#### Supporting Information for

#### 2-Aryl-5-carboxytetrazole as a New Photoaffinity Label for Drug Target Identification

András Herner,<sup>†,1</sup> Jasmina Marjanovic,<sup>‡,1</sup> Tracey M. Lewandowski,<sup>†</sup> Violeta Marin,<sup>‡</sup> Melanie Patterson,<sup>‡</sup> Laura Miesbauer,<sup>‡</sup> Damien Ready,<sup>‡</sup> Jon Williams,<sup>‡</sup> Anil Vasudevan<sup>‡,\*</sup> and Qing Lin<sup>†,\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Department of Chemistry, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14260-3000, United States; <sup>‡</sup>Discovery Chemistry and Technology, AbbVie Inc., North Chicago, IL 60064-6101, United States; <sup>1</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

E-mail: qinglin@buffalo.edu, anil.vasudevan@abbvie.com

#### **Table of Contents**

## **Supplemental Tables and Figures**

Figure S1. HPLC-based study of quenching of ACT in acetonitrile/PBS (1:1)S2-S3
Table S1. Kinome profiling of the Dasatinib probes.    S4-S5
<b>Table S2</b> . Binding affinity and cell proliferation data for the JQ-1 probes         S6
Figure S2. Labeling of recombinant BTK protein by Dasatinib probes
Figure S3. Labeling of recombinant BTK protein by Dasatinib probes in K562 cell lysate S7
Figure S4. Labeling of recombinant BRD4 protein by JQ-1 probes
Figure S5. Labeling of recombinant BRD4 protein by JQ-1 probes in K562 cell lysate S8
Figure S6. HPLC and LC-MS analyses of the photoactivation of 1a and 2a in PBSS9-S10
<b>Figure S7</b> . Inhibition of the ligand-dependent target cross-linking by the ACT-based probes as monitored by LC-MS
Figure S8. Concentration-dependent cross-linking of BRD4 protein by probe 4a
Figure S9. Model studies of the quenching reactions of ACT
Figure S10. Model studies of the quenching of diaryltetrazole by glutamic acidS18-S20
Figure S11. Western blot detection of the targets after the photoaffinity enrichment
Table S3. Kinases identified by LC-MS/MS using the photoaffinity labels 1a and 2a
Table S4. Proteins identified by LC-MS/MS using the photoaffinity labels 4a and 5a
<b>Table S5</b> . Comparison of kinase targets identified by probes 1a/2a from this study with those from the literature
<b>Table S6.</b> Comparison of protein targets identified by probes 4a/5a from this study with thosefrom the literatureS25
General Information
Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data
<sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMR Spectra





**Figure S1.** HPLC-based study of the medium-quenching of ACT **S4** (100  $\mu$ M) in acetonitrile/PBS (1:1, 70 mM Cl<sup>-</sup>, pH 7.5) under 302 nm photoirradiation. (a) Reaction scheme. (b) Time course of the quenching reaction after 0, 0.5, 1, 2, and 5-min photoirradiation monitored by reverse-phase HPLC. Red traces = absorbance at 254 nm; blue traces = absorbance at 365 nm. (c) Plot of percent conversion vs. photoirradiation time. The data were fitted to an exponential rise to maximum equation using:  $y = (y_0 - a)e^{-k_{obs}t} + a$ , to give  $k_{obs} = 0.005178 \pm 0.0013 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , with R<sup>2</sup>= 0.9988.

kinase	Das	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	<b>3</b> b
Abl	0.0004	0.0020	0.0007	0.0004	0.0004	0.0077	0.0036
ACVR1	0.122	4.6900	0.2580	4.3300	0.4400	4.6900	4.6900
Akt1	5.01	4.0700	4.0700	4.0700	4.0700	4.0700	4.0700
ALK	5.79	4.7700	4.7700	4.7700	4.7700	4.7700	4.7700
AUR1	2.81	5.5100	5.5100	5.5100	5.5100	5.5100	5.5100
AUR2	4.98	4.9800	2.9900	4.9800	4.9800	4.9800	4.9800
BRAF	0.022	0.4090	0.0909	0.1120	0.0473	2.5000	2.5000
BTK	0.0005	0.0067	0.0034	0.0014	0.0014	0.0613	0.2260
CAMK1D	5.48	5.4800	4.0200	5.4800	5.4800	5.4800	5.4800
CAMK2A	3.63	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300	3.6300
CAMKK2	4.96	4.9600	4.9600	4.9600	4.9600	4.9600	4.9600
CDK2	5.15	5.1500	5.1500	5.1500	5.1500	NV	NV
CDK7	5.05	5.0500	5.0500	5.0500	5.0500	NV	NV
CDK8	5	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000
CDK9	1.91	3.5100	3.4600	4.8700	4.8700	NV	NV
Ck1 alpha1	4.28	6.2500	6.2500	6.2500	6.2500	6.2500	6.2500
CLK2	3.84	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400
cMET	4.93	4.0200	2.6000	4.9300	4.9300	4.9300	4.9300
CSF1R	0.000486	0.0014	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0120	0.0033
DDR1	0.0149	0.0137	0.0044	0.0023	0.0015	0.1100	0.0116
Dyrk1A	2.08	5.1200	4.9800	5.1200	5.1200	5.1200	5.1200
DYRK1B	3.56	3.5600	1.7100	3.5600	3.5600	3.5600	3.5600
EGFR	3.31	4.4900	2.4400	4.4900	2.0400	4.4900	4.4900
Erk2	5.93	5.3300	5.3300	5.3300	5.3300	5.3300	NV
FAK	5.36	5.3600	5.3600	5.3600	5.3600	5.3600	5.3600
FGFR1	1.66	6.4400	2.5300	6.4400	6.4400	6.4400	6.4400
FLT1	2.21	5.3500	5.3500	5.3500	5.3500	5.3500	5.3500
Fyn	0.00049	0.0051	0.0013	0.0008	0.0009	0.0303	0.0166
GRK5	4.42	5.6000	4.0700	5.6000	5.6000	5.6000	NV
GSK3a	4.87	4.8700	4.8700	4.8700	4.8700	4.8700	4.8700
GSK3β	5.97	5.9700	5.9700	5.9700	5.9700	5.9700	5.9700
IGF1R	2.65	3.7200	3.7200	3.7200	3.7200	3.7200	3.7200
IKKE	4.73	4.7300	4.7300	4.7300	4.7300	4.7300	4.7300
InsR	3.78	7.0700	7.0700	7.0700	7.0700	7.0700	6.8400
JAK2	1.23	4.5900	3.8800	4.5900	2.8100	4.5900	4.5900
JAK3	2.63	4.9800	4.9800	4.9800	4.9800	4.9800	4.9800
JNK1	5.11	5.1100	5.1100	5.1100	5.1100	5.1100	5.1100
JNK2	6.68	6.6800	6.6800	6.6800	6.6800	6.6800	6.6800
Kdr	1.23	3.5400	3.5400	3.5400	3.5400	3.5400	3.5400
Lck	0.0004	0.0120	0.0042	0.0020	0.0014	0.0691	0.0588

