546	59000	0.85	N.D.	
JF ₅₂₅	HaloTag	525	N.D.	549	94000	0.91	N.D.	
JF ₅₄₉	HaloTag	549	N.D.	571	101000	0.88	N.D.	Dof 36
JF ₅₈₅	HaloTag	585	N.D.	609	1500	0.78	N.D.	Kel **
JF ₆₀₈	HaloTag	608	N.D.	631	99000	0.67	N.D.	
JF ₆₃₅	HaloTag	635	N.D.	652	~400	0.56	N.D.	
JF ₆₄₆	HaloTag	646	N.D.	664	5000	0.54	N.D.	
SiRcB	BL-tag	654	N.D.	671	100000	0.39	135	
SiRcB2	BL-tag	651	N.D.	670	100000	0.38	250	Ref 37
SiRcB4	BL-tag	651	N.D.	670	100000	0.39	345	

SiRcB6	BL-tag	651	N.D.	670	100000	0.37	350	
P1	AgHalo	440	N.D.	545	N.D.	N.D.	~50 (59℃, 30 min)	Ref ³⁸
P2	AgHalo	440	N.D.	495	N.D.	N.D.	~112 (59℃, 30 min)	Ref ³⁹
MaP510	HaloTag	510	N.D.	531	61000	0.77	18	
MaP555	HaloTag	558	N.D.	578	87000	0.54	35	Def 26
MaP618	HaloTag	618	N.D.	635	107000	0.61	1000	Kei
MaP700	HaloTag	700	N.D.	720	52000	0.24	650	
JF ₆₆₉	HaloTag	669	N.D.	682	112000	0.37	N.D.	
JF ₆₉₀	HaloTag	690	N.D.	707	150000	0.24	N.D.	
JF ₇₁₁	HaloTag	711	N.D.	732	12400	0.17	N.D.	Ref ⁴⁰
JF ₇₂₂	HaloTag	722	N.D.	743	87200	0.11	N.D.	
JF ₇₂₄	HaloTag	724	N.D.	748	6600	0.05	N.D.	
JFX ₆₄₆	HaloTag	645	N.D.	662	8600	0.73	N.D.	Def ⁴¹
JFX ₆₅₀	HaloTag	650	N.D.	667	17600	0.53	N.D.	Rei
TMP455	DHFR-Tag	N.D.	380	455	34000	0.78	650	Ref ⁴²
TMP465	DHFR-Tag	N.D.	403	465	35000	0.50	1125	
TMP485	DHFR-Tag	N.D.	415	485	35000	0.49	4000	
TMP525	DHFR-Tag	N.D.	512	522	60000	0.65	1600	

N.D., not determined

1 Supplementary Note Fluorophore synthesis

17

3 Compound 4: To a stirred solution of 4-((2-Hydroxyethyl)(methyl)amino)benzaldehyde 4 (compound 1) (0.90 g, 5.0 mmol) and 5 mL 33% methylamine (compound 2) methanol solution 5 in 50 mL anhydrous methanol, 10 g Na₂SO₄ was added in one portion. The obtained mixture 6 was stirred and kept at room temperature for 24 hr, then filtered and dried with additional Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduce pressure to give the intermediate which was 7 8 used directly without any further purification. After re-dissolved in 10 mL anhydrous methanol, ethyl((1-methoxy)amino)acetate (compound 3)⁴³ (0.95 g, 6 mmol) was added. The complex 9 was stirred and kept at room temperature for 12 hr, the precipitated product was filtered and 10 11 washed with cooled methanol to give the yellow compound 4. (1.02 g, yield 75%). ¹H NMR 12 (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ =8.03 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (s, 1 H), 6.74 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.74(t, 13 J=5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.56(t, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.48(t, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.07(s, 3 H), 3.01 (s, 3 H), 2.31 (s, 3 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 169.57, 160.11, 150.33, 134.37, 133.78, 126.35, 121.16, 14 111.30, 58.09, 53.75, 38.64, 26.05, 15.13. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C15H19N3O2 273.3; found 15 16 274.3, [M+H]⁺.

Compound BG-ABI: To a stirred solution of compound 4 (0.273 g, 1.0 mmol) and 4-18 19 dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (0.147 g, 1.2 mmol) in 20 mL dry CH₂Cl₂, 4-20 nitrophenylchloroformate (0.302 g, 1.5 mmol) in 10 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise. The 21 obtained mixture was stirred and kept at room temperature for 2 hr. The solvent was removed 22 under reduced pressure and the obtained intermediate was used directly without any further purification. After re-dissolved in dry dimethylformamide (DMF), BG-NH₂⁴⁴ (0.324 g, 1.2 mmol) 23 24 and 0.2 mL TEA were added. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 25 another 1 hr. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel chromophore to give the yellow BG-HBI. (0.512 g, yield 90%). 26

1 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 8.05 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.74 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 2 3 6.29 (s, 2H), 5.42 (s, 3H), 4.19 - 4.12 (m, 4H), 3.64 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.72 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_{s}): δ = 169.65, 162.29, 160.41, 159.59, 156.31, 156.21, 4 150.58, 150.15, 139.54, 136.61, 135.28, 135.13, 134.65, 133.86, 128.53, 126.95, 126.31, 5 6 121.64, 121.31, 111.46, 111.06, 66.53, 61.02, 51.95, 50.38, 45.42, 43.50, 40.39, 38.33, 35.74, 7 30.72, 26.07, 15.13, 14.69, 8.86, 7.13. HR-MS (ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₂₉H₃₁N₉O₄ 569.2499; found 8 589.2497, [M+Na]⁺.

10 Compound Halo-ABI: To a stirred solution of compound 4 (0.273 g, 1.0 mmol) and DMAP 11 (0.147 g, 1.2 mmol) in 20 mL dry CH₂Cl₂, 4-nitrophenylchloroformate (0.302 g, 1.5 mmol) in 10 12 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise. The obtained mixture was stirred and kept at room temperature for 2 hr, then Halo Tag-NH₂⁴⁵ (0.368 g, 1.2 mmol) in 5 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was added. 13 The mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 30 min. The solvent was removed 14 15 under reduce pressure to give the crude product which was purified with gel silica gel column 16 chromatography to afford the yellow Halo-HBI. (0.450 g, yield 86%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSOd₆): δ= 8.05 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.18(t, J=5.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.86(s, 1 H), 6.77 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.11 (t, 17 J=5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.59-3.63(m, 4 H), 3.40-3.47 (m, 4 H), 3.30-3.38 (m, 2 H), 3.07-3.11 (m, 5 H), 18 3.00 (s, 3 H), 2.31 (s, 3 H), 1.65-1.72 (m, 2 H), 1.44-1.50 (m, 2 H), 1.19-1.40 (m, 6 H). ¹³H NMR 19 20 (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 169.38, 160.16, 155.86, 149.85, 134.43, 133.60, 126.01, 121.41, 21 111.21, 69.89, 69.26, 69.13, 68.80, 60.64, 50.14, 45.89, 38.17, 31.73, 28.77, 25.84, 24.63, 22 14.93. HR-MS (ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₂₆H₃₉ClN₄O₅ 522.2609; found 523.2605, [M+H]⁺.

9

23

Compound TMP-ABI: To a stirred solution of compound 4 (0.328 g, 1.2 mmol), DMAP (73.2 mg, 0.6 mmol) and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide (EDCI) (0.115 g, 0.6 mmol) in 5 mL anhydrous DMF, compound 5⁴⁶ (0.256 g, 5 mmol) was added and kept at room 1 temperature. The obtained mixture was stirred for 1 hr. The solvent was removed under 2 reduce pressure to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel flash 3 chromatography to give the TMP-ABI. (0.31 g, 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 8.03 (d, 4 J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.25 (s, 2 H), 6.85 (s, 1 H), 6.74 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.57 (s, 2 H), 6.24 (dd, J=16.8 5 Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.16 (dd, J=16.8 Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.61 (dd, J=8.8 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.8 (m, 1 H), 4.74 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.98 (m, 2 H), 3.82 (s, 6 H), 3.56(t, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.48(t, J=6.0 Hz, 2 6 7 H), 3.46 (t, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.07 (s, 3 H), 3.01 (s, 3 H), 2.31 (s, 3 H), 2.87 (dd, J=16.8 Hz, 6 Hz, 1 8 H), 2.72 (dd, J=16.8, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.88 (m, 2 H). HR-MS (ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₃₈H₄₇N₉O₈ 9 757.3548; found 780.3550, [M+Na]⁺.

