Rapid Chemiexcitation of Phenoxy-Dioxetane Luminophores Yields

Ultrasensitive Chemiluminescence Assays

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Supporting Information

Chemiluminescence measurements protocols

All absorbance, fluorescence and chemiluminescence were recorded on Molecular Devices SpectraMax i3x.

Chemiluminescence kinetic profiles of luminophores **1a-c**, **2**, and **3a-c**:

Measurements were performed at 1 µM concentration, 10% DMSO in PBS, pH 7.4, or in sodium carbonate buffer [100 mM], pH 10. All measurements were performed at 25°C. 20 μL of luminophore solution in DMSO [10 μM] were injected to 180 μL of aqueous buffer using SpectraMax Injector Cartridge, and chemiluminescence was measured immediately.

Chemiluminescence quantum yield: measurements were performed under the same conditions that were used for the kinetic profile measurement. The quantum yield was determined based on the total light emitted from each luminophore, compared to the known standard luminophore **1b**. As expected, quantum yield was not affected by solution pH.

Chemiluminescence detection of NADH by NAD(P)H probes **Nt-NCL**, **Ac-NCL** and **St-NCL**: DT Diaphorase (NQO1) human was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (SKU - D1315). All aqueous solutions were composed of pH 7.4, 0.1 M PBS/0.1 M KCl/0.007% BSA according to Silvers et. al.¹ For NADH detection experiments, 10 μ L of NADH solution at specific concentration were added to 190 μ L solution of probe [50 μ M] and diaphorase enzyme [20 μ g/mL], and chemiluminescence was measured immediately. The maximal signal/background ratio was recorded, which in all cases was obtained after 30-60 s. LOD for the three probes was defined as blank + 3SD. For all probes, the aqueous buffer contained 5% DMSO. For **Nt-NCL**, solution contained also 20% of Sapphire-II™ Enhancer solution (Invitrogen™), to assist solubility.

Kinetic data of luminophores

As expected, the decomposition profile of all luminophores described in this paper followed first-order kinetics; thus the rate constant, as well as $t_{1/2}$, were derived from the linear graph of ln (RLU) Vs time. RLU was normalized to facilitate comparison between graphs. The halflife was further evaluated by measuring the total light emission of each luminophore, and calculating the time required for the emission of half of the photons. In each case, $t_{1/2}$ determined by this method matched *t*1/2 derived from the slope of ln (RLU) Vs time.

1a

pH 7.4: K_{chemie} xcitation = 1.8×10^{-3} s⁻¹, $t_{1/2}$ = 380 s. pH 10: K_{chemie} xcitation = $3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2}$ = 200 s.

1b

pH 7.4: K_{chemie} xcitation = 1.5×10^{-3} s⁻¹, $t_{1/2}$ = 460 s.

pH 10: K_{chemie} xcitation = $1.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2}$ = 420 s.

1c

pH 7.4: $K_{\text{chemical}} = 6.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 1100 \text{ s}$.

pH 10: K_{chemie} xcitation = 7.2×10⁻⁴ s⁻¹, $t_{1/2}$ = 960 s.

2

pH 7.4: K_{chemie} xcitation = $8.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2}$ = 85 s.

pH 10: $K_{\text{chemiexcitation}} = 1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 60 \text{ s}$.

3a

pH 7.4: $K_{\text{chemiextitation}} = 8.3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 8.4 \text{ s}$.

pH 10: $K_{\text{chemiextition}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 7.0 \text{ s}$.

3b

pH 7.4: $K_{\text{chemiextition}} = 1.4 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 5.1 \text{ s}$.

pH 10: $K_{\text{chemiextitation}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 4.2 \text{ s}$.

3c

pH 7.4: $K_{\text{chemiextition}} = 2.2 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 3.2 \text{ s}$.

pH 10: $K_{\text{chemiextition}} = 2.6 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2} = 2.7 \text{ s}$.

