Supporting Information

Target-Activated Streptavidin-Biotin Controlled Binding Probe

Yung-Peng Wu,^{a,c} Chee Ying Chew,^{a,c} Tian-Neng Li,^b Tzu-Hsuan Chung,^a En-Hao Chang,^a Chak Hin Lam,^a and Kui-Thong Tan^{a,*}

^a Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University, 101 Sec. 2, Kuang Fu

Rd, Hsinchu 30013, Taiwan (ROC)

^b Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biology and Department of Life Science, National Tsing Hua University, 101 Sec. 2, Kuang Fu Rd, Hsinchu 30013, Taiwan (ROC)

^c Y.-P.W. and C.Y.C. contributed equally to this work.

Corresponding Author: <u>kttan@mx.nthu.edu.tw</u>

Materials and instruments

Chemicals and reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and TCI and used without further purification. All solvents (DMSO, DMF, acetonitrile, dichloromethane, hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and TCI and used without further treatment or distillation. PBS buffer (0.9 mM KCl, 2.67 mM KH₂PO₄, 138 mM NaCl, 8.1 mM Na₂HPO₄) was diluted 10-times from commercially available concentrates supplied by Amersco. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on TLC-aluminum sheets (Silica gel 60 F254, Merck). Flash column chromatography was performed with silica gel (230-400 mesh, Merck). Reverse-phase column chromatography was performed with Lichroprep RP-18 (40-63µm). HPLC analysis was performed with analytical column (XBridge BEH C18 Column, 130Å, 5 mm, 4.6 mm x 250 mm). Products were purified by semi-preparative column (VP 150/21 Nucleosil 300-5 C18, Macherey-Nagel). PMA, SIN-1, 4-Hydroxy-TEMPO, Uric acid, *L*-NAME, catalase, Apocynin and superoxide dismutase (from bovine erythrocytes) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. 4-(Hydroxymethyl)phenylboronic acid was purchased from Alfa Aesar, FeTMPyP was from Calbiotech, Streptavidin-Cy5, -Alexa488 and -Cy3 were from Jackson ImmunoResearch Inc.

¹H, and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded either on Varian Unityinova-500 or Mercury-400 with ¹H chemical shifts (δ) reported in ppm relative to the solvent residual signals of d-chloroform (7.24 ppm), d-methanol (3.30 ppm), d-DMSO (2.49 ppm), D₂O (4.79 ppm). ¹³C chemical shifts (δ) were reported in ppm relative to the solvent residual signals of d-chloroform (77.0 ppm), d-methanol (49.0 ppm) and d-DMSO (39.5 ppm). Coupling constants were reported in Hz. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on Varian 901-FTMS.

S2

Preparation of various ROS and RNS solutions for selectivity studies

1. Nitrate (NO_3) and nitrite (NO_2) were prepared individually from sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite. They were dissolved in ddH₂O to make up 20 mM stock solution.

2. Hydroxyl radical was generated by the Fenton reaction. To prepare 10 mM OH[•] stock solution, 0.01 M H_2O_2 was mixed with 3.92 mg (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂ in 1 mL ddH₂O.

3. Nitric oxide (NO) stock solution (2 mM) was prepared by bubbling NO into deoxygenated deionized water for 30 min.

4. 1 mM superoxide solution was prepared by dissolving KO₂ in DMSO.

5. Peroxynitrite was generated from SIN-1. SIN-1 was dissolved in ddH₂O to prepare 20 mM stock solution.

6. 10 mM solution of HOCl in ddH_2O was diluted from commercial NaOCl solution (5% available chlorine, J.T. Baker)

7. 10 mM solution of H_2O_2 in dd H_2O was diluted from commercial H_2O_2 solution (10 M, SHOWA)

Subculture of RAW264.7 macrophages

RAW264.7 macrophages were grown in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin-streptomycin at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. The cells were passaged after they reach 80 % confluence. To detach the cells, a sterilized spatula was used to gently and slowly scratch the cells. 5 mL DMEM medium were added to the flask and the cells were transferred to a 15 mL Falcon tube for centrifugation. The cells were re-suspended in 1 mL pre-warmed complete DMEM medium and an appropriate volume (~ 100 μ L) was transferred to a new flask for culturing.