10

22

Compound 6: To a stirred solution of 4-((2-Hydroxyethyl) (methyl) amino) benzaldehyde 11 12 (0.18 g, 1.0 mmol) and malononitrile (0.079 g, 1.2 mmol) in 10 mL anhydrous methanol, a 13 catalytic amount (2 drops) of piperidine was added. The obtained mixture was stirred and kept 14 at 80 °C for 15 min under protection of N₂. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was 15 removed under reduce pressure to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the yellow compound 6. (0.22 g, yield 98%). ¹H NMR (400 16 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 17 7.44 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 4.22-4.11 18 (m, 2H), 3.74 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 158.87, 156.12, 19 153.73, 139.52, 134.87, 133.55, 118.97, 116.10, 115.36, 68.92, 66.86, 61.01, 50.55, 43.52, 20 21 40.35, 38.69. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₃H₁₃N₃O 227.1; found 228.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound BG-DCN: 4-nitrophenylchloroformate (0.302 g, 1.5 mmol) in 10 mL dry CH₂Cl₂
 was added dropwise to a solution of compound 6 (0.227 g, 1.0 mmol) and 4 dimethylaminopyridine (0.147 g, 1.2 mmol) in 20 mL dry CH₂Cl₂. The obtained mixture was

1 stirred and kept at room temperature for 2 hr under the protection of N_2 . The solvent was 2 removed under reduce pressure to give the intermediate which was used directly without any 3 further purification. After re-dissolved in dry DMF, BG-NH₂ (0.324 g, 1.2 mmol) was added in 4 the presence of 0.2 mL TEA. The obtained mixture was stirred and kept at room temperature for 1 hr under the protection of N₂. The solvents were removed under reduce pressure to give 5 6 the crude product which was purified with gel silica gel column chromatography to give the 7 yellow BG-DCN. (0.465 g, yield 89%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 8.08 (s, 1 H), 7.85 (m, 8 3 H), 7.82(t, J=6.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.21(d, J=8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.91 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 9 6.31 (s, 2 H), 5.45 (s, 2 H), 4.12 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.74 (t, J=5.6 H, 2 H), 3.08 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR 10 (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 159.54, 158.90, 156.19, 153.76, 139.50, 135.16, 133.65, 128.50, 11 127.00, 126.16, 119.01, 116.17, 115.77, 115.44, 111.90, 68.99, 66.56, 60.97, 55.99, 50.55, 12 45.54, 43.52, 38.68, 18.52. HR-MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₂₇H₂₅N₉O₃ 523.2080; found 546.2083, 13 [M+Na]+.

14

Compound 7: To a stirred solution of 4-((2-Hydroxyethyl) (methyl) amino)benzaldehyde 15 (0.18 g, 1.0 mmol) and tert-butyl cyanoacetate (0.169 g, 1.2 mmol) in 10 mL anhydrous 16 17 methanol, a catalytic amount (2 drops) of piperidine was added. The obtained mixture was 18 stirred and kept at 80 $^\circ\!C$ for 15 min under the protection of $N_2.$ After cooling to room 19 temperature, the solvent was removed under reduce pressure to give the crude product which 20 was purified with silica gel column chromatography to afford the yellow compound 7. (0.293 g, yield 97%).¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ =8.01 (s, 1 H), 7.92 (d, J =9.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (d, J 21 22 =9.0 Hz,2 H), 4.81 (t, J =5.1Hz, 1H), 3.51-3.63(m, 4 H), 3.08 (s, 3 H), 1.51 (s, 9 H). ¹³H NMR (100 23 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=162.47, 153.45, 153.02, 133.59, 118.07, 117.67, 111.60, 93.34, 81.79, 24 58.18, 55.97, 53.77, 27.63. MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₃ 302.2; found 303.2, [M+H]⁺.

25

26 Compound BG-F485: To a stirred solution of compound 7 (0.302 g, 1.0 mmol) and 4-

1 dimethylaminopyridine (0.147 g, 1.2 mmol) in 20 mL dry CH₂Cl₂, 4-nitrophenylchloroformate 2 (0.302 g, 1.5 mmol) in 10 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise. The obtained mixture was stirred 3 and kept at room temperature for 2 hr under the protection of N₂. The solvent was removed 4 under reduce pressure to give the intermediate which was used directly without any further purification. After re-dissolved in dry DMF, BG-NH₂ (0.324 g, 1.2 mmol) was added in the 5 6 presence of 0.2 mL TEA. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 1 7 hr. The solvent was removed under reduce pressure to give the crude production which was 8 purified by gel silica gel column chromatography to afford the yellow BG-F485. (0.556 g, yield 9 93%).¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.46 (br, 1 H), 10.25 (br, 1 H), 8.01 (s, 1 H), 7.92 (d, 10 J=9.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.81 (s, 1 H), 7.45 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J=9.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.28 (br, 2 H), 5.44 (s, 2 H), 4.27 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.42-3.47 (m, 4 H), 3.03 (s, 3 H), 1.49 (s, 11 12 9 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=171.48, 162.44, 159.53, 158.28, 153.47, 152.67, 139.42, 13 135.15, 133.68, 128.49, 127.27, 118.10, 117.64, 111.50, 93.39, 81.81, 86.45, 55.94, 54.38, 14 50.93, 45.26, 41.91, 41.82, 27.62, 8.32. HR-MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₃₁H₃₄N₈O₅ 598.2652; 15 found 621.2620, [M+Na]⁺.

16 17 Compound 8: To a stirred solution of 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydrdro quinolone (0.866 g, 18 5.0 mmol), 2-bromoethanol (0.750 g, 6.0 mmol) and in 100 mL anhydrous CH_3CN , K_2CO_3 (1.380 19 g, 10.0 mmol) was added in one portion. The obtained mixture was refluxed for 12 hr under 20 the protection of N₂. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was filtered and washed 21 with CH₃CN. The solvent was removed under reduce pressure to give the crude product which 22 was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the compound 8. (0.857 g, yield 23 79%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 7.02 (td, J =7.0Hz, 1 H), 6.97 (dd, J =7.5, 1.5Hz, 1 H), 24 6.48-6.59(m, 2 H), 5.28 (d, J =1.2Hz, 1 H), 4.76 (t, J =5.6Hz, 1 H), 3.46 (dd, J =12.6, 7.0Hz, 2 H), 3.29 (t, J =7.2Hz, 2 H), 1.89 (d, J =1.2Hz, 3 H), 1.24 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 25 26 δ=143.66, 129.30, 128.60, 126.93, 123.38, 122.08, 115.34, 110.10, 58.53, 55.90, 45.59, 28.09, 27 18.26. MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₁₄H₁₉NO 217.1; found 218.1, [M+H]⁺.

28

1 Compound 9: Acetic anhydride (0.11 g, 1.0 mmol) was added to the solution of 2 compound 8 (0.217 g, 1.0 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyidine (0.144 g, 1.2 mmol) in dry 3 CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C. After addition, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for a 4 further 1 hr. The reaction mixture was guenched with 1 mL water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂, then dried with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude 5 6 product which was purified by silica gel column to afford the yellow compound 9. (0.254 g, 7 yield 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 6.95-7.09 (m, 2 H), 6.54-6.63 (m, 2 H), 5.31 (d, J 8 =1.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (t, J =6.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.45 (t, J =6.8 Hz, 2 H), 2.03 (s, 3 H), 1.90 (d, J =1.2 Hz, 3 9 H), 1.24 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=170.28, 143.18, 129.41, 128.59, 126.89, 10 123.44, 122.41, 115.93, 110.10, 60.97, 56.01, 41.49, 27.72, 20.55, 18.15. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₆H₂₁NO₂ 259.2; found 260.2, [M+H]⁺. 11

12

25

Compound 10: Phosphorous oxychloride (0.22 mL, 2.32 mmol) was added dropwise to a 13 14 stirred 0 °C solution of compound 9 (0.50 g, 1.93 mmol) in 20 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ and 2 mL DMF 15 under the protection of N_2 . The obtained mixture was warmed to room temperature and 16 stirred for a further 5 hr. The mixture was quenched with a saturated solution of sodium 17 carbonate and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, then the 18 solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude produce which was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound 10. (0.477 g, yield 86%). ¹H NMR 19 (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 9.67 (s, 1 H),7.59 (dd, J =8.4, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.47 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.77 20 21 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.45 (d, J =1.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.13 (t, J =6.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.62 (t, J =6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.04 22 (s, 3 H), 1.96 (d, J =1.0 Hz, 3 H), 1.33(s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=189.45, 170.30, 23 148.53, 130.03, 125.92, 124.92, 121.21, 109.94, 60.55, 57.49, 41.83, 28.64, 20.59, 18.03. MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₁₇H₂₁NO₃ 287.2; found 288.2, [M+H]⁺. 24