**Table S1.** Kinome profiling of the Dasatinib probes.

LTK	2.77	4.2100	4.2800	4.2800	4.2800	4.2200	4.2800
MAP2K3	3.1	4.0400	3.3200	4.0400	4.0400	4.0400	NV
MAP3K10	1.4	5.5300	5.5300	5.5300	5.5300	5.5300	5.5300
MAP4K1	0.768	3.9900	3.6100	3.9900	3.9900	3.9900	NV
MAP4K2	1.07	2.3700	2.3700	2.3700	2.3700	2.3700	2.3700
MAP4K4	3.09	4.9400	4.9400	4.9400	4.9400	4.9400	4.9400
MEK1	0.696	4.8300	3.5200	4.8300	3.3500	4.8300	NV
MEK2	0.881	5.2800	5.2800	5.2800	4.8200	5.2800	5.2800
MST1	2.66	3.6500	3.6500	3.6500	3.6500	3.6500	3.6500
Nek2	1.88	5.1800	5.1800	5.1800	5.1800	5.1800	5.1800
p38 alpha	0.0624	0.0387	0.0932	0.1480	0.0292	4.9500	0.2860
PAK4KD	4.39	4.3900	4.3900	4.3900	3.6800	4.3900	4.3900
PDGFRA V561D	0.00273	0.0293	0.0067	0.0060	0.0052	0.2860	0.1550
PDGFRB	0.00195	0.0155	0.0063	0.0063	0.0025	0.3110	0.6370
Pim1	5.68	5.5900	5.5900	5.5900	5.5900	5.5900	5.5900
Pim2	4.19	5.0200	5.0200	5.0200	5.0200	5.0200	5.0200
РКА	4.89	4.8900	4.8900	4.8900	4.8900	4.8900	4.8900
PKC theta	3.86	1.5100	3.8600	3.8600	3.8600	3.8600	3.8600
PKC zeta	1.99	4.5800	4.5800	4.5800	4.5800	4.5800	NV
PKG1A	4	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
Plk3	1.55	3.7000	3.7000	3.7000	3.7000	3.7000	3.7000
Prkcn	3.73	2.7600	2.7600	2.7600	2.7600	2.7600	NV
RET	0.342	4.6000	1.2400	4.6000	1.4600	4.6000	4.6000
RIPK2	0.0028	0.0243	0.0109	0.0065	0.0037	0.3920	0.1070
Rock1	4.61	4.6100	4.6100	4.6100	4.6100	4.6100	4.6100
Rock2	5.28	5.2800	5.2800	NV	5.2800	4.8100	5.2800
Rsk2	4.64	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400	4.6400
SGK1	5.17	5.1700	5.1700	5.1700	5.1700	5.1700	5.1700
SIK1	0.000565	0.0042	0.0027	0.0010	0.0006	0.0431	0.0921
Src	0.000582	0.0051	0.0014	0.0009	0.0007	0.0316	0.0215
STK16	4.6	4.6000	4.6000	4.6000	4.6000	4.6000	4.6000
STK33	2.02	2.7000	2.7000	2.7000	2.7000	2.7000	2.7000
Syk CatDom	0.343	3.3000	2.2400	3.3000	3.3000	3.3000	3.3000
TAOK2	2.23	4.0000	2.0700	2.8400	0.5150	4.0000	4.0000
TBK1	3.27	4.0400	4.0400	4.0400	4.0400	4.0400	4.0400
TNK2	0.00192	0.0105	0.0047	0.0028	0.0033	0.1360	0.1800
TrkA	4.71	4.7100	4.7100	4.7100	4.7100	4.7100	4.7100
TrkB	5.3	5.3000	5.3000	5.3000	5.3000	5.3000	5.3000
TrkC	3.44	4.6500	4.6500	4.6500	4.6500	4.6500	4.6500
TYRO3	1.75	4.9800	3.3300	4.9800	4.6700	4.9800	4.9800
Wee1	0.0635	0.4650	0.2640	0.4710	0.0445	4.4000	4.4000
Zipk	5.41	5.7100	5.7100	5.7100	5.7100	5.7100	NV

 $K_i$  values are given in  $\mu$ M. Targets and off-targets are colored in blue. NV = no value.