Chemiluminescence activation of NAD(P)H probes by NADH

According to the protocol described above, we activated each probe with varying NADH concentrations and measured the chemiluminescent response. In each case the background signal was constant and stable. Due to the high rate of the enzymatic reduction of the probes by NADH, the maximal signal following NADH addition was always obtained during the first 60 s of measurement. The maximal S/B was recorded and used as data for Figure 3. LOD for the three probes was defined as blank + 3SD.

Chemiluminescence Spectra

1a

1b

1c

3b

3c

Photophysical properties of benzoates 7a-f

The brightness of dioxetane-luminophores is closely dependent on the fluorescence quantum yield of the benzoates that correspond to the actual light-emitting species in the chemiluminescence process (see Scheme 1 in the manuscript). Therefore, the appropriate benzoates were synthesized and their fluorescence quantum yields were measured (see below for synthetic details). The fluorescence quantum yields of the styryl-substituted benzoates remained satisfactory (Φ = 0.16-0.38), in the same range of the acryl-substituted benzoates, thus affording efficient chemiluminescence process under physiological conditions.

Figure S1. Normalized absorbance spectra of benzoates **7a-f** [50 µM]. Spectra were measured at sodium carbonate buffer [100 mM], pH 10, 5% DMSO.

Figure S2. Normalized fluorescence spectra of benzoates **7a-f** [50 µM]. Spectra were measured at sodium carbonate buffer [100 mM], pH 10, 5% DMSO. Performing the measurements at pH 7.4 result in identical spectra.

	$\lambda_{\text{max, abs}}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{\text{max, em}}(nm)$	Φ
7a	290	550	0.08
7b	288	525	0.40
7c	288	510	0.44
7d	314	535	0.38
7e	310	500	0.25
7f	294	490	0.16

Table S1. Photophysical properties of benzoates **7a-f.**

Fluorescence quantum yield was measured by Hamamatsu Quantaurus-QY spectrometer. Fluorescence quantum yield was the same in both pH 7.4 and 10.

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Computational Methods

Benzoic acids were optimized in the gas-phase with the M06-2X density functional, 2 and the triple-ζ valence quality def2-TZVP basis set of Weigend and Ahlrichs, 3 as implemented in Gaussian 09 (revision D.01).⁴ NBO charges were calculated from these structures using NBO6,⁵ at the same level. Hammett values were taken from the compilation made by Hansch, Leo and Taft.⁶

For the bond dissociation energy calculations (BDE)⁷ all optimizations were performed in solution using the SMD⁸ solvation model [water (ε =78.3553)] with spin-unrestricted DFT using UM06-2X and the triple-ζ valence quality def2-TZVP basis set, with non-default convergence and grid criteria (tight convergence, ultrafine grid density) as implemented in Gaussian 09 (revision D.01). The energy of the H atom was calculated to be -0.495999 Hartrees at this level. For our calculations we used truncated probe structures, focusing on the conserved phenol conjugated π-system wherein the adamantane-dioxetane portion was replaced with a hydrogen. The population of atomic spin densities were obtained via Mulliken population analysis and NBO analysis using NBO6.⁵ Conformational searches were performed with Macromodel version 11.7⁹ and the OPLS3 force field.¹⁰

Compilation of Parameters of Various Substituted Benzoic Acids

$\sigma_{\rm p}$	$NBOC=O$
-0.27	0.781
-0.20	0.781
0.00	0.780
0.08	0.779
0.23	0.779
0.23	0.779
0.27	0.778
0.66	0.776
0.78	0.776
0.91	0.775

Table S2. Comparison of Hammett Values and NBO_{C=O}

Hammett values have typically been employed to describe the effect of electron withdrawing and donating substituents on experimental observations. Previous efforts have shown that empirically derived Hammett values, σ_{p} , can be replaced by computational equivalents such as IR C=O stretching frequencies and NBO charges.¹¹ In our analysis we employed the NBO_{C=O}, the charge on the benzoic acid moiety due to the near perfect correlation between the values (Figure S3).