26 **Compound 11:** 2 mL saturated solution of sodium carbonate was added to a stirred 27 solution of compound 10 (0.4 g, 1.39 mmol) in 20 mL methanol. The obtained mixture was 28 stirred and kept room temperature for 2 hr under the protection of N₂. The solvents were 1 removed under reduce pressure, then the residue was re-dissolved in 50 mL CH_2Cl_2 and 2 washed with a saturated solution of NaCl; the organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered 3 and removed the solvent under reduce pressure to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the compound 11. (0.341 g, yield 100%). ¹H 4 NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 9.64 (s, 1 H), 7.57 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.44 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 5 6 H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.42 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.88 (bt, 1 H), 3.46-3.56 (t, 2H), 3.39-3.47 (t, 7 2 H), 1.94 (d, J =1.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.33(s, 6H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=189.42, 148.60, 8 132.04, 129.62, 125.70, 124.17, 123.99, 120.96, 109.59, 57.89, 57.13, 55.74, 45.59, 28.72, 9 17.84. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₅H₁₉NO₂ 245.1; found 246.1, [M+H]⁺.

11 **Compound 12:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 12 compound 7. (0.215 g, yield 93%).¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 8.00 (s, 1 H), 7.81 (d, J =2.0 13 Hz, 1 H), 7.77 (dd, J =9.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.72 (d, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.45 (1H, d, J =1.2 Hz), 3.42-3.54 14 (m, 4H), 1.92 (d, J =1.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.35 (s, 6H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 15 δ =162.22, 153.20, 148.29, 134.20, 129.84, 126.20, 125.49, 121.11, 118.11, 117.48, 110.28, 16 93.35, 81.59, 57.99, 57.59, 45.63, 28.56, 27.41, 17.70. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₃ 17 368.2; found 369.2, [M+H]⁺.

10

18

19 Compound BG-F510: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure 20 for BG-F485. (0.245 g, yield 85%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.42 (br, 1 H), 8.02 (s, 1 21 H), 7.82 (s, 2 H), 7.77 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.83 (d, 22 J=7.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.27 (br, 2 H), 5.45 (s, 2 H), 4.21 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.09 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.62 (t, 2 H, J=5.6 Hz), 1.92 (s, 3 H), 1.49 (s, 9 H), 1.32 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=162.36, 23 24 159.59, 156.29, 153.56, 148.36, 139.49, 135.27, 134.36, 130.28, 128.51, 127.10, 126.37, 25 125.81, 121.75, 118.85, 117.60, 110.69, 94.24, 81.94, 66.48, 62.77, 60.53, 57.96, 55.99, 45.61, 26 43.60, 42.54, 28.83, 27.65, 17.94. HR-MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₃₆H₄₀N₈O₅ 664.3122; found 27 697.3120, [M+Na]⁺.

Compound 13: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 3 compound 8. (0.703 g, yield 72%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.05 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4 7.01 – 6.96 (m, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 0H), 3.82 5 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.67 – 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.46 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.05 – 3.02 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR 6 (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ =143.48, 127.99, 125.87, 118.67, 118.18, 114.04, 59.68, 55.18, 50.58, 25.49. 7 MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₁₀H₁₃NOS 195.1; found 196.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 14: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for10compound 9. (0.539 g, yield 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.05 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H),117.01 - 6.96 (m, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.6712- 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.46 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.05 - 3.02 (m, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz,13CDCl₃): δ =143.48, 127.99, 125.87, 118.67, 118.18, 114.04, 109.32, 59.68, 55.18, 50.58, 25.49.14MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₂H₁₅NO₂S 237.1; found 238.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 15: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for17compound 10. (0.521 g, yield 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ =9.89 (s,1 H), 7.06 (dd, J = 7.7,181.4 Hz, 1H), 7.01 – 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (t, J = 5.719Hz, 2H), 3.67 – 3.60 (m, 2H), 3.45 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.05 – 3.02 (m, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR20(100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 181.2, 143.48, 127.99, 125.87, 118.67, 118.18, 114.04, 109.32, 59.68,2155.18, 50.58, 25.49. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₃H₁₅NO₂S 265.1; found266.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 16: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for24compound 11. (0.489 g, yield 88%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ =9.54 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 2.025Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.70

1 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.89 - 3.81 (m, 4H), 3.57 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.02 - 2.97 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR

2 (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ=190.07, 148.05, 125.63, 117.02, 111.29, 60.47, 59.42, 54.69, 51.90, 24.42.

 $3 \qquad \mathsf{MS}(\mathsf{ESI}):\mathsf{m/z} \ \mathsf{Calcd}. \ \mathsf{For} \ \mathsf{C}_{11}\mathsf{H}_{13}\mathsf{NO}_2\mathsf{S} \ \mathsf{223.01}; \ \mathsf{found} \ \mathsf{224.1}, \ [\mathsf{M}+\mathsf{H}]^+.$

4

12

Compound 17: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 7. (0.321 g, yield 94%).¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ=7.82 (s, 1H), 7.69 (dd, J = 9.0,
2.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.73 – 6.70 (m, 1H), 3.90 – 3.84 (m, 4H), 3.60 (q, J = 5.2 Hz,
4H), 3.03 – 2.98 (m, 4H). 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 162.85, 152.88, 147.08, 132.35,
132.22, 130.23, 120.33, 120.15, 117.49, 117.35, 117.22, 111.73, 96.93, 82.80, 59.59, 54.54,
52.17, 52.09, 28.06, 24.41, 24.32. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₈H₂₂N₂O₃S 346.1; found 347.1,
[M+H]⁺.

13 **Compound BG-F520:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure 14 for BG-F485. (0.212 g, yield 89%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 12.43 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 15 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 5.44 16 17 (s, 1H), 4.23 – 4.11 (m, 6H), 3.68 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (s, 2H), 1.49 (s, 5H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=162.74, 160.10, 156.69, 153.94, 142.94, 141.11, 138.24, 129.01, 127.50, 18 19 119.62, 117.92, 117.09, 111.30, 95.03, 82.51, 63.72, 55.39, 44.03, 28.12. HR-MS(ESI): m/z 20 Calcd. For C₃₂H₃₄N₈O₅S, 642.2373; found 665.2371, [M+Na]⁺.

21 **Compound 18:** N-bromosuccinimide (0.64 g, 3.57 mmol) was added to a solution of 23 thieno[3,2-b]thiophene (0.50 g, 3.57 mmol) in 20 mL DMF. The obtained mixture was stirred 24 and kept at room temperature for 5 hr under the protection of N₂. Then, the mixture was pour 25 into 100 mL water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered,

1 and the solvent removed under reduce pressure to obtain intermediate which was used for 2 the next step without further purification. The intermediate was dissolved in 10 mL 2-3 methylaminoethanol, then, CuI (76 mg, 0.4 mmol), K₃PO₄ (0.829 g, 6.0 mmol), (L)-proline (92 4 mg, 0.80 mmol) were added and the obtained mixture was stirred overnight at 90 °C. After cooling to room temperature, 50 mL water was added to the mixture. The mixture was 5 6 extracted with CH₂Cl₂, dried over Na₂SO₄. The solution was filtered and the solvent was 7 removed under reduce pressure to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel 8 column chromatography to afford compound 18. (0.556 g, yield 73%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, 9 DMSO- d_6): $\delta = 7.15$ (q, J = 5.2Hz, 2H), 6.16 (s, 1 H), 4.77 (bt, t, J = 5.3Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (2H, q, J = 5.7Hz), 3.31 (2H, t, J =6.0Hz), 2.95 (3H, s). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=159.71, 138.91, 124.52, 10 11 120.09, 119.72, 93.28, 57.91, 57.11, 40.25. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₉H₁₁NOS₂ 213.0; found 12 214.0, [M+H]⁺.