Imaging of peroxynitrite at the cell surface of RAW264.7 macrophages

RAW264.7 cells were maintained in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. 10^5 cells were seeded in 8-well chamber slides (Thermo-Nunc) and cultured overnight at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. The cells were washed three times with Opti-MEM and the nucleuses were stained with 0.1 μ M Hoechst 34580. After 30 minutes, excess Hoechst 34580 was removed. The cells were labeled with 10 μ M **ONOO-CBP** in HBSS buffer (1.0 % ACN, v/v) for 30 minutes at 37 °C. For the detection of exogenous ONOO⁻, corresponding concentrations of SIN-1 in DMEM were added to the cells and incubated for 1 hour. For the imaging of secreted ONOO⁻, the cells were treated with 1 μ g/mL PMA for the indicated period in DMEM medium. To image the cells, 2 μ g streptavidin-Cy5 was added and incubated for 10 minutes. After removing the unbound streptavidin-Cy5, the images were taken by using 639 nm laser and LP640 emission filter. For streptavidin-Cy3, the images were taken by using 555 nm laser and SP640 emission filter. For streptavidin-Alexa488, the images were taken by using 488 nm laser and BP 490-555 emission filter. For Hoechst, we used 405 nm laser and SP490 emission filter.

Flow cytometry analysis

Raw 264.7 cells were cultured in 6 cm dish. After ONOO⁻ stimulation by adding PMA, SOD, and streptavidin-Cy5, the cells were collected by scrapping and the aggregates were removed using a cell strainer (BD, #352340). The remaining cell suspensions were analyzed by flow cytometer (CytoFLEX, Beckman Coulter). An estimated 1×10^4 single cells were obtained from three treatments (control, PMA, PMA + SOD). The fluorescent intensity (APC, Cy5 channel) of each event was recorded and displayed by histogram overlay.



Fig. S1. Schematic illustration of membrane-anchored CBP-biotin probe **ONOO-CBP** for the imaging of ONOO⁻ at the cell surface.



Fig. S2. Reversed-phase HPLC analysis of **ONOO-CBP** stored in an acidic medium at -80 °C. The HPLC traces show the same batch of **ONOO-CBP** analyzed on day 1 (29th March), day 43 (10th May) and day 55 (22nd May), respectively.



Fig. S3. Determination of the amount of ONOO⁻ released from SIN-1 in one hour using nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (reduced form, NADH). Detection principle: In the presence of ONOO⁻, NADH can be oxidized to form weak fluorescence NAD⁺. References: **1.** *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1999, **274**, 24664-24670. **2.** J. Fluoresc., 2004, **14**, 17-23. (a) Fluorescence spectra of different concentrations (10, 20, 30, 50, 200, 300 and 500 μ M) of NADH in DMEM medium. Ex: 340 nm. The inset shows the fluorescence response of 250 μ M NADH after one hour incubation with 100 μ M SIN-1 (green dot). The amount of ONOO⁻ released by 100 μ M SIN-1 in one hour was determined to be around 7.33 ± 1.02 %. y = 14.54x + 4785, R² = 0.99.



Fig. S4. Enlarged fluorescent images of **ONOO-CBP** labeled RAW264.7 cells in the (i) absence or (ii) presence of 100 μ M SIN-1 or (iii) 250 μ M BA with 100 μ M SIN-1, after 1 hour incubation.



Figure S5. Cytotoxicity test of **ONOO-CBP** using MTT assay. 5 x 10^3 RAW264.7 cells were labeled with 10 μ M **ONOO-CBP** for 30 minutes. Subsequently, the cells were treated with or without 1 μ g/mL PMA for 1 hour in DMEM medium. Cytotoxicity test was conducted by following the standard MTT assay protocol (Vybrant[®] MTT Cell Proliferation Assay Kit, Thermo-Fisher Scientific). Control: Without **ONOO-CBP** labeling and PMA treatment.