Figure S3. Comparison of Hammett Values and NBO_{C=0.}

Benzoic Acids

4-methoxybenzoic acid

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

4-(*tert-***butyl)benzoic acid**

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

Benzoic Acid

4-azidobenzoic acid

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

4-chlorobenzoic

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

4-bromobenzoic acid

2',3',4',5',6'-pentafluoro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxylic acid

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

4-cyanobenzoic acid

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

4-nitrobenzoic acid

4-nitrosobenzoic acid

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

(*E***)-4-(2-cyanovinyl)benzoic acid**

(*E***)-4-(3-methoxy-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzoic acid**

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

(*E***)-3-(4-carboxyphenyl)acrylate**

(*E***)-4-(4-carboxystyryl)benzoate**

M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

(*E***)-2-(4-(4-carboxystyryl)phenyl)acetate**

(*E***)-2-(4-(4-carboxystyryl)phenoxy)acetate**

BDE Calculations

Truncated Luminophores

1a_{truncated}

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -767.068527 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -766.972871 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

SMD-M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

 ${\bf 1b}_{\rm truncated}$

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1072.354886

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1072.181541

Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

 $1c_{\text{truncated}}$

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -936.716388

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -936.588131

Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

SMD-M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1032.606256

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1032.474537 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

SMD-M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1263.655461 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1263.442107 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1302.961267 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1302.720148 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1378.183493 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1377.936739 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

Truncated Phenoxy Radical Luminophores

1a

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -766.419404 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -766.336486 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

SMD-M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

1b

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1071.707234

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1071.547298

Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

1c

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -936.069000 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -935.953641 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

SMD-water-UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

2

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1031.961741

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1031.843091

Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

3a

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1263.011158 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1262.810834 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

SMD-M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

3b

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1302.319646 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1302.090541 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Energy in solution = -1377.543277 UM06-2X/def2-TZVP Zero-point energy corrected in solution = -1377.309108 Number of Imaginary Frequencies = 0

SMD-M06-2X/def2-TZVP Geometry

3c

Population of atomic spin densities

Figure S4. Atomic numbering of the model phenoxy radicals used in the population analyses. Probe 1c is used as an example, the computed structure is illustrated with CYLView.12

Table S3. Complete population analyses of the phenoxy radicals.

1b

1a

3a

3c

Synthetic schemes and experimental procedures

General methods

All reactions requiring anhydrous conditions were performed under an argon atmosphere. All reactions were carried out at room temperature unless stated otherwise. Chemicals and solvents were either A.R. grade or purified by standard techniques. Thin layer chromatography (TLC): silica gel plates Merck 60 F254: compounds were visualized by irradiation with UV light. Flash chromatography (FC): silica gel Merck 60 (particle size 0.040-0.063 mm), eluent given in parentheses. Reverse-phase high pressure liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC): C18 5u, 250x4.6mm, eluent given in parentheses. Preparative RP-HPLC: C18 5u, 250x21mm, eluent given in parentheses. ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded using Bruker Avance operated at 400MHz. ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded using Bruker Avance operated at 100 MHz. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm on the δ scale relative to a residual solvent (CDCl₃: δ = 7.26 for ¹H-NMR and 77.16 for ¹³C-NMR, DMSO-d6: δ = 2.50 for ¹H-NMR and 39.52 for ¹³C-NMR, CD₃OD: δ = 3.31 for ¹H-NMR and 49.00 for ¹³C-NMR). Mass spectra were measured on Waters Xevo TQD. Absorbance, fluorescence and chemiluminescence were recorded on Molecular Devices Spectramax i3x. All reagents, including salts and solvents, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

Abbreviations

MeCN- acetonitrile, **DCM** - dichloromethane, **DMF** - N,N'- dimethylformamide, **EtOAc** ethylacetate, **Hex** - hexanes, **MeOH** - methanol, **TFA** - trifluoroacetic acid, **THF** – tetrahydrofuran, **TEMP** - 2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidine, **DMBA** - 1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid, **DBU** -1,8- Diazabicyclo(5.4.0)undec-7-ene, **DCC** - *N*,*N*'-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, **NHS** - *N*hydroxysuccinimide, **PTSA** - *p*-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate.