14**Compound 19:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for15compound 9. (0.509 g, yield 95%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 7.18 (s, 2 H), 6.24 (s, 1 H),164.23 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.50 (t, J =5.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.94 (s, 3 H), 1.97 (s, 3 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz,17DMSO- d_6): δ=170.03, 158.98, 138.52, 124.79, 120.39, 119.52, 94.23, 60.49, 53.13, 39.76,1820.40. MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₁₁H₁₂NO₂S₂ 255.0; found 256.0, [M+H]⁺.

13

19

25

20**Compound 20:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for21compound 10. (0.433 g, yield 79%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 9.89 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (s, 122H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 4.23 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.50 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.94 (s, 3 H), 1.97 (s, 3H). ¹³H23NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ=180.02, 170.03, 158.98, 138.52, 124.79, 120.39, 119.52, 94.23,2460.49, 53.13, 39.76, 20.40. MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₁₂H₁₃NO₃S₂ 283.0; found 284.0, [M+H]⁺.

26 **Compound 21:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 27 compound 11. (0.374 g, yield 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 9.66 (s, 1 H), 8.05 (s, 1 1H), 6.30 (s, 1 H), 4.88 (bt, 1 H), 3.64 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.44 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.07 (s, 3 H). 13 H2NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ=181.01, 165.59, 149.11, 135.79, 131.60, 124.55, 92.80, 57.67,

 $3 \qquad 56.67,\, 40.12. \; MS(ESI): \; m/z \; Calcd. \; For \; C_{10}H_{11}NO_2S_2 \; 241.0; \; found \; 242.0, \; [M+H]^+.$

4

11

20

5 **Compound 22:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 6 compound 7. (0.351 g, yield 93%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 8.22 (s, 1 H), 8.02 (s, 1 H), 7 6.43 (s, 1 H), 4.91 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.65(t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.48 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 8 1.49 (s, 9 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ =167.40, 162.82, 152.58, 145.78, 128.65, 125.67, 9 117.75, 93.91, 88.83, 81.38, 57.88, 57.08, 40.52, 27.70, 18.48. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For 10 $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_3S_2$ 364.1; found 365.1, [M+H]⁺.

12 Compound BG-F555: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure 13 for BG-F485. (0.335 g, yield 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=12.46 (br, 1 H), 8.26 (s, 1 14 H), 8.04 (s, 1 H), 7.82 (s, 1 H), 7.77 (t, 1 H, J=6.0 Hz), 7.40 (d, 2 H, J=8.0 Hz), 7.21 (d, 2 H, J=8.0 Hz), 6.46 (s, 1 H), 6.28 (br, 2 H), 5.43 (s, 2 H), 4.24 (t, 2 H, J=4.8 Hz), 4.16 (d, 2 H, J=6.0 Hz), 3.65 15 (t, 2 H, J=4.8 Hz), 3.09 (s, 3 H), 1.51 (s, 9 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ =167.01, 162.74, 16 17 159.56, 156.06, 152.28, 145.98, 139.43, 135.16, 133.73, 133.67, 129.02, 128.41, 126.94, 125.90, 117.69, 94.23, 89.41, 81.48, 66.45, 60.68, 55.96, 53.83, 45.49, 43.51, 40.23, 27.69, 18 19 18.49, 8.58. HR-MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₃₁H₃₂N₈O₅S₂ 660.1937; found 683.1940, [M+Na]⁺.

Compound 23: 6-bromobenzothiophene (0.426 g, 2.0 mmol), Cul (76 mg, 0.4 mmol), K₃PO₄ (0.829 g, 6.0 mmol), (L)-proline (92 mg, 0.80 mmol), and 10 mL 2-methylaminoethanol were stirred at 90 °C overnight under the protection of N₂. After cooling to room temperature, 50 mL water was added to the mixture. The organic compounds were extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solution was filtered and the solvent removed under reduce pressure to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound 23. (0.323 g, yield 78%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 7.63 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.28 (d, J =5.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.21 (d, J =5.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (d, J =1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.89 (dd, J =8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.69 (bt, 1H), 3.57 (t, J =6.0Hz, 2H), 3.44(t, J =6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ =147.05, 141.41, 129.71, 123.58, 123.34, 121.37, 111.65, 103.40, 58.10, 54.72,38.97. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₁H₁₃NOS 207.1; found 207.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 24: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 9. (0.355 g, yield 99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ = 7.65 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 1 H),
7.31 (d, J =5.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.22 (d, J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.93 (dd, J =8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (t, J =5.8 Hz,
2 H), 3.64 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ=170.33,
146.61, 141.40, 130.12, 123.66, 123.33, 121.79, 111.76, 103.82, 61.10, 50.68, 38.69, 20.61.
MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₃H₁₅NO₂S 249.1; found 250.1, [M+H]⁺.

8

15

22

Compound 25: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 10. (0.322 g, yield 75%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ= 9.93 (1H, s), 8.15 (1H, s),
7.83 (1H, d, J =9.1Hz), 7.23 (1H, d, J =2.2Hz), 7.03 (1H, dd, J =9.1, 2.4Hz), 4.21 (2H, t, J =5.7Hz),
3.72 (2H, t, J =5.7Hz), 3.03 (3H, s), 1.93 (3H, s). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ=184.48,
170.30, 149.52, 145.11, 137.43, 136.65, 128.71, 127.17, 112.78, 102.94, 61.08, 50.22, 38.69,
20.57. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₄H₁₅NO₃S 277.1; found 278.1, [M+H]⁺.

23 **Compound 26:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 24 compound 11. (0.235 g, yield 95%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ =9.91 (s, 1 H), 8.14(s, 1 H), 25 7.81 (d, J=5.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.01 (dd, J=2.0, 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.76 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 1 26 H), 3.58 (t, J=4.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.52 (t, J=4.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.04 (s, 3 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 27 δ=183.89, 149.47, 144.75, 136.52, 136.31, 127.85, 126.68, 112.34, 102.08, 57.73, 53.71, 38.99.

10

19

Compound 27: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for compound 7. (0.255 g, yield 89%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 8.41 (s, 1 H), 8.10 (s, 1 H), 7.76 (d, J =9.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (d, J =2.0 Hz, 1H),7.01 (dd, J =9.2, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.75 (bt, 1H), 3.61 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.55 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.07 (s, 3 H), 1.52 (s, 9 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO*d*₆): δ =161.79, 150.12, 147.28, 146.52, 139.12, 129.50, 127.70, 126.65, 116.57, 113.20, 102.19, 95.97, 82.35, 58.25, 54.20, 27.63. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₉H₂₂N₂O₃S 358.1; found 358.1, [M+H]⁺.

11 **Compound BG-F570:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure 12 for BG-F485. (0.315 g, yield 86%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ =12.50 (br, 1 H), 8.43 (s, 1 H), 8.12 (s, 1 H), 7.85 (s, 1 H), 7.71 (m, 1 H), 7.32 (d, 2 H, J=8.0 Hz), 7.30 (s, 1 H), 7.22 (d, 2 H, 13 J=8.0 Hz), 7.02 (dd, J=2.0, 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.30 (br, 2 H), 5.44 (s, 2 H), 4.17 (m, 4 H), 3.71 (t, 2 H, 14 J=5.6 Hz), 3.06 (s, 3 H), 1.51 (s, 9 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=161.73, 159.56, 156.29, 15 149.81, 147.38, 146.43, 139.52, 139.12, 135.17, 129.83, 128.45, 128.01, 127.00, 126.76, 16 17 116.53, 113.12, 102.47, 96.32, 82.42, 66.53, 61.12, 50.80, 45.51, 43.52, 30.93, 27.62, 22.04, 18 13.94, 8.50. HR-MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₃₃H₃₄N₈O₅S 654.2373; found 677.2370, [M+Na]⁺.

20**Compound 28:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for21compound 18. (0.530 g, yield 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.11 (q, J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.1622(s, 1 H), 4.77 (bt, t, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (q, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.31 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.95 (s, 3H).23¹³H NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 156.71, 155.31, 138.91, 124.52, 120.09, 119.72, 110.51, 93.28,2457.91, 57.11, 40.25. MS(ESI):m/z Calcd. For C₁₁H₁₁NO₂S₃ 269.0; found 270.0, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 29: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 9. (0.560 g, yield 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ= 7.15 (s, 2 H), 6.24 (s, 1 H),
4.23 (t, J =5.4 Hz,2 H), 3.50 (t, J =5.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.94 (s, 3 H), 1.97 (3H, s). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz,
DMSO-*d₆*): δ=171.21, 156.51, 155.11, 139.21, 124.22, 120.79, 119.12,110.01, 93.28, 57.91,
57.11, 40.25, 20.41. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₃H₁₃NOS₃ 311.0; found 312.0, [M+H]⁺.