Fig. S6. Overlay of Cy5, Hoechst 34580 and bright field images of **ONOO-CBP** labeled RAW264.7 cells in the presence of (i) 50 μ M SIN-1 or 100 μ M each of (ii) NO, (iii) O₂⁻, (iv) NO₂⁻, (v) NO₃⁻, (vi) HOCl, (vii) H₂O₂, (viii) OH[•]. Cell surface stained with streptavidin-Cy5 are shown in red and the nuclei labeled with Hoechst 34580 are shown in blue. Scale bar: 20 μ m.



Fig. S7. (a) Schematic illustration of fluorogenic avidin-biotin controlled binding probe **ONOO-SBD** for the detection of $ONOO^-$ released from SIN-1 in the presence of avidin protein. (b) Fluorescence spectra of 20 μ M **ONOO-SBD** in the absence (black line) or presence of 20 μ M avidin (blue line), 100 μ M SIN-1 (red line) or 250 μ M NADH (green line). Ex : 440 nm.



Fig. S8. (a) Selectivity test of 20 μ M **ONOO-SBD** and 20 μ M avidin mixture with 100 μ M SIN-1 and seven non-targeted ROS/RNS (100 μ M each). Error bars were calculated from triplicate measurements. (b) Fluorescence time course of 20 μ M **ONOO-SBD** and 20 μ M avidin mixture in the presence of 100 μ M SIN-1.









Fig. S9. (a) Chemical structure of Cy5-Bt for fluorescence amplification. Live cell imaging of ONOO-CBP labeled RAW264.7 cells in the presence of 50 μM SIN-1. (b) The cells were stained with (i) streptavidin-Alexa488 (ii) followed by the addition of Cy5-Bt. (c) The cells were stained with (i) streptavidin-Cy3 (ii) followed by the addition of Cy5-Bt.

(a)



Fig. S10. Enlarged fluorescent images of ONOO-CBP labeled RAW264.7 cells in the (i) absence or (ii) presence of $1 \mu g/mg$ PMA after 1 hour incubation.



Fig. S11. Overlay of Cy5, Hoechst 34580 and bright field images of **ONOO-CBP** labeled RAW264.7 cells in in the (i) absence or (ii) presence of 1 μ g/mL PMA and (iii) PMA + 15 μ g/mL SOD, (iv) PMA + 1 mM FeTMPyP, (v) PMA + 1 mM L-NAME and 1 mM Apocynine, (vi) PMA + 250 μ M BA, (vii) PMA + 1 mM TEMPO, (viii) PMA + 5 mM Uric acid, (ix) PMA + 10 μ g/mL catalase. Besides L-NAME/Apocynin mixture, which were incubated with the cells for 90 minutes prior to PMA stimulation, all the inhibitors were added to the cells together with PMA and incubated for 60 minutes. The cells were stained with streptavidin-Cy5. Scale bar: 20 μ m.



Fig. S12. Enlarged fluorescent images of **ONOO-CBP** labeled RAW264.7 cells in the (i) absence or presence of 1 μ g/mL PMA after (ii) 10, (iii) 20, (iv) 40, (v) 60 and (vi) 80 minutes of incubation.



Fig. S13. Real-time tracking of PMA-stimulated macrophages without washing out the excess streptavidin-Cy5. The images show the overlay of Cy5, Hoechst 34580 and bright field images.





Fig. S14. Demonstration of potential application of streptavidin-biotin controlled binding probe for the detection of intracellular analytes. (a) Hela cells were incubated with 50 μ M biotin probe for 30 minutes. After removing the excess probe, the cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. Streptavidin-Alexa488 was used to label the biotin probe. (i) biotin probe only, (ii) biotin probe and streptavidin-Alexa488 and (iii) streptavidin-Alexa488 only. (b) Chemical structure of the biotin probe **CK09** used in this study.

(b)



Scheme S1. Synthesis of cell-impermeable membrane-anchored CBP-biotin probe, **ONOO-CBP**, for the detection of secreted ONOO⁻ on extracellular surface.