Synthesis of Benzyl Bromides 10a-c:

Compound 10a

Allyl alcohol (3.18 ml, 46.73 mmol) and 4-(Bromomethyl)benzoic acid (2.0 g, 9.34 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (15 mL). Then, DCC (1.93 g, 9.34 mmol) and DMAP (114 mg, 0.93 mmol) were added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 90:10). Upon completion, the solution was filtered and the filtrate was diluted with DCM (50 mL), washed with 1M HCl (50 mL) and brine (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over $Na₂SO₄$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 90:10) afforded compound **10a** as a colorless oil (2.23 g, 94% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.09 – 5.93 (m, 1H), 5.40 (dd, J = 17.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dd, J = 10.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dt, J = 5.5, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.82, 142.87, 140.00, 132.25, 130.28, 129.19, 118.51, 65.82, 55.89.

Compound 10b

Allyl alcohol (2.98 ml, 43.86 mmol) and 4-(Bromomethyl)phenylacetic acid (2 g, 8.77 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (15 mL). Then, DCC (1.81 g, 8.77 mmol) and DMAP (108 mg, 0.88 mmol) were added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 90:10). Upon completion, the solution was filtered and the filtrate was diluted with DCM (50 mL), washed with 1M HCl (50 mL) and brine (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over $Na₂SO₄$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 90:10) afforded compound **10b** as a colorless oil (2.16 g, 92% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.91 (ddt, J = 17.2, 10.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dd, J = 17.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (dd, J = 10.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (dt, J = 5.7, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 4.48 (s, 2H), 3.65 (s, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 170.97, 136.76, 134.29, 132.02, 129.82, 129.37, 118.47, 65.64, 41.03, 33.27.

Compound 10c

Triphenylphosphine (2.60 gr, 9.90 mmol) was added to a solution of allyl 2-(4- (hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)acetate¹³ (2 g, 9.00 mmol) and CBr₄ (3.28 g, 9.90 mmol) in THF (25 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 90:10). Upon completion, EtOAc (100 mL) was added, and organic phase was washed with brine (100 ml) and dried over Na2SO4. Purification by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 90:10) afforded compound **10c** as a colorless oil (1.94 g, 76% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (ddt, *J* = 16.4, 10.5, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 4.48 (s, 2H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 168.55, 157.94, 131.50, 131.29, 130.71, 119.41, 115.08, 66.10, 65.45, 33.71.

Synthesis of Phosphonium Salts 5a-c:

Procedure A:

To a solution of benzyl bromide **10** (1 mmol) in toluene (5 mL) was added triphenylphosphine (1.5 eq). Reaction was refluxed for 4 hours upon which white solid precipitated and TLC (Hex:EtOAc 80:20) indicated disappearance of starting material. The reaction mixture was cooled and the precipitate was collected and washed with toluene (20 mL) and hexane (20 ml). The product was dried under vacuum to give the benzyltriphenylphosphonium bromide **5** as a white solid.

5a was prepared from **10a** according to **Procedure A** (97% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (m, 11H), 7.54 (m, 6H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 2H), 5.30 (ddd, *J* = 17.2, 3.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (ddd, *J* = 10.5, 2.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (dt, *J* = 5.7, 1.3 Hz, 2H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 165.72, 135.20, 135.17, 134.58, 134.48, 133.09, 133.00, 132.06, 131.87, 131.82, 129.98, 129.82, 129.79, 118.56, 117.99, 117.13, 65.79. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for $C_{29}H_{26}O_2P$: 437.2; found: 437.1 [M]⁺.

5b was prepared from 10b according to Procedure A (97% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 – 7.49 (m, 15H), 7.02 – 6.93 (m, 4H), 5.81 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 2H), 5.21 – 5.16 (m, 1H), 5.14 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 2H). 13C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 170.93, 135.09, 134.44, 134.35, 131.89, 131.73, 131.67, 130.28, 130.16, 129.83, 126.12, 126.03, 118.42, 118.10, 117.25, 65.53, 40.78. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for C₃₀H₂₈O₂P: 451.2; found: 451.4 [M]⁺.