1

7

14

20

8Compound 30: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for9compound 10. (0.455 g, yield 73%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 9.97 (s, 1 H), 8.41 (s, 110H), 7.48 (s, 1 H), 4.23 (t, J =5.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.50 (t, J =5.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.94 (s, 3 H), 1.97 (s, 3H). ¹³H11NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ=183.21, 171.11, 156.41, 154.91, 139.71, 124.72, 120.71,12119.32,110.01, 93.48, 57.91, 57.11, 40.25, 20.41. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₄H₁₃NO₃S₃ 339.0;13found 340.0, [M+H]⁺.

15**Compound 31:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for16compound 11. (0.357 g, yield 97%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 9.91 (s, 1 H), 8.38 (s, 1H),177.44 (s, 1 H), 4.90 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.65(q, J=5.6 Hz, 3 H), 4.90 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 3 H), 1.50 (s, 9 H).18¹³H NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ=183.11, 156.41, 154.91, 139.71, 124.72, 120.71, 119.32, 110.01,1993.48, 57.91, 57.11, 40.25. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For $C_{12}H_{11}NO_2S_3$ 297.0; found 320.0, [M+Na]⁺.

21 **Compound 32:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 22 compound 7. (0.298 g, yield 89%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 8.36 (s, 1 H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 6.40 23 (s, 1 H), 4.90 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.65(q, J=5.6 Hz, 3 H), 4.90 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 3 H), 1.50(s, 9 H). ¹³H 24 NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ =165.31, 162.69, 151.18, 147.07, 141.74, 136.16, 134.49, 131.92, 25 117.68, 114.99, 95.05, 92.76, 82.55, 58.42, 57.49, 28.18, 20.41. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For 26 C₁₉H₂₀N₂O₃S₃ 420.0; found 421.0, [M+H]⁺.

2 Compound BG-F615: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure 3 for BG-F485. (0.265 g, yield 86%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 8.53(t, J=5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.36 4 (s, 1 H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1 H), 7.44 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.30 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.40 (s, 1 H), 5 6.27 (s, 2 H), 5.44 (s, 2 H), 4.90 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.37 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.65(q, J=5.6 Hz, 3 H), 4.90 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 3 H), 1.50(s, 9 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ =165.31, 162.69, 159.62, 6 7 155.20, 151.18, 147.07, 141.74, 139.28, 137.76, 136.16, 135.30, 134.49, 131.92, 128.44, 8 127.40, 117.68, 114.99, 95.05, 92.76, 82.55, 58.42, 57.49, 28.18, 20.41. HR-MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For $C_{33}H_{32}N_8O_5S_3$ 716.1568; found 739.1570, [M+Na]⁺. 9

10

17

1

11 **Compound 33:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 12 compound 18. (0.525 g, yield 76%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 7.15 (s, 1 H), 6.76(q, J 13 =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.77 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (q, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.31 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.95 (s, 14 3H) ,1.49(s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=158.61, 155.22, 136.81, 125.04, 15 124.53,111.09, 110.49, 58.92, 58.31, 55.23, 40.29, 30.11, 29.62, 10.21. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For 16 $C_{14}H_{17}NOS_2$ 279.1; found 280.1, [M+H]⁺.

18**Compound 34:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for19compound 9. (0.415 g, yield 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 7.15 (s, 1 H), 6.76 (q, J20=5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.77 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (q, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.31 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.95 (s, 321H), 1.97 (s, 3 H), 1.49 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 170.21, 158.61, 155.22, 136.81,22125.04, 124.53,111.09, 110.49, 58.92, 58.31, 55.23, 40.29, 30.11, 29.62, 20.41,10.21. MS(ESI):23m/z Calcd. For C₁₆H₁₉NO₂S₂ 321.1; found 322.1, [M+H]⁺.

2 **Compound 35:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 3 compound 10. (0.481 g, yield 75%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 9.87 (s, 1 H), 7.15 (s, 1 4 H), 6.76 (q, J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.77 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (q, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.31 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 5 H), 2.95 (s, 3 H), 19.7(s, 3 H), 1.49 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 183.06, 170.21, 6 158.61, 155.22, 136.81, 125.04, 124.53, 111.09, 110.49, 58.92, 58.31, 55.23, 40.29, 30.11, 7 29.62, 20.41, 10.21. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₇H₁₉NO₃S₂ 349.1; found 372.1, [M+Na]⁺.

Compound 36: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 11. (0.320 g, yield 95%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 9.87 (s, 1 H), 7.15 (s, 1
H), 6.76 (q, J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.77 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (q, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.31 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2
H), 2.95 (s, 3 H) ,1.97(s, 3 H), 1.49(s, 6 H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 182.58, 163.22,
159.58, 145.64, 143.75, 134.73, 129.41, 124.34, 116.46, 77.22, 58.92, 58.31, 55.23, 45.97,
40.29, 24.81. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₅H₁₇NO₂S₂ 307.1; found 308.1, [M+H]⁺.

16**Compound 37:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for17compound 7. (0.256 g, yield 91%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 8.12 (s, 1 H), 7.75 (s, 1 H),186.22 (s, 1 H), 4.89 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.65 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.48 (t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.09 (s, 3 H),191.49 (s, 9H), 1.39 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ=170.62, 167.36, 163.21, 153.00,20152.14, 145.20, 130.80, 118.47, 115.36, 96.26, 86.40, 80.97, 57.79, 57.06, 44.48, 40.63, 27.76,2124.81. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₂₂H₂₆N₂O₃S₂ 430.1; found 431.1, [M+H]⁺.

22 23

1

8

15

Compound BG-F643: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure

1 for BG-F485. (0.225 g, yield 85%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ =12.03 (s,1 H), 8.55(t, J=5.8 2 Hz, 1 H), 8.12 (s, 1 H), 7.79 (s, 1 H), 7.75 (s, 1 H), 7.44 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.30 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2 H), 3 6.27(s, 2 H), 6.22 (s, 1 H), 5.44(s, 2 H), 4.89 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.37 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.65(t, J =5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.48 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.09 (s, 3 H), 1.49 (s, 9H), 1.39 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, 4 DMSO-*d*₆): δ=170.62, 167.36, 163.21, 159.62, 155.18, 153.00, 152.14, 145.20, 139.28, 137.76, 5 6 135.30, 130.80, 128.44, 127.41, 118.47, 115.36, 113.51, 96.26, 86.40, 80.97, 57.79, 57.06, 44.48, 40.63, 27.76, 24.81. HR-MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For $C_{36}H_{38}N_8O_5S_2$ 726.2407; found 759.2405, 7 8 [M+Na]⁺.

10 Compound 38: To a stirred solution of compound 36 (0.20 g, 0.65 mmol) and 2-(1,3-11 benzoxazol-2-yl)acetonitrile (0.124 g, 0.78 mmol) in 10 mL anhydrous methanol, a catalytic 12 amount (2 drops) of piperidine was added. The obtained mixture was stirred and kept at 80 °C 13 for 15 min. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduce pressure to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography to 14 15 afford the black compound 38. (0.293 g, yield 97%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 8.37 (s, 1 H), 7.81 (s, 1 H), 7.64-7.71 (m, 2 H), 7.30-7.38 (m, 2 H), 6.24 (s, 1 H), 4.90 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 16 17 3.66 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.47 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, 18 DMSO-*d*₆): δ=170.58, 167.38, 161.21, 152.36, 149.90, 141.86, 140.75, 131.87, 124.74, 124.41, 19 118.65, 117.69, 115.56, 110.17, 96.37, 57.81, 57.09, 44.52, 40.66, 24.87. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. 20 For C₂₄H₂₂N₃O₂S₂ 447.1; found 448.1, [M+H]⁺.

21

9

22

Compound BG-F680: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure 23 for BG-F485. (0.182 g, yield 80%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*_θ): δ= 8.55(t, J=5.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.37 24 (s, 1 H), 7.79(s, 1 H), 7.81 (s, 1 H), 7.64-7.71 (m, 2 H), 7.44 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.30-7.38 (m, 4 H), 25 6.27(s, 2 H), 6.24 (s, 1 H), 5.44 (s, 2 H), 4.90 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 4,37 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.66 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.47 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 26 27 δ=170.58, 167.38, 161.21, 159.62, 155.31, 152.36, 149.90, 141.86, 140.75, 139.38, 137.55, 1 135.30, 131.87, 128.44, 127.21, 124.74, 124.41, 118.65, 117.69, 115.56, 110.17, 96.37, 665.50,

2 57.81, 57.09, 44.52, 42.85, 40.66, 24.87. HR-MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For $C_{38}H_{33}N_9O_4S$ 743.2097;

3 found 766.2096, [M+Na]⁺.