Scheme S2. Synthesis of CBP-biotin derivatives containing nitro, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl (TBDPS) and *tris*-[(2-pyridyl)-methyl]amine (TPA) functional groups.



Scheme S3. Synthesis of fluorogenic avidin-biotin controlled binding probe ONOO-SBD.

Synthesis of compound 1

To Biotin (0.5 g, 2.04 mmol) in 10 mL of dry MeOH was added dropwise thionyl chloride (0.97 mL, 6.5 mmol) in an ice bath. The solution was stirred for 12 hours at room temperature. After removing the solvent, the residue was redissolved in dichloromethane. The organic layer was extracted with NaHCO₃, brine and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the compound **1** as a white solid. Yield = 90 %. R_f = 0.6 (DCM : MeOH =

9 : 1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 4.51-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.32-4.29 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.23-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.71 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.76-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.42 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 176.06, 166.28, 63.58, 61.83, 57.15, 52.22, 41.22, 34.74, 29.90, 29.65, 26.10 ppm. **ESI-MS**: m/z calc. for C₁₁H₁₉N₂O₃S⁺ [M+H]⁺, 259.1116; Found, 259.1111 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of compound 2

To compound **1** (0.3 g, 1.16 mmol) in a reaction flask was added triphosgene (1.03g, 5.81mmol) in 18 mL dry chloroform at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed at 80 °C for 24 hours. After removing the solvent, the residue was redissolved in ethyl acetate. The organic layer was extracted with water, brine and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: EA/HEX = 1/1) to afford compound **2** as a pale yellow oil. Yield = 90 %. R_f = 0.8 (EA/HEX = 5/1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.16 (s, 1H), 4.94-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.21 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.20-3.13 (m, 2H), 3.06-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.31 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.62 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.43 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.93, 154.10, 144.82, 64.60, 57.20, 55.00, 51.49, 38.29, 33.40, 28.08, 27.78, 24.47 ppm.

Synthesis of compound 3

To 4-(Hydroxymethyl)phenylboronic acid pinacol ester (393 mg, 1.68 mmol) in a reaction flask was added **2** (393 mg, 1.68 mmol) in 5 mL dry chloroform and triethylamine (468 μ L, 3.36 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed at 80 °C for 18 hours. After removing the solvent, the residue was redissolved in ethyl acetate. The organic layer was extracted with water, brine and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse-phase column chromatography (eluent: MeOH/H₂O = 3/1) to afford compound **3** as a white solid. Yield = 50 %. $R_f = 0.4$ (EA : HEX = 5 : 1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-DMSO): δ 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.17-5.16 (m, 2H), 4.76-4.73 (m, 1H), 4.13-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.17-3.15 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.88 (m, 2H), 2.28 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.58-1.45 (m, 4H), 1.33-1.30 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, d-DMSO): δ 173.98, 155.34, 151.78, 138.46, 134.84, 127.19, 67.35, 62.60, 57.90, 55.46, 51.89, 33.72, 28.65, 28.43, 25.05 ppm. ESI-MS: m/z calc. for C₁₉H₂₆BN₂O₇S [M+H]⁺, 437.1554; Found, 437.1568 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of compound 4

To compound **3** (70mg, 0.16mmol) in 2 mL tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise 1 mL 3N HCl in ice bath. The solution was stirred for 24 hours at room temperature. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by reversed-phase column chromatography (eluent: methanol/water = 1/1) to afford compound **4** as a white solid. Yield = 70%. R_f = 0.05 (EA : HEX = 5 : 1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-DMSO): δ 8.09 (br, 2H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.20-5.13 (m, 2H), 4.76-4.73 (m, 1H), 4.13-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.17-3.15 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.88 (m, 2H), 2.18 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.62-1.42 (m, 4H), 1.32-1.30 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d-DMSO): δ 174.38, 154.62, 151.10, 137.75, 134.14, 126.48, 66.65, 61.91, 57.23, 54.81, 33.42, 28.05, 27.80, 24.41 ppm. ESI-MS: m/z calc. for C₁₈H₂₂BN₂O₇S⁻ [M-H]⁻, 421.1241; Found, 421.1242 [M-H]⁻.