	Binding Assay			Cell Proliferation Titer-Glo Assay				
	$K_{ m i}$ ( $\mu$ M)				IC <sub>50</sub> (µM)			
	BRD2	BRD3	BRD4	Human MX-1	Human NCI-H1299	Human SKM-1		
(+)-JQ-1	0.006	0.019	0.023	0.144	0.192	0.064		
4a	0.002	0.004	0.004	1.380	7.140	0.031		
4b	0.007	0.007	0.012	1.950	>10.000	0.110		
5a	0.022	0.019	0.055	1.51	6.74	0.231		
6a	0.006	0.018	0.022	2.030	0.911	0.067		
6b	0.002	0.014	0.002	N/A	N/A	N/A		

**Table S2.** Binding affinity and cell proliferation data for the JQ-1 probes.

N/A = not available.



**Figure S2.** Full-size gel images of the labeling of recombinant BTK protein by the Dasatinibderived photoaffinity probes.



Figure S3. Selectively labeling of recombinant BTK protein by Dasatinib probes 1a, 2a and 3a in the K562 cell lysate spiked with recombinant BTK protein. For the competition reactions, 0.2  $\mu$ M of photoaffinity probe and 10  $\mu$ M of Dasatinib were used.



**Figure S4.** Full-size gel images of the labeling of recombinant BRD4 protein by the JQ-1derived photoaffinity probes.



Figure S5. Labeling of recombinant BRD4 protein by JQ-1-derived photoaffinity probes 4a, 5a and 6a in the. K562 cell lysate spiked with recombinant BRD4 protein.





**Figure S6.** HPLC and LC-MS analyses of the photoactivation of (a) **1a** and (b) **2a** (100  $\mu$ M) in PBS. Red trace = absorbance at 254 nm; blue trace = absorbance a 365 nm. The percent conversion was calculated to be 38% for **1a** and 44% for **2a** based on absorbance at 365 nm.



**Figure S7.** Inhibition of the ligand-dependent target cross-linking by the ACT-based probes as monitored by LC-MS. (a) Addition of Dasatinib (50  $\mu$ M) completely abolished the labeling of BTK (2.5  $\mu$ M) by probe **1a** (25  $\mu$ M). (b) Addition of JQ-1 (50  $\mu$ M) significantly reduced the labeling of BRD4 (2.5  $\mu$ M) by probe **4a** (25  $\mu$ M).



**Figure S8.** Concentration-dependent cross-linking of recombinant BRD4 protein by probe **4a** as monitored by LC-MS. The concentration of BRD4 used in the reactions was  $2.5 \mu$ M.









S16

GSH-adduct

C

 $\bar{\bar{N}}H_2$ 

ő (10 mM)

HO



Figure S9. Model studies of the quenching reactions between 100 µM S4 and 10 mM (a) L-serine, (b) L-glutamic acid, (c) β-mercaptoethanol, and (d) glutathione in acetonitrile/PBS (1:1, 70 mM Cl<sup>-</sup>, pH 7.5) after 5-min 302 nm photoirradiation. (e) Quenching of probe **1a** (100 µM) by 10 mM glutathione in acetonitrile/PBS (1:1, 70 mM Cl<sup>-</sup>, pH 7.5) after 5-min 302 nm photoirradiation. For HPLC chromatogram, red trace = absorbance at 254 nm; blue trace = absorbance at 365 nm. While L-serine and L-glutamic acid cannot compete effectively with the chloride quenching,  $\beta$ mercaptoethanol and glutathione can form covalent adducts with the in situ generated carboxynitrile imine based on HPLC traces. However, the thiol-adduct masses were not detectable in (c) and (d), but detectable in (e), presumably due to differences in ionization potential of the adducts.



a) Diaryltetrazole S12 (100  $\mu$ M) without photoirradiation



b) Diaryltetrazole S12 only (100 µM) in PBS/ACN (1:1), irradiated at 302 nm for 5 min

c) Diaryltetrazole S12 (100 µM)+10 mM glutamic acid in PBS/ACN (1:1), irradiated at 302 nm for 5 min





**Figure S10.** Model studies of the quenching reaction of **S12** by glutamic acid in PBS/acetonitrile (1:1).



**Figure S11.** Western blot detection of the targets after the photoaffinity label-mediated crosslinking and subsequent pulldown. (a) Western blot of BTK, Src and Csk in the pull-downed samples using a mixture of anti-BTK, anti-Src, and anti-Csk antibodies followed by detection with an IR dye-conjugated secondary antibody. (b) Western blot of BRD4 in the pull-downed samples using an anti-BRD4 antibody followed by detection with an IR dye-conjugated secondary antibody.

Accession	Gene ID	Description	# unique peptides	AUC: enriched by <b>1a</b>	AUC: inhibited by Desetinib
00(107	DTV		17	2.005.06	N/D
Q06187	BIK	Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK	15	3.00E+06	N/D
P07948	LYN	Tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn	5	1.30E+06	N/D
P07947	YES1	Tyrosine-protein kinase Yes	4	1.30E+06	N/D
P41240	CSK	Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK	6	1.20E+06	N/D
Q16539	MAPK14	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14	4	1.20E+06	N/D
Q53H12	AGK	Acylglycerol kinase, mitochondrial	3	4.40E+05	N/D

Table S3. Kinase targets captured by probes 1a and 2a and identified by LC-MS/MS.