5c was prepared from 10c according to Procedure A (91% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 – 7.48 (m, 15H), 6.93 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.5 Hz, 4H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.88 – 5.73 (m, 1H), 5.21 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.18 – 5.11 (m, 3H), 4.55 (dt, *J* = 5.8, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.47 (s, 2H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 168.25, 157.76, 135.04, 134.42, 134.32, 132.84, 132.79, 131.29, 130.24, 130.12, 119.97, 119.89, 119.25, 118.07, 117.22, 114.89, 65.86, 65.07. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for C30H28O3P: 467.2; found: 467.3 [M]⁺.

Synthesis of Benzoates 7a-f:

Benzoates **7a** and **7b** were prepared as reported previously.14

Benzoate 7c:

Compound 9. A mixture of compound **8**¹⁵ (500 mg, 2.78 mmol) and TEMP (4.7 μL, 0.28 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was heated to reflux. Then, SO_2Cl_2 (225 µL, 2.78 mmol) dissolved in toluene (3 mL) was added dropwise over 10 min. The mixture was kept in reflux for 1 hour and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 70:30). Upon completion, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and 30 mL of EtOAc were added. Organic phase was washed with brine (30 mL) and dried over Na2SO4. Purification by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 70:30) afforded compound **9** as a white solid (315 mg, 53% yield). 1 H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 11.56 (s, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 196.02, 165.75, 157.84, 138.10, 131.25, 122.10, 121.74, 120.76, 53.08. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C9H7ClO4: 214.0; found: 213.0 [M-H]⁻.

7c:

Allyl (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetate (101 mg, 0.28 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **9** (50 mg, 0.23 mmol) in DCM (2 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes upon which time TLC (Hex:EtOAc 70:30) indicated full conversion of the starting material. Then, the solution was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with 0.5M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 ml). The organic layer was dried over $Na₂SO₄$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM (2 ml), followed by the addition of DMBA (73 mg, 0.47 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(27 mg, 0.02 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature and allyl deprotection was monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 70:30). Upon completion, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by preparative RP-HPLC to give 7c as a white solid (37 mg, 62% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.97 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 169.08, 166.27, 152.54, 139.01, 131.68, 126.50, 126.04, 121.54, 121.17, 51.98. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₁₁H₉ClO₅: 256.0; found: 255.0 [M-H].

Benzoates 7d-f:

Procedure B

Aldehyde **9** (50 mg, 0.23 mmol) and phosphonium salt **5** (1.1 eq) were dissolved in MeCN (2 ml). Then, DBU (1.2 eq) was added, the solution was heated to reflux and reaction was monitored by RP-HPLC. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and washed with 0.5M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 ml). The organic layer was dried over $Na₂SO₄$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM (2 ml), followed by the addition of DMBA (73 mg, 0.47 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (27 mg, 0.02 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature and allyl deprotection was monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 70:30). Upon completion, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by preparative RP-HPLC to give the corresponding benzoate **7** as a white solid.

7d was prepared using phosphonium salt **5a** according to Procedure B (79% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (m, *J* = 8.3, 3.6 Hz, 3H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H). 13C-NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 177.47, 167.05, 165.59, 151.11, 141.16, 130.52, 130.07, 129.85, 129.28, 126.77, 124.47, 121.45, 120.61, 52.46. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₁₇H₁₃ClO₅: 332.1; found: 331.1 [M-H].

7e was prepared using phosphonium salt **5b** according to Procedure B (66% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 12.33 (s, 1H), 9.89 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (m, *J* = 10.4, 3.8 Hz, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.58 (s, 2H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 173.15, 166.20, 151.35, 135.93, 135.70, 131.98, 130.47, 129.98, 127.28, 124.67, 122.31, 122.19, 121.23, 53.00, 41.05. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₁₈H₁₅ClO₅: 346.1; found: 345.1 [M-H]⁻.

7f was prepared using phosphonium salt **5c** according to Procedure B (75% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 13.02 (s, 1H), 9.83 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.23 (m, 3H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 170.62, 166.20, 158.48, 131.84, 130.77, 130.66, 129.57, 128.72, 124.39, 122.26, 121.17, 120.54, 115.43, 65.11, 52.97. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for $C_{18}H_{15}ClO_6$: 362.1 found: 361.1 [M-H].