4

17

5 Compound 39: To a stirred solution of compound (0.25 g, 0.81 mmol) and 2-(1,3-6 benzothiazole-2-yl)acetonitrile (0.17 g, 0.98 mmol) in 10 mL anhydrous methanol, a catalytic 7 amount (2 drops) of piperidine was added. The obtained mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 15 8 min under the protection of N₂. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed 9 under reduce pressure to give the crude production which was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the black compound 39. (0.336 g, yield 89%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, 10 DMSO- d_6): δ = 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.48 (t, 11 12 J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 4.88 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (d, 13 J = 4.7 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 6H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 170.50, 167.43, 165.18, 154.01, 140.23, 134.15, 127.13, 125.12, 122.45, 122.16, 119.13, 96.80, 58.36, 14 15 57.61, 55.39, 45.09, 41.17, 25.40. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₂₄H₂₁N₃OS₃ 463.1; found: 464.1, 16 [M+H]⁺.

18 **Compound BG-F700:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 19 BG-F485. (0.182 g, yield 80%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆):δ =12.51 (s, 1 H), 8.55 (t, J=5.8 20 Hz, 1 H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79(s, 1 H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 21 1H), 7.48 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2 22 H), 6.27(s, 2 H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2 H), 4.88 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 4,37 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.65 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 6H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, 23 24 DMSO- d_6): δ =170.50, 167.43, 165.18, 159.63, 155.46, 154.01, 140.23, 139.11, 137.68, 25 135.21, 134.15, 128.85, 127.95, 127.13, 125.12, 122.45, 122.16, 119.13, 96.80, 66.59, 58.36, 57.61, 55.39, 45.09, 42.87, 42.98, 41.17, 25.40. HR-MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₃₈H₃₃N₉O₃S₃ 26

759.1868; found 782.1870, [M+Na]⁺.

1

7

14

21

2 **Compound 40:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 3 compound 18. (0.319 g, yield 39%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 7.16 (s, 1 H), 6.76(q, J 4 =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.79 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.84 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 4 H), 3.48 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 4 H), 1.46(s, 6 5 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=158.61, 155.22, 136.81, 125.04, 124.53,111.09, 110.49, 6 60.40, 52.11, 50.80, 31.70. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₅H₁₉NO₂S₂ 309.1; found 310.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 41: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 9. (0.325 g, yield 95%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 7.16 (s, 1 H), 6.77(q, J =5.2
Hz, 2 H), 4.79 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 4 H), 3.40 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 4 H), 2.05 (s, 6H),
1.46(s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=171.03, 158.61, 155.22, 136.81, 125.04, 124.53,
111.09, 110.49, 60.40, 52.11, 50.80, 31.67, 20.96. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₉H₂₃NO₄S₂ 393.1;
found 394.1, [M+H]⁺.

15 **Compound 42**: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 16 compound 9. (0.296 g, yield 65%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 9.66, 7.46 (s, 1 H), 6.76(q, 17 J =5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.79 (t, J =5.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 4 H), 3.40 (t, J =4.8 Hz, 4 H), 2.05 (s, 6 18 H), 1.46(s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=158.61, 155.22, 136.81, 125.04, 124.53,111.09, 110.49, 60.40, 52.11, 50.80, 31.70, 20.90. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₂₀H₁₂₃NO₅S₂ 20 421.1; found 422.1, [M+H]⁺.

22**Compound 43:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for23compound 9. (0.296 g, yield 65%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ= 9.66 (s, 1 H), 7.16 (s, 1 H),246.76(q, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.79 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.84 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4 H), 3.48 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4 H),

1.46(s, 6 H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=170.11, 160.61, 157.22, 136.81, 125.04,
 124.53,111.09, 110.49, 60.40, 52.11, 50.80, 31.70. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₁₅H₁₉NO₂S₂ 309.1;
 found 310.1, [M+H]⁺.

4

5

13

21

6 **Compound 44:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 7 compound 9. (0.271 g, yield 67%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 8 7.70 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 4H), 3.52 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 9 4H), 1.41 (s, 6H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=171.15, 166.96, 161.26, 159.63, 152.30, 149.90, 141.94, 140.71, 131.92, 124.73, 124.38, 118.63, 115.24, 110.16, 96.33, 81.23, 69.71, 57.71, 56.14, 44.52, 24.87. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₂₅H₂₃N₃O₃S₂ 477.1; found 461.2, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 45: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for compound 45. (0.62 g, yield 58%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 3.58-5.44 (m, 190H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 6H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=171.90, 171.15, 166.96, 161.26, 159.63, 152.30, 149.90, 141.94, 140.71, 131.92, 124.73, 124.38, 118.63, 115.24, 110.16, 96.33, 81.23, 71.30, 69.91, 69.71, 67.54, 58.10, 57.71, 56.14, 44.52, 24.87. MALDI-TOF spectrum exhibited the center of the peak at m/z 2486.3, [M+H]⁺.

Compound PEG-BG-680: This compound was obtained by following the general
procedure for BG-F485. (0.582 g, yield 51%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ= 12.40 (s, 1H),
8.37 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.43 (d, J=7.9, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.23 (d,
J=7.9, 2H), 6.27 (m, 2 H), 5.46 (s, 2H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.05 (s, 2 H), 3.57-3.44 (m, 190H),

3.25 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 6H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ=171.90, 171.15, 166.96, 161.26,
 159.63, 152.30, 149.90, 141.94, 140.71, 131.92, 124.73, 124.38, 118.63, 115.24, 110.16, 96.33,
 81.23, 71.30, 69.91, 69.71, 67.54, 58.10, 57.71, 56.14, 44.52, 24.87. MALDI-TOF spectrum
 exhibited the center of the peak at m/z 2782.4, [M+H]⁺.

6 **Compound 46:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 7 compound 9. (0.296 g, yield 65%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d₆*): δ= 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 9 6.25 (s, 1H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 4H), 3.52 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 4H), 1.41 (s, 7H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, 10 DMSO-*d₆*): δ=169.99, 166.43, 164.68, 156.32, 153.49, 151.34, 139.70, 133.65, 131.92, 130.80, 11 126.60, 124.59, 121.92, 121.62, 118.64, 115.26, 106.37, 96.27, 89.44, 57.71, 56.12, 44.55, 12 40.34, 24.87. MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₂₅H₂₃N₃O₂S₃ 493.1; found 494.1, [M+H]⁺.

13

14

23

24

5

Compound 47: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 15 compound 9. (0.296 g, yield 65%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ= 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 16 17 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 18 6.25 (s, 1H), 4.05 (s, 2 H), 3.57-3.44 (m, 190H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 7H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, 19 DMSO- d_6): δ =171.91, 169.99, 166.43, 164.68, 156.32, 153.49, 151.34, 139.70, 133.65, 131.92, 20 130.80, 126.60, 124.59, 121.92, 121.62, 118.64, 115.26, 106.37, 96.27, 89.44, 71.20, 69.70, 21 68.94, 67.48, 57.96, 57.71, 56.12, 44.55, 40.34, 24.87. MALDI-TOF spectrum exhibited the 22 center of the peak at m/z 2502.3, [M+H]⁺.

Compound PEG-BG-700: This compound was obtained by following the general

1 procedure for BG-F485. (0.610 g, yield 48%). 12.41 (s, 1 H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1 H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3 7.24 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.32 (s, 2 H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 5.45 (s, 2 H), 4.15 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.05 (s, 2 H), 3.57-3.44 (m, 190H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 7H). ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ=171.91, 4 169.99, 166.43, 164.68, 159.92, 158, 62, 156.32, 155.81, 153.49, 151.34, 142.21, 139.70, 5 6 137.81, 135.21, 133.65, 131.92, 130.80, 128.50, 127.10, 126.60, 124.59, 121.92, 121.62, 7 118.64, 115.26, 113.50, 106.37, 96.27, 89.44, 77.80, 71.20, 69.70, 68.94, 67.48, 57.96, 57.71, 8 56.12, 44.55, 40.34, 28.61, 24.87. MALDI-TOF spectrum exhibited the center of the peak at 9 m/z 2798.4, [M+H]⁺.