Accession	Gene ID	Description	# unique	AUC:	AUC:
			peptides	enriched	inhibited
			• •	by <b>2a</b>	by
					Dasatinib
P00519	ABL1	Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1	3	3.80E+05	N/D
Q06187	BTK	Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK	15	2.30E+06	N/D
P41240	CSK	Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK	6	1.30E+06	N/D
P07948	LYN	Tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn	6	1.10E+06	N/D
Q16539	MAPK14	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14	3	1.20E+06	N/D
		MAP kinase-activated protein			
P49137	MAPKAPK2	kinase 2	2	4.70E+05	N/D
		Receptor-interacting			
O43353	RIPK2	serine/threonine-protein kinase 2	3	8.30E+05	N/D
P07947	YES1	Tyrosine-protein kinase Yes	8	2.90E+06	N/D

N/D, not detected.

Accession	Gene ID	Description	#	AUC:	AUC:
			Unique	enriched by	inhibited
			peptides	<b>4</b> a	by JQ-1
P25440	BRD2	Bromodomain-containing protein 2	4	5.90E+05	N/D
Q15059	BRD3	Bromodomain-containing protein 3	3	3.50E+05	N/D
O60885	BRD4	Bromodomain-containing protein 4	3	6.00E+05	N/D
Q08554	DSC1	Desmocollin-1	2	2.40E+05	N/D

# Table S4. Protein targets captured by probes 4a and 5a and identified by LC-MS/MS.

Accession	Gene ID	Description	# Unique peptides	AUC: enriched by <b>5a</b>	AUC: inhibited by JQ-1
P25440	BRD2	Bromodomain-containing protein 2	7	9.60E+05	N/D
Q15059	BRD3	Bromodomain-containing protein 3	3	3.10E+05	N/D
O60885	BRD4	Bromodomain-containing protein 4	4	8.10E+05	N/D
P04745	AMY1A	Alpha-amylase 1	2	8.20E+05	N/D
P19013	KRT4	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 4	5	4.00E+05	N/D

N/D, not detected.

**Table S5.** Comparison of kinases identified from this study with those reported in the literature. The common kinase targets identified by probes 1a/2a in the present study are colored in blue. N/D, not detected.

	AUC:	AUC:	JACS	2012 <sup>a</sup>	J. Proteo mics 2011 <sup>b</sup>	PNAS 2007 <sup>c</sup>	Nat. Chem. Biol. 2010 <sup>d</sup>	Blood 2007 <sup>e</sup>	Nat. Biotech. 2007 <sup>f</sup>
Gene ID by Das- ACT ( <b>1a</b> )	by Das- DA ( <b>2a</b> )	In vitro	In situ	In vitro	Immob ilized Das	Immob ilized Das	Immob ilized Das	Immobil ized, ligand	
ABL1	N/D	3.80E+05				+	+	+	+ (BCR- ABL)
AGK	4.40E+05	N/D	+	+					
BTK	3.00E+06	2.30E+06	+	-		+		+	+
CSK	1.20E+06	1.30E+06	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
LYN	1.30E+06	1.10E+06	+	-		+	+	+	+
MAPK14	1.20E+06	1.20E+06					+	+	+
МАРКАРК2	N/D	4.70E+05	+	-					
RIPK2	N/D	8.30E+05					+	+	+
YES1	1.30E+06	2.90E+06	+	-		+	+	+	+

<sup>*a*</sup> "Cell-based proteome profiling of potential Dasatinib targets by use of affinity-based probes" Shi, H.; et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 3001-3014. This paper described the in vitro and in situ photo-cross-linking enabled target capture and identification in HEPG2 and K562 cells. Only one kinase, AGK2, was identified in situ.

<sup>b</sup> "Dasatinib, Imatinib and staurosporine capture compounds—Complementary tools for the profiling of kinases by Capture Compound Mass Spectrometry (CCMS)" Fischer, J. J.; et al. *J. Proteomics* **2011**, 75, 160-168. In vitro target capture from HEPG2 cell lysate using the Dasatinib/Imatinib-photo-cross-linker-biotin conjugates.

<sup>*c*</sup> "The Btk tyrosine kinase is a major target of the Bcr-Abl inhibitor Dasatinib" Hantschel, O.; et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **2007**, *104(33)*, 13283-13288. The immobilized Dasatinib was used in target capture and identification in K562 cell lysate.

<sup>*d*</sup> "A chemical and phosphoproteomic characterization of dasatinib action in lung cancer" Li, J.; et al. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **2010**, *6*, 291-299. The immobilized Dasatinib was used in target capture in the H292, H441 and HCC827 cell lysates.

<sup>*e*</sup> "Quantitative chemical proteomics reveals mechanisms of action of clinical ABL kinase inhibitors" Bantscheff, M.; et al. *Nat. Biotechnol.* **2007**, *25*, 1035. An immobilized mixture of

kinase inhibitors ("kinobeads") was used, together with pretreatment with a certain inhibitor (e.g. Das), in detecting the specific capture of kinase targets. The K562 and HeLa cell lysates were used in the in vitro capture.

<sup>*f*</sup> "Chemical proteomic profiles of the BCR-ABL inhibitors imatinib, nilotinib, and Dasatinib reveal novel kinase and nonkinase targets" Rix, U.; et al. Blood **2007**, *110*, 4055-4063. The immobilized Dasatinib was used in target capture and identification in K562 and primary CML cell lysates.