Synthesis of Enol-Ethers 6a-c

Procedure C

Compound **4**¹⁶ (200 mg, 0.6 mmol) and phosphonium salt **5** (1.1 eq) were dissolved in MeCN (2 mL). Then, DBU (1.2 eq) was added, the solution was heated to reflux and reaction was monitored by RP-HPLC. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and washed with 0.5M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 ml). The organic layer was dried over $Na₂SO₄$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 85:15) to afford **6**.

6a was prepared using phosphonium salt **5a** according to **Procedure C**., and was obtained as a white solid (69% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 6.11 – 5.99 (m, 1H), 5.42 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.29 (s, 1H), 2.16 (s, 1H), 2.03 – 1.72 (m, 12H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 166.09, 149.36, 142.18, 139.79, 134.40, 132.39, 132.32, 130.16, 129.38, 129.11, 126.54, 125.32, 124.66, 124.50, 123.68, 121.34, 118.23, 65.58, 57.18, 39.13, 37.17, 32.99, 29.80, 28.40. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for $C_{30}H_{31}ClO_4$: 490.2; found: 491.2 [M+H]⁺.

6b was prepared using phosphonium salt **5b** according to **Procedure C**., and was obtained as a white solid (73% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.99 – 5.84 (m, 1H), 5.33 – 5.25 (m, 1H), 5.24 – 5.19 (m, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 1H), 2.09 (s, 1H), 2.01 - 1.66 (m, 12H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.17, 149.08, 139.89, 136.55, 133.69, 133.50, 130.04, 129.68, 129.23, 129.09, 126.93, 125.08, 124.34, 123.60, 122.70, 118.35, 65.58, 57.11, 41.14, 39.12, 37.19, 32.97, 29.77, 28.40. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for $C_{31}H_{33}ClO_4$: 504.2; found: 505.3 [M+H]⁺.

6c was prepared using phosphonium salt **5c** according to **Procedure C**., and was obtained as a white solid (72% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 5.98 – 5.88 (m, 1H), 5.34 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.30 – 5.25 (m, 1H), 4.73 – 4.69 (m, 2H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 1H), 2.16 (s, 1H), 1.98 - 1.71 (m, 12H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 168.62, 157.61, 148.90, 139.90, 133.34, 131.98, 131.48, 130.29, 129.75, 128.05, 125.29, 124.13, 123.59, 121.15, 119.24, 114.95, 114.44, 77.50, 77.19, 76.87, 65.98, 65.42, 57.12, 39.14, 38.86, 37.18, 32.95, 29.76, 28.38. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for $C_{31}H_{33}$ ClO₅: 520.2; found: 521.3 [M+H]⁺.

Synthesis of Luminophores

Luminophores **1a-c** were prepared as reported previously.14

Luminophore 2

Acrylic acid substituted enol ether¹⁷ (50 mg, 0.13 mmol) and a catalytic amount of methylene blue were dissolved in 10 mL of DCM. Then, oxygen was bubbled through the solution while irradiating with yellow light. The reaction was monitored by RP-HPLC. Upon completion (30 min), the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by preparative RP-HPLC. The product 2 was obtained as a white solid (44 mg, 81%).¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (bs, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.22 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (s, 1H), 1.91 – 1.56 (m, 8H), 1.47 (dd, J = 12.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (dd, J = 13.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.28 - 1.14 (m, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.67, 151.21, 140.90, 134.46, 127.29, 124.91, 123.63, 120.44, 111.69, 96.47, 77.35, 49.83, 36.66, 34.22, 33.61, 32.98, 32.30, 31.72, 26.28, 25.94 .MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₂₁H₂₃ClO₆: 406.1; found: 405.3 [M-H]⁻.

Luminophores 3a-c

Procedure D

Enol-ether **6** (0.1 mmol) was dissolved in DCM, followed by the addition of DMBA (32 mg, 0.2 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (12 mg, 0.01 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 60:40). Upon allyl deprotection, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was filtered through a short silica gel pad using EtOAc as eluent. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in 10 mL of DCM followed by the addition of a catalytic amount of methylene blue. Then, oxygen was bubbled through the solution while irradiating with yellow light. The reaction was monitored by RP-HPLC. Upon completion (about 15 min), the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by preparative RP-HPLC to afford **3** as a white solid.