11 **Compound BG-F519:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure 12 for BG-F485. (0.290 g, yield 88%).¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ=12.41 (s, 1H), 10.01 (s, 13 1H), 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.95 (m, 3H), 7.81 (s, 1 H), 7.70 (d, 1H, J=8.8 Hz), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.41 (m, 4H), 14 6.29 (s, 2H), 6.27 (dd, J=9.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 5.46 (s, 2H), 4.40 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 2H), 3.88 15 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (s, 3H). MS(ESI): m/z Calcd. For C₃₃H₂₉N₉O₄ 16 615.2343; found 638.2241, [M+Na]⁺

Compound 49: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 18. (0.510 g, yield 69%).¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz): δ= 8.67(s, 1 H), 7.95(d,
J=8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.15(d, J=2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.00 (dd, J=8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.69 (bt, 1H), 3.57 (t, J
=6.0Hz, 2H), 3.44(t, J =6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H). 13C NMR (DMSO-d6, 100 MHz): δ=147.05,
141.41, 129.71, 123.58, 121.37, 111.65, 103.40, 58.10, 54.72, 38.97. MS(ESI):m/z calcd for
C11H13NOS 208.1; found 209.1, [M+H]⁺.

24

10

17

25 **Compound 50:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for

compound 9. (0.480 g, yield 97%).¹H NMR (DMSO-d6, 400 MHz): δ= 8.67(s, 1 H), 7.95(d, J=8.8
 Hz, 1 H), 7.15(d, J=2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.00(dd, J=8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.69 (bt, 1H), 3.97 (t, J =6.0Hz,
 2H), 3.44(t, J =6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 100 MHz): δ=171.08,
 147.05, 141.41, 129.71, 123.58, 121.37, 111.65, 103.40, 58.10, 51.72, 38.97, 20.96.
 MS(ESI):m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₂S 208.1; found 251.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 51: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for8compound 10. (0.362 g, yield 71%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz): δ =10.05(s, 1 H),8.02(d, J=9.89Hz, 1 H), 7.05(dd, J=9.9 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.00(d, J= 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.69 (bt, 1H), 3.57 (t, J =6.0Hz,102H), 3.44(t, J =6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 100 MHz): δ =185.21,11171.10, 160.21, 150.86, 145.65, 140.12, 126.26, 114.90, 58.10, 54.72,38.97, 28.12.12MS(ESI):m/z calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₃S 278.1 ; found 279.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 52: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for15compound 11. (0.273 g, yield 91%).¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz): δ =10.05(s, 1 H),8.02(d, J=9.816Hz, 1 H), 7.05(dd, J=9.9 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.00(d, J= 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.69 (bt, 1H), 3.57 (t, J =6.0Hz,172H), 3.44(t, J =6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d6, 100 MHz): δ =185.21, 160.21,18150.86, 145.65, 140.12, 126.26, 114.90, 58.10, 54.72, 38.97. MS (ESI):m/z calcd 236.1; found19237.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 53: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for
compound 7. (0.215 g, yield 79%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d6, 400 MHz): δ=8.00(s, 1 H), 7.65(d, J=9.2
Hz, 1 H), 7.08(d, J= 9.2 Hz, 1 H),7.02(d, J=2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.69 (bt, 1H), 3.57 (t, J =6.0Hz, 2H),
3.44(t, J =6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d6, 100 MHz): δ=169.84,151.32,151.22,
150.86, 145.54, 141.12, 126.26, 114.90,113.99, 111.99, 100.67, 81.65, 58.10, 54.72,38.97.
MS(ESI):m/z calcd 359.1; found 360.1, [M+H]⁺.

2 Compound BG-F624: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for BG-F485. (0.115 g, yield 76%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz): δ =12.51 (br, 1 H), 8.40 (s, 1 3 4 H), 8.02 (s, 1 H), 7.71 (m, 1 H), 7.32 (d, 2 H, J=8.0 Hz), 7.30 (s, 1 H), 7.22 (d, 2 H, J=8.0 Hz), 7.02 5 (dd, J=2.0, 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.30 (br, 2 H), 5.44 (s, 2 H), 4.17 (m, 4 H), 3.71 (t, 2 H, J=5.6 Hz), 3.06 6 (s, 3 H), 1.51 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d6, 100 MHz): δ=161.73, 159.56, 156.29, 149.81, 147.38, 146.43, 139.52, 139.12, 135.17, 129.83, 128.45, 128.01, 127.00, 126.76, 116.53, 113.12, 7 102.47, 96.32, 82.42, 66.53, 61.12, 50.80, 45.51, 43.52, 30.93, 27.62, 22.04, 13.94, 8.50. 8 9 HRMS(ESI):m/z calcd for C₃₃H₃₃N₉O₅S 655.2325; found 675.2323, [M+Na]⁺.

11 **Compound 54:** This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for 12 compound 18. (0.530 g, yield 81%).¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, 13 *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.49 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.99 14 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 1.29 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.07, 149.33, 146.91, 119.88, 15 112.43, 107.39, 59.92, 56.50, 53.60, 39.42, 23.39. MS(ESI):m/z calcd for C₁₄H₂₀N₂O 232.2 ; 16 found 233.1, [M+H]⁺.

17

10

1

18 Compound 55: To a clear solution of Compound 56 (0.46 g, 2.0 mmol) in 100 mL dioxane, SeO₂ (0.275 g, 2.5 mmol) was added under Ar atmosphere and the mixture was stired at rt for 19 5 hrs. Then the solvent was removed under reduce pressure to give the crude product which 20 21 was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the purple compound 55. ¹H NMR 22 (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.90 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.61 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (s, 23 3H), 1.45 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 188.54, 176.25, 151.30, 143.51, 124.92, 111.99, 24 25 104.29, 72.79, 67.09, 60.14, 55.17, 52.06, 39.45, 22.95. MS(ESI):m/z calcd for C14H18N2O2 26 246.1; found 247.1, [M+H]⁺.

Compound 56: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for compound 7. (0.280 g, yield 89%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.61 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 9 H), 1.45 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.54, 176.25, 151.30, 143.51, 124.92, 111.99, 104.29, 72.79, 67.09, 60.14, 55.17, 52.06, 39.45, 27.63, 22.95. MS(ESI):m/z calcd for C₂₁H₂₇N₃O₃ 369.2 ; found 370.2, [M+H]⁺.

9 Compound BG-F675: This compound was obtained by following the general procedure for BG-F485. (0.295 g, yield 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.41 (s, 1 H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.80 10 (s, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (dd, J = 8.8, 11 12 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (s, 2 H), 5.45 (s, 2 H), 4.13 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.89 (t, J 13 = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.61 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 9 H), 1.45 (s, 6H). 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.54, 176.25, 159.82, 158.61, 155.80, 155.21, 151.30, 14 15 143.51, 140.10, 137.81, 135.11, 128.51, 126.89, 124.92, 113,49, 111.99, 104.29, 77.80, 72.79, 16 67.09, 60.14, 55.17, 52.06, 43,21, 39.45, 28.36, 27.63, 22.95. HRMS(ESI):m/z calcd for 17 C₃₅H₃₉N₉O₅ 665.3074; found 688.2972, [M+Na]⁺.