**Table S6.** Comparison of protein targets from this study with those reported in the literature. The common protein targets identified by probes 4a/5a in the present study are colored in blue. N/D, not detected.

Gene ID	Protein Name	AUC: enriched by JQ-1-ACT (4a)	AUC: enriched by JQ-1-DA ( <b>5a</b> )	JACS 2014 <sup><i>a</i></sup>
AMY1A	Alpha-amylase 1	N/D	8.20E+05	-
BRD2	Bromodomain-containing protein 2	5.90E+05	9.60E+05	-
BRD3	Bromodomain-containing protein 3	3.50E+05	3.10E+05	-
BRD4	Bromodomain-containing protein 4	6.00E+05	8.10E+05	-
DSC1	Desmocollin-1	2.40E+05	N/D	-
KRT4	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 4	N/D	4.00E+05	-

<sup>*a*</sup> "Minimalist cyclopropene-containing photo-cross-linkers suitable for live-cell imaging and affinity-based protein labeling" Li, Z.; et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 9990-9998. A related BRD4 inhibitor (structure shown below), not JQ-1, was used in this study. None of BRD proteins showed up in their high-confidence target list after *in situ* target capture in HEPG2 cells and subsequent LC-MS/MS analysis.



## **General Information**

Recombinant human BTK protein used in the in-gel fluorescence experiments was purchased from Thermo Fisher (Cat. No. PR5442A). Recombinant human BTK (387-659) was used in the LC-MS based cross-linking experiments. Recombinant human BRD4 (44-168) protein used in the in-gel fluorescence and LC-MS studies was purchased from Active Motif (Cat. No. 31380). Solvents and chemicals were purchased from commercial sources and used directly without further purification. Flash chromatography was performed with SiliCycle P60 silica gel (40-63 µm, 60 Å). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded with Varian Mercury-300, Inova-400 or -500 MHz spectrometers at University at Buffalo and Agilent 400-MR, Varian Inova 500 MHz, Varian VNMRS 500 MHz, Bruker Avance III 500 MHz at Abbvie. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm using either TMS or deuterated solvents as internal standards (TMS, 0.00; CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 7.26; CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 3.31; DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 2.50). Multiplicity was reported as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = quartetpentet, m = multiplet, brs = broad.  $^{13}$ C NMR spectra were recorded at 75.4 or 126 MHz, and chemical shifts were reported in ppm using deuterated solvents as internal standards (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 77.0; DMSO- $d_6$ , 39.5; CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 49.05). High resolution mass spectrometry was performed on a Bruker solariX XR Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometer (FT-ICR-MS). In-gel fluorescence images were acquired by scanning SDS-PAGE gels with a BioRad PharosFX imager. Invitrogen PVDF membranes were used for western blots and scanned using Licor. For photoirradiation with a hand-held UV lamp, if not specified, 5 min 302-nm photoirradiation was carried out for ACT probes, 10 min 365-nm photoirradiation was carried out for DA probes, and 10 min 302-nm photoirradiation was carried out for BP probes.

# **Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data**



Scheme S1. Synthesis of the alkyne-functionalized ACT photo-affinity label



*N*-(**But-3-yn-1-yl**)-2-chloroacetamide (S1): To a solution of but-3-yn-1amine (250 mg, 3.62 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (561 mg, 4.34 mmol) in 25 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> cooled in ice-water bath was added dropwise a solution of 2chloroacetyl chloride (490 mg, 4.34 mmol) in 5 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The ice-water bath was removed, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 3 h. Afterwards, additional

20 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was added, and the organic layer was washed successively with 20 mL saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 20 mL 2 N HCl and 20 mL brine, and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure to give the desired product as a brownish oil (427 mg, 81% yield):  $R_f =$ 

0.28 (hexanes/EtOAc = 2:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.08 (s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 2H), 3.35 (q, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (s, 2H), 1.98 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  166.1, 80.9, 70.3, 42.5, 38.2, 19.0.

N-(But-3-yn-1-yl)-2-iodoacetamide (S2): To a solution of S1 (415 mg, 2.85 mmol) in 15 mL acetone was added NaI (1.28 g, 8.55 mmol), and the mixture was refluxed for 4 h. After the solvent was evaporated, the residue was redissolved in 30 mL EtOAc and 30 mL water. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with 20 mL 10% Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 20 mL H<sub>2</sub>O and 20 mL brine. After drying the solution over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, the solvent was removed with rotary evaporator to give the desired product as a light brown solid (471 mg, 70% yield), which was used directly without further purification: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.72 (s, 1H), 3.70 (s, 2H), 3.40 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (td, *J* = 6.5, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.04-2.01 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  167.4, 81.2, 70.4, 39.0, 19.1, -0.6.