Synthesis of ONOO-CBP

To compound **4** in 1.5 mL DMF was added N-Hydroxysulfosuccinimide sodium salt (9.2 mg, 0.043 mmol) and EDC·HCI (8.2 mg, 0.043 mmol). The solution was stirred for 16 hours at room temperature. The crude mixture was purified directly by reversed-phase preparative HPLC to give product **ONOO-CBP** as a white solid. Yield = 51 %. ¹H **NMR** (400 MHz, D₂O):

7.77 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.25 (m, 2H), 4.46 (m, 1H), 4.28 (m, 1H), 3.31 (m, 2H), 3.19-3.14 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.69 (m, 2H), 1.73 (m, 3H), 1.47 (m, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O): δ 173.10, 170.18, 168.92, 157.92, 137.97, 134.00, 127.37, 68.02, 62.87, 58.21, 56.48, 56.33, 54.63, 38.12, 30.15, 29.57, 27.45, 12.58 ppm.

Synthesis of compound 5

To 4-Nitrobenzyl alcohol (273 mg, 1.78 mmol) in dry chloroform (10 mL) was added Triethylamine (331 μ L, 2.38 mmol) and compound **2** (200 mg, 0.59 mmol) under argon at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed at 80 °C for 18 hours. After removing the solvent, the residue was redissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL) and extracted with water (30 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography to give the desired product **5** as a white powder (187 mg, 72%); ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.5Hz, 2H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.33 (s, 2H), 4.79-4.77 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.20-3.18 (m,1H), 3.01-2.93 (m, 2H), 2.29 (t, *J* = 7.5Hz, 2H), 1.63-1.28 (m, 6H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 173.29, 154.58, 150.94, 147.02, 143.94, 128.12, 123.55, 65.55, 61.92, 57.32, 54.75, 51.23, 51.19, 37.99, 33.05, 27.98, 27.76, 24.38 ppm; **ESI-MS**: m/z calc. for C₁₉H₂₄N₃O₇S⁺ [M+H]⁺, 438.1335; Found, 438.1331 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of compound 6

To a stirred solution of TBDPS-benzyl alcohol (0.5 g, 1.4 mmol) in dry chloroform (30 mL) was added compound **2** (0.97 g, 3 mmol) and triethylamine (0.96 mL, 6.9 mmol) under argon at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed at 80 °C for 18 hours. After removing the solvent, the residue was redissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL) and extracted with water (30 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over

anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crudes were purified by column chromatography (eluent: EA : Hex = 1 : 3) to give the desired product **6** as a colorless oil. Yield = 22 % (199 mg); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 – 7.65 (m, 4H), 7.44 – 7.31 (m, 6H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.22 – 4.99 (m, 2H), 4.80 – 4.66 (m, 1H), 4.26 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.16 – 3.07 (m, 1H), 3.05 – 2.83 (m, 2H), 2.27 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.73 – 1.52 (m, 4H), 1.46 – 1.30 (m, 2H), 1.07 (s, 9H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.82, 155.97, 155.56, 151.22, 135.31, 132.52, 129.93, 129.80, 129.50, 127.83, 127.65, 119.67, 119.54, 77.32, 77.00, 76.68, 67.51, 62.47, 57.69, 55.04, 51.34, 38.54, 33.39, 28.10, 27.81, 26.33, 24.39, 19.27 ppm; ESI-MS: m/z calc. for C₃₅H₄₂N₂NaO₆SSi [M+Na]⁺ 669.2430, found 669.2436 [M+Na]⁺.