18

8

19

20

1 Supplementary References

- Filonov, G.S. & Verkhusha, V.V. A near-infrared BiFC reporter for in vivo imaging of
 protein-protein interactions. *Chemistry & biology* 20, 1078-1086 (2013).
- Greenwald, R.B., Choe, Y.H., McGuire, J. & Conover, C.D. Effective drug delivery by
 PEGylated drug conjugates. *Advanced drug delivery reviews* 55, 217-250 (2003).
- Nakai, J., Ohkura, M. & Imoto, K. A high signal-to-noise Ca(2+) probe composed of a
 single green fluorescent protein. *Nature biotechnology* **19**, 137-141 (2001).
- Tallini, Y.N. et al. Imaging cellular signals in the heart in vivo: Cardiac expression of the
 high-signal Ca2+ indicator GCaMP2. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* of the United States of America 103, 4753-4758 (2006).
- 115.Dana, H. et al. High-performance calcium sensors for imaging activity in neuronal12populations and microcompartments. Nature methods 16, 649-657 (2019).
- Zhao, Y. et al. An expanded palette of genetically encoded Ca(2)(+) indicators. *Science* **333**, 1888-1891 (2011).
- 15 7. Hashizume, R. et al. A genetically encoded far-red fluorescent calcium ion biosensor
 16 derived from a biliverdin-binding protein. *Protein science : a publication of the Protein* 17 Society **31**, e4440 (2022).
- Shaner, N.C., Steinbach, P.A. & Tsien, R.Y. A guide to choosing fluorescent proteins.
 Nature methods 2, 905-909 (2005).
- Wang, L., Jackson, W.C., Steinbach, P.A. & Tsien, R.Y. Evolution of new nonantibody
 proteins via iterative somatic hypermutation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **101**, 16745-16749 (2004).
- Shu, X. et al. Mammalian expression of infrared fluorescent proteins engineered from
 a bacterial phytochrome. *Science* **324**, 804-807 (2009).
- 2511.Yu, D. et al. An improved monomeric infrared fluorescent protein for neuronal and26tumour brain imaging. *Nature communications* 5, 3626 (2014).
- Lin, M.Z. et al. Autofluorescent proteins with excitation in the optical window for
 intravital imaging in mammals. *Chemistry & biology* 16, 1169-1179 (2009).
- Shcherbo, D. et al. Near-infrared fluorescent proteins. *Nature methods* 7, 827-829
 (2010).
- 3114.Morozova, K.S. et al. Far-red fluorescent protein excitable with red lasers for flow32cytometry and superresolution STED nanoscopy. *Biophysical journal* **99**, L13-15 (2010).
- 3315.Piatkevich, K.D. et al. Extended Stokes Shift in Fluorescent Proteins: Chromophore-34Protein Interactions in a Near-Infrared TagRFP675 Variant. Scientific reports 3 (2013).
- 3516.Shcherbakova, D.M. & Verkhusha, V.V. Near-infrared fluorescent proteins for36multicolor in vivo imaging. Nature methods 10, 751-754 (2013).
- 3717.Chu, J. et al. Non-invasive intravital imaging of cellular differentiation with a bright38red-excitable fluorescent protein. Nature methods 11, 572-578 (2014).
- 39 18. Yu, D. et al. A naturally monomeric infrared fluorescent protein for protein labeling in
 40 vivo. *Nature methods* 12, 763-765 (2015).
- 41 19. Rodriguez, E.A. et al. A far-red fluorescent protein evolved from a cyanobacterial
 42 phycobiliprotein. *Nature methods* 13, 763-769 (2016).
- 43 20. Shcherbakova, D.M. et al. Bright monomeric near-infrared fluorescent proteins as

1		tags and biosensors for multiscale imaging. Nature communications 7, 12405 (2016).
2	21.	Bajar, B.T. et al. Fluorescent indicators for simultaneous reporting of all four cell cycle
3		phases. Nature methods 13, 993-996 (2016).
4	22.	Matela, G. et al. A far-red emitting fluorescent marker protein, mGarnet2, for
5		microscopy and STED nanoscopy. Chemical communications 53, 979-982 (2017).
6	23.	Stohr, K. et al. Quenched substrates for live-cell labeling of SNAP-tagged fusion
7		proteins with improved fluorescent background. Analytical chemistry 82, 8186-8193
8		(2010).
9	24.	Komatsu, T. et al. Real-time measurements of protein dynamics using fluorescence
10		activation-coupled protein labeling method. Journal of the American Chemical Society
11		133 , 6745-6751 (2011).
12	25.	Sun, X. et al. Development of SNAP-tag fluorogenic probes for wash-free fluorescence
13		imaging. Chembiochem : a European journal of chemical biology 12 , 2217-2226 (2011).
14	26.	Liu, X., Song, J., Kang, Y., Wang, Y. & Chen, A. Long noncoding RNA SOX21-AS1
15		regulates the progression of triple-negative breast cancer through regulation of miR-
16		520a-5p/ORMDL3 axis. Journal of cellular biochemistry (2020).
17	27.	Liu, T.K. et al. A rapid SNAP-tag fluorogenic probe based on an environment-sensitive
18		fluorophore for no-wash live cell imaging. ACS chemical biology 9 , 2359-2365 (2014).
19	28.	Yu, W.T., Wu, T.W., Huang, C.L., Chen, I.C. & Tan, K.T. Protein sensing in living cells by
20		molecular rotor-based fluorescence-switchable chemical probes. <i>Chem Sci</i> 7 , 301-307
21		(2016).
22	29.	Jung, K.H. et al. A SNAP-tag fluorogenic probe mimicking the chromophore of the red
23		fluorescent protein Kaede. Organic & biomolecular chemistry 17 , 1906-1915 (2019).
24	30.	Liu, Y. et al. Modulation of Fluorescent Protein Chromophores To Detect Protein
25		Aggregation with Turn-On Fluorescence. Journal of the American Chemical Society 140,
26		7381-7384 (2018).
27	31.	Kang, M.G. et al. Structure-guided synthesis of a protein-based fluorescent sensor for
28		alkyl halides. Chemical communications 53, 9226-9229 (2017).
29	32.	Liu, Y. et al. The Cation-pi Interaction Enables a Halo-Tag Fluorogenic Probe for Fast
30		No-Wash Live Cell Imaging and Gel-Free Protein Quantification. Biochemistry 56,
31		1585-1595 (2017).
32	33.	Bachollet, S. et al. An expanded palette of fluorogenic HaloTag probes with enhanced
33		contrast for targeted cellular imaging. Organic & biomolecular chemistry 20, 3619-
34		3628 (2022).
35	34.	Lukinavicius, G. et al. A near-infrared fluorophore for live-cell super-resolution
36		microscopy of cellular proteins. <i>Nature chemistry</i> 5, 132-139 (2013).
37	35.	Butkevich, A.N. et al. Fluorescent Rhodamines and Fluorogenic Carbopyronines for
38		Super-Resolution STED Microscopy in Living Cells. Angewandte Chemie 55, 3290-3294
39		(2016).
40	36.	Grimm, J.B. et al. A general method to fine-tune fluorophores for live-cell and in vivo
41		imaging. Nature methods (2017).
42	37.	Sato, R. et al. Intracellular Protein-Labeling Probes for Multicolor Single-Molecule
43		Imaging of Immune Receptor-Adaptor Molecular Dynamics. Journal of the American

1		Chemical Society 139 , 17397-17404 (2017).
2	38.	Liu, Y. et al. AgHalo: A Facile Fluorogenic Sensor to Detect Drug-Induced Proteome
3		Stress. Angewandte Chemie 56 , 8672-8676 (2017).
4	39.	Fares, M. et al. A Molecular Rotor-Based Halo-Tag Ligand Enables a Fluorogenic
5		Proteome Stress Sensor to Detect Protein Misfolding in Mildly Stressed Proteome.
6		Bioconjugate chemistry 29 , 215-224 (2018).
7	40.	Grimm, J.B. et al. A general method to optimize and functionalize red-shifted
8		rhodamine dyes. Nature methods 17, 815-821 (2020).
9	41.	Grimm, J.B. et al. A General Method to Improve Fluorophores Using Deuterated
10		Auxochromes. <i>JACS Au</i> 1 , 690-696 (2021).
11	42.	Zhang, D. et al. Development of Acrylamide-Based Rapid and Multicolor Fluorogenic
12		Probes for High Signal-to-Noise Live Cell Imaging. Bioconjugate chemistry 30, 184-191
13		(2019).
14	43.	Samanta, S.R., Da Silva, J.P., Baldridge, A., Tolbert, L.M. & Ramamurthy, V. A Latent
15		Reaction in a Model GFP Chromophore Revealed upon Confinement:
16		Photohydroxylation of ortho-Halo Benzylidene-3-methylimidazolidiones via an
17		Electrocylization Process. Organic Letters 16, 3304-3307 (2014).
18	44.	Keppler, A. et al. A general method for the covalent labeling of fusion proteins with
19		small molecules in vivo. Nat Biotech 21, 86-89 (2003).
20	45.	Los, G.V. et al. HaloTag: a novel protein labeling technology for cell imaging and
21		protein analysis. ACS chemical biology 3 , 373-382 (2008).
22	46.	Chen, Z., Jing, C., Gallagher, S.S., Sheetz, M.P. & Cornish, V.W. Second-Generation
23		Covalent TMP-Tag for Live Cell Imaging. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 134, 13692-13699 (2012).
24		