**Ethyl 2-(4-acetamidophenyl)-2***H***-tetrazole-5-carboxylate (S3):** A solution of 50% ethyl 2-oxoacetate in toluene (3.042 g, 14.9 mmol) and benzenesulfonyl hydrazide (1.72 g, 11.5 mmol) in 60 mL EtOH was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure,

and the residue was re-dissolved in 60 mL pyridine. Separately, to a suspension of *N*-(4aminophenyl)acetamide (1.607 g, 10.7 mmol) and 4 mL concentrated HCl in 8 mL H<sub>2</sub>O and 10 mL EtOH was added dropwise a solution of NaNO<sub>2</sub> (0.775 g, 5.2 mmol) in 3 mL H<sub>2</sub>O at 0 °C. After 10-minute stirring, this solution was added dropwise to the previously prepared pyridine solution over 50 min at -10 °C. The mixture was warmed up to r.t. over 2 h with stirring before 100 mL H<sub>2</sub>O was added. The solution was extracted with 70 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> three times, and the organic layers were collected, combined, washed successively with 3×100 mL 2 N HCl and 1×70 mL brine. After drying over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, the solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator. The dark brown oily residue was applied to a silica gel flash chromatography using hexanes/EtOAc (1:1 → 1:4) as the eluent to give the crude product as a dark yellow oil (2.235 g). The crude product was recrystallized twice from EtOH to give the titled compound as a yellow powder (906 mg, 31% yield):  $R_f = 0.44$  (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:4); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  10.35 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.37 (t, J = 7.1Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  168.9, 157.2, 157.1, 141.5, 130.6, 121.1, 119.6, 62.3, 24.1, 14.0; HRMS (ESI) [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 276.1091 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, found 276.1094.



Ethyl 2-(4-aminophenyl)-2*H*-tetrazole-5-carboxylate (S4): To a suspension acetamide derivative S3 (201 mg, 0.73 mmol) in 5 mL EtOH was added 10 drops of concentrated HCl, and the mixture was refluxed until the starting material was consumed based on thin-layer chromatography. The mixture was cooled down to -20  $^{\circ}$ C, and the

precipitate was collected with a glass filter, washed with cold EtOH, and dried under vacuum to give the titled compound as an off-white powder (97 mg, 57% yield):  $R_f = 0.44$  (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.98 (s, 2.6H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.45 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.36 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  157.2, 157.1, 140.3, 131.5, 121.8, 121.3, 62.3, 14.0; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 234.0986 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 234.0979.



Ethyl 2-(4-((2-(but-3-yn-1-ylamino)-2-oxoethyl)amino) phenyl)-2*H*-tetrazole-5-carboxylate (S5): A mixture of aniline S4 (88 mg, 0.38 mmol), iodoacetamide S2 (90 mg, 0.38 mmol) and  $K_2CO_3$  (156 mg, 1.13 mmol) in 3 mL MeCN was refluxed for 2 days. The mixture was filtered through a layer of celite and the solvent was removed with a rotavapor.

The residue was applied to a silica gel flash chromatography using hexanes/EtOAc (1:10) as the eluent to give the desired product as an off-white powder (48 mg, 37% yield):  $R_f = 0.25$  (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:5); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.01 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.56 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (q, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (td, J = 6.4, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.91 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  169.5, 157.4, 156.7, 150.5, 125.4, 121.6, 112.4, 82.1, 72.2, 62.1, 46.3, 37.7, 18.7, 14.0; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 343.1513 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found: 343.1514.



**2-(4-((2-(But-3-yn-1-ylamino)-2-oxoethyl)amino) phenyl)**-**2H-tetrazole-5-carboxylic acid (S6):** To a solution of tetrazole carboxylate **S5** (37 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 1 mL EtOH at r.t. was added 2 mL 2 N NaOH, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. until the starting material was completely consumed based on thin layer chromatography. The solution was added

5 mL EtOAc and then acidified. The precipitate that appeared was collected with a glass filter, washed with water, and dried under vacuum to give the titled compound as an off-white powder (27 mg, 79% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  8.16 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (s, 2H), 3.22 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.84 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (td, *J* = 7.1, 2.7 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  169.6, 158.8, 157.6, 150.4, 125.6, 121.5, 112.4, 82.1, 72.1, 46.3, 37.7, 18.7; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 315.1200 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found: 315.1202.



Synthesis of 1a: A solution of dasatinib amine-3TFA salt S7 (15.0 mg, 0.018 mmol), tetrazole carboxylic acid S6 (6.8 mg, 0.022 mmol), HATU (8.3 mg, 0.022 mmol), 3-hydroxytriazolo[4,5-b]pyridine (HOAt; 3.0 mg, 0.022 mmol), and triethylamine (10.6  $\mu$ L, 0.076 mmol) in 150  $\mu$ L DMF was stirred at r.t. overnight. The reaction mixture was applied to a medium-pressure silica gel flash chromatography system equipped with an automatic fraction collector running the MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

(2:98→20:80) eluent gradient. The suitable fractions were pooled and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 3 mL MeCN and 3 mL H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.5% TFA, and the solution was lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound as a white powder (16.0 mg, 87% yield):  $R_f = 0.63$  (MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 1:5); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  11.46 (s, 0.7H), 9.87 (s, 0.8H), 8.97 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 0.6H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.15 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 0.7H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 6.78 - 6.71 (m, 3H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 3.74 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.57 - 3.44 (m, 6H), 3.34 - 3.28 (m, 2H), 3.26 - 3.18 (m, 2H), 2.98 (brs, 1H), 2.83 (s, 1H), 2.57 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.55 - 2.51 (m, under the DMSO signal), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.30 (td, J = 6.8, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>40</sub>ClN<sub>14</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S 783.2812 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 783.2817. The product purity was also verified by analytical HPLC as shown below.