Synthesis of compound 7

To a stirred solution of TPA-benzyl alcohol (0.2 g, 0.47 mmol) in dry chloroform (15 mL) was added compound **16** (0.6 g, 1.86 mmol) and triethylamine (131 μ L, 0.94 mmol) under argon at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed at 80 °C for 18 hours. After removing the solvent, the residue was redissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL) and extracted with water (30 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (eluent: DCM : MeOH = 9 : 1) to give the desired product **7** as a dark green oil. **Yield** = 47 % (157 mg); ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.50 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.66 – 7.60 (m, 3H), 7.57 – 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.35 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.15 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.27 – 5.07 (m, 4H), 4.79 – 4.71 (m, 1H), 4.17 – 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.66 – 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 3.19 – 3.03 (m, 2H), 3.03 – 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.29 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.73 – 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.45 – 1.32 (m, 4H) ppm. (2 forms); ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.54, 158.82, 158.56, 158.11, 155.89, 155.67, 151.06, 148.65, 136.90,

136.13, 129.69, 128.07, 127.65, 122.53, 121.69, 121.39, 119.14, 114.42, 114.29, 67.21, 63.73, 62.20, 59.73, 59.65, 57.47, 54.89, 51.09, 45.48, 38.31, 33.13, 27.89, 27.64, 24.16 ppm. (2 forms)

Synthesis of ONOO-SBD

To a stirred solution of Compound 4 (15 mg, 0.035 mmol), HBTU (19.90 mg, 0.525mmol), HOBt (6.96 mg, 0.046 mmol), TEA (240 mL, 0.175 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added SBD-NH₂ (15.7 mg, 0.525 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was extracted with DCM (15 mL X 3) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by C18 reverse-phase column chromatography (H₂O/MeOH as eluent) to give the desired product **ONOO-SBD** as a yellow powder after lyophilization. Yield = 85 % (21 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.38-8.34 (m, 1H), 8.09-8.08 (m, 2H), 7.90-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.71-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.22-6.20 (m, 1H), 5.22-5.16 (m, 2H), 4.78-4.76 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.42 (m, 2H), 3.29-3.19 (m, 3H), 3.01-2.97 (m, 6H), 2.93-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.75 (m, 4H), 2.32-2.22 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.47 (m, 3H), 1.36-1.35 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.22, 171.98, 154.67, 151.14, 145.95, 144.33, 142.09, 141.93, 140.29, 140.00, 137.79, 134.17, 126.51, 107.00, 106.53, 98.34, 66.69, 61.96, 57.26, 54.93, 48.06, 47.79, 47.23, 44.74, 38.10, 35.46, 35.36, 34.61, 33.07, 32.33, 31.58, 29.76, 28.35, 28.22, 27.94, 24.86, 24.46 ppm (2 forms); **ESI-MS**: m/z calc. for $C_{29}H_{39}BN_7O_9S_2[M+H]^*$ 704.2343, found 704.2326 [M+H]⁺.

S25



















Mass	Intensity	Calc. Mass	Mass Difference [mDa]	Mass Difference [ppm]	Possible Formula
437.15677	1139.00	437.15538	1.40	3.19	12C191H2611B114N218O732S1













S39













 Data:CH081
 Acquired:6/23/2017 2:11:44 AM

 Comment:
 Operator:AccuTOF

 Description:
 m/z Calibration File:20161229TFANa_...

 Ionization Mode:ESI+
 Created:7/6/2017 8:47:05 PM

 History:Average(MS[1] 0.62..0.72)
 Created by:























Data:pos TK08 Comment: Description: Ionization Mode:ESI+ History:Average(MS[1] 0.56..0.80) Acquired:11/1/2017 3:45:07 PM Operator:AccuTOF m/z Calibration File:20161229TFANa_... Created:11/1/2017 5:12:05 PM Created by:AccuTOF

Charge number:1 Tolerance: 10.00[ppm], 5.00 ... 15.00[m... Unsaturation Number:-20.0 ... 100.0 (F... Element:12C:29 ... 29, 1H:39 ... 39, 11B:1 ... 1, 14N:7 ... 7, 14O:9 ... 9, 32S:2 ... 2



Mass	Intensity	Calc. Mass	Mass Difference [mDa]	Mass Difference [ppm]	Possible Formula
704.23256	1185.21	704.23437	-1.82	-2.58	12C291H3911B114N716O932S2