Synthesis of 1b: A solution of dasatinib amine-3TFA salt S8 (15.0 mg, 0.016 mmol), tetrazole carboxylic acid S6 (6.2 mg, 0.020 mmol), HATU (7.5 mg, 0.020 mmol), HOAt (2.7 mg, 0.020 mmol), and triethylamine (9.6  $\mu$ L, 0.069 mmol) in 150  $\mu$ L DMF was stirred at r.t. overnight. The reaction mixture was applied to a medium-pressure silica gel flash chromatography system equipped with an automatic fraction collector running the MeOH/ CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2:98 $\rightarrow$ 20:80) eluent

gradient. The suitable fractions were pooled and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 3 mL MeCN and 3 mL H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.5% TFA, and the solution was lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound as a white powder (7.4 mg, 41% yield):  $R_f = 0.61$  (MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 1:5); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  11.45 (s, 0.8H), 9.87 (s, 1H), 8.98 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 6.77 – 6.70 (m, 3H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 4.09 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.62 – 3.43 (m, 18H), 3.27 – 3.12 (m, 7H), 2.82 (s, 0.8H), 2.49 – 2.44 (m, overlapping with the DMSO signal), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.30 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>48</sub>ClN<sub>14</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S 871.3336 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, found 871.3358. The product purity was also verified by analytical HPLC as shown below.



**Synthesis of 2a:** A solution of dasatinib amine-3TFA salt **S7** (27.1 mg, 0.033 mmol), diazirine acid **S9** (8.2 mg, 0.033 mmol), (7-azabenzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexa-fluorophosphate (PyAOP; 17.01 mg, 0.033 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (0.023 mL, 0.131 mmol) were combined in DMF (3 mL) and stirred for 2 h at r.t. The crude reaction mix was diluted

with 90% DMSO/water to 4 mL and purified on preparative HPLC. The eluents were A: 0.1% TFA-water; B: acetonitrile. 0-5 min isocratic followed by 1% increase in acetonitrile per min gradient. The appropriate fractions were collected and lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound (7.7 mg, 25% yield): <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  11.64 (s, 1H), 9.91 (s, 1H), 9.67 (brs, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.21 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 - 7.23 (m, 2H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 4.36 (brs, 1.6H), 4.12 - 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, under the water signal), 3.29 - 3.06 (m, under the water signal), 3.01 (td, *J* = 6.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.26 - 2.20 (m, 5H), 2.15 (td, *J* = 7.2, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.76 - 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.69 - 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.54 - 1.22 (m, 4H), 0.99 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>42</sub>ClN<sub>11</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S 719.2960 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 720.2950.



**Synthesis of 2b:** A solution of dasatinib amine-3TFA salt **S8** (10 mg, 10.90 µmol), diazirine acid **S9** (7.3 mg, 0.029 mmol), PyAOP (15.15 mg, 0.029 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (0.020 mL, 0.116 mmol) were combined in DMF (3 mL) and stirred for 2 h at r.t. The crude reaction mix was diluted with 90% DMSO/water to 4 mL and purified preparative HPLC. The eluents were A: 0.1% TFA-water; B: acetonitrile. 0-5 min isocratic; 1%/min acetonitrile gradient. The appropriate fractions were collected and lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound (8.8 mg, 38% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  11.64 (s, 1H), 9.91 (s, 1H), 9.79 (brs, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 2H), 4.15 (td, *J* = 8.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.64 – 3.54 (m, under the water signal), 3.32 – 3.07 (m, under the water signal), 3.04 – 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.20 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (td, *J* = 7.2, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 1.76 – 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.69 - 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.52 – 1.21 (m, 5H), 0.97 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>51</sub>ClN<sub>11</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S 808.3485 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 808.3477.



Synthesis of 3a: A solution of dasatinib amine-3TFA salt S7 (30 mg, 0.036 mmol), benzoic acid S10 (12.27 mg, 0.040 mmol), PyAOP (20.75 mg, 0.040 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (0.025 mL, 0.145 mmol) were combined in DMF (3 mL) and stirred for 2 h at r.t. The crude reaction mix was diluted with 90% DMSO/water to 4 mL and purified preparative HPLC. The eluents were A: 0.1% TFA-water; B: acetonitrile. 0-5 min isocratic; 1% /min acetonitrile gradient after that point. The appropriate fractions were collected and lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound (29.3 mg, 81% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  11.66 (brs, 1H), 9.92 (s, brs, 2H), 8.96 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.32 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.39 (brs, 2H), 4.16 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.77 - 3.66 (m, 4H), 3.44 - 3.35 (m, 2H), 3.34 - 3.20 (m, 2H), 3.17 (s, 2H), 2.84 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.36 (td, J = 7.1, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.93 (p, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>41</sub>H<sub>42</sub>ClN<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S 777.2739 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 777.2736.



**Synthesis of 3b:** A solution of dasatinib amine-3TFA salt **S8** (30mg, 0.033 mmol), benzoic acid **S10** (11.09 mg, 0.036 mmol), PyAOP (18.76 mg, 0.036 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (0.023 mL, 0.131 mmol) were combined in DMF (3 mL) and stirred for 2 hrs at r.t. The crude reaction

mix was diluted with 90% DMSO/water to 4 mL and purified on preparative HPLC. The eluents were A: 0.1% TFA-water; B: acetonitrile. 0-5 min isocratic; 1% /min acetonitrile gradient after that point. The appropriate fractions were collected and lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound (28.4 mg, 79% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  11.65 (brs, 1H), 10.06 (brs, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H), 8.74 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.31 - 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 4.33 (brs, 2H), 4.13 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.83 – 3.74 (m, 2H), 3.66 - 3.53 (m, 8H), 3.52 – 3.43 (m, 2H), 3.34 (s, 2H), 3.26 (brs, 2H), 3.17 (s, 2H), 3.10 (s, 2H), 2.82 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.34 (td, *J* = 7.0, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.92 (p, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>49</sub>C<sub>1</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S 865.3263 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 865.3278.



Synthesis of 4a: A solution of (+)-JQ-1 amine TFA salt S11 (10.0 mg, 0.018 mmol), tetrazole carboxylic acid S6 (6.2 mg, 0.020 mmol), PyAOP (11.2 mg, 0.022 mmol), and triethylamine (6.3  $\mu$ L, 0.045 mmol) in 150  $\mu$ L DMF was stirred at r.t. for 2 h. The reaction mixture was applied to a medium-pressure silica gel flash chromatography system equipped with an automatic fraction collector running the MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1:99 $\rightarrow$ 10:90) eluent gradient. The suitable fractions were pooled and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 3 mL MeCN and 3 mL H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.5% TFA, and the solution was lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound as a white powder (11.4 mg, 86% yield): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.40 (MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 1:10): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.89 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.65 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 2H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (s, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>36</sub>ClN<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S 739.2437 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 739.2419. The product purity was verified by analytical HPLC.



Synthesis of 4b: A solution of (+)-JQ-1 amine TFA salt S12 (10.0 mg, 0.016 mmol), tetrazole carboxylic acid S6 (5.4 mg, 0.017 mmol), PyAOP (9.7 mg, 0.019 mmol), and triethylamine (5.4  $\mu$ L, 0.039 mmol) in 150  $\mu$ L DMF was stirred at r.t. for 4 h. The reaction mixture was applied to a medium-pressure silica gel flash chromatography system equipped with an automatic fraction collector running the MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1:99 $\rightarrow$ 10:90) eluent gradient. The suitable fractions were pooled and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 3 mL MeCN and 3 mL H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.5% TFA, and the solution was lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound as a white powder (12.8 mg, 97% yield): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.36 (MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 1:10); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.86 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.64 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (s, 0.6H), 3.83 (s, 2H), 3.75 – 3.59 (m, 11H), 3.50 – 3.40 (m, 3H), 3.39 – 3.32 (m, under the solvent signal), 2.67 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s 3H), 2.37 (td, *J* = 6.8, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for

 $C_{39}H_{44}ClN_{12}O_5S$  827.2961 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 827.2946. The product purity was also verified by analytical HPLC.



**Synthesis of 5a:** A solution of (+)-JQ-1 amine TFA salt **S11** (20 mg, 0.036 mmol), diazirine acid **S9** (12.21 mg, 0.049 mmol), PyAOP (28.1 mg, 0.054 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (0.025 mL, 0.144 mmol) were combined in DMF (2 mL) and stirred for 2 h at r.t. The crude reaction mix was diluted with 90% DMSO/water to 4 mL and purified on preparative HPLC. The eluents were A: 0.1% TFA-water; B: acetonitrile. 0-5 min isocratic; 1% /min acetonitrile gradient after that point. The appropriate fractions were collected and lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound (18 mg, 74% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  8.20 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (td, *J* = 8.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.20 – 3.08 (m, 4H), 2.73 (t,

J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.20 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.11 (td, J = 7.1, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.67 – 1.58 (m, 5H), 1.54–1.45 (m, 1H), 1.38 – 1.21 (m, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>39</sub>ClN<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SNa 698.2405 [M+Na<sup>+</sup>], found 698.2422.



**Synthesis of 6a:** A solution of (+)-JQ-1 amine TFA salt **S11** (25 mg, 0.045 mmol), benzoic acid **S10** (15.22 mg, 0.049 mmol), PyAOP (25.7 mg, 0.049 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (0.031 mL, 0.180 mmol) were combined in DMF (3 mL) and stirred for 2 h at r.t. The crude reaction mix was diluted with 90% DMSO/water to 4 mL and purified on preparative HPLC. The eluents were A: 0.1% TFA-water; B: acetonitrile. 0-5 min isocratic; 1% /min acetonitrile gradient after that point. The appropriate fractions were collected and lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound (24 mg, 74% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  8.66 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.77 – 7.73 (m, 4H ), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.55 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.42 – 3.22 (m, under the water signal), 2.84 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.37 (td, *J* = 7.1, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (p, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>37</sub>ClN<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S 733.2365 [M+H<sup>+</sup>], found 733.2354.



Synthesis of 6b: A solution of (+)-JQ-1 amine-TFA salt S12 (25 mg, 0.033 mmol), benzoic acid S10 (11.17 mg, 0.036 mmol), PyAOP (18.89 mg, 0.036 mmol) and ethyldiisopropylamine (0.023 mL, 0.132 mmol) were combined in DMF (3 mL) and stirred for 2 h at r.t. The crude reaction mix was diluted with 90% DMSO/water to 4 mL and purified on preparative HPLC. The eluents were A: 0.1% TFA-water; B: acetonitrile. 0-5 min isocratic; 1% /min acetonitrile gradient after that point. The appropriate fractions were collected and lyophilized to dryness to give the titled compound (19.1 mg, 71% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  8.64 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.77 – 7.70 (m, 4H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.53 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.40 – 3.22 (m, under the water signal), 2.82. (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.35 (td, *J* = 7.1, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.93 (p, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.58 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>45</sub>ClN<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>SNa 843.2708 [M+Na<sup>+</sup>], found 843.2701.













![](_page_42_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_0.jpeg)