3a was prepared from 6a according to Procedure D (white solid, 47% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.86 (s, 1H), 2.25 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (s, 1H), 1.77 – 1.50 (m, 8H), 1.45 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.32 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.05, 151.32, 141.36, 131.20, 129.87, 127.82, 126.69, 124.86, 124.43, 123.58, 119.95, 111.51, 95.37, 49.24, 35.96, 33.32, 33.02, 31.90, 31.76, 31.13, 30.86, 25.57, 25.27. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₂₇H₂₇ClO₆: 482.2; found: 481.2 [M-H]⁻.

3b was prepared from 6b according to Procedure D (white solid, 51% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.26 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 1H), 1.74 (m, 8H), 1.48 (dd, *J* = 12.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (s, 1H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 176.71, 148.95, 135.98, 132.57, 130.64, 130.31, 129.33, 126.60, 126.44, 124.18, 124.05, 121.87, 117.61, 111.34, 95.85, 49.16, 40.25, 36.11, 33.61, 32.97, 32.32, 31.78, 31.13, 25.71, 25.37. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₂₈H₂₉ClO₆: 496.2; found: 495.2 $[M-H]$.

3c was prepared from 6c according to Procedure D (white solid, 39% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 3.23 (s, 4H), 3.01 (s, 1H), 2.25 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 1H), 1.92 – 1.59 (m, 8H), 1.48 (dd, *J* = 12.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (s, 1H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 172.93, 156.87, 148.80, 131.02, 130.32, 130.00, 127.76, 126.64, 124.19, 123.84, 120.40, 114.47, 111.36, 95.87, 64.39, 49.15, 36.11, 33.61, 32.96, 32.30, 31.78, 31.13, 31.05, 25.70, 25.37. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₂₈H₂₉ClO₇: 512.2; found: 511.2 [M-H]⁻.

Synthesis of Compound 11

Allyl (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetate (239 mg, 0.66 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **4**¹⁶ (200 mg, 0.60 mmol) in DCM (5 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes upon which time TLC (Hex:EtOAc 80:20) indicated full conversion of the starting material. Then, the solution was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL), washed with 0.5M HCl (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 85:15) affording compound **11** as a white solid (210 mg, 84% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 6.00 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (ddd, *J* = 17.2, 3.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (ddd, *J* = 10.4, 2.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 1H), 2.12 (s, 1H), 1.99 – 1.62 (m, 12H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 166.95, 150.74, 139.48, 136.71, 133.00, 132.47, 126.91, 123.76, 122.04, 121.62, 119.92, 118.34, 65.38, 57.44, 39.18, 37.16, 33.02, 29.85, 28.42. MS (ES-): m/z calc. for C₂₄H₂₇ClO₄: 414.2; found: 413.2 [M-H]⁻.

NAD(P)H Probes

Synthesis of Mesylate 16

Compound 14

Compound **12**¹⁸ (1.00 g, 4 mmol) and compound **13**¹⁹ (952 mg, 4 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (15 mL). Then, DCC (906 mg, 4.4 mmol) and DMAP (50 mg, 0.44 mmol) were added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 90: 10). Upon completion, the solution was filtered and the filtrate was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL), washed with 1M HCl (50 mL) and brine (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over $Na₂SO₄$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 90:10) affording compound 14 as a yellow oil (1.78 mg, 95% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.69 (s, 2H), 3.22 (s, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.92 (m, 6H), 1.52 (s, 6H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H). 13C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 190.44, 186.96, 170.94, 151.58, 148.76, 142.46, 138.60, 138.06, 126.50, 120.69, 63.88, 55.29, 47.22, 37.97, 28.45, 24.99, 24.23, 13.86, 12.16, 11.63. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for $C_{27}H_{38}O_5Si$: 470.3; found: 493.3 [M+Na]⁺.

Compound 15

Compound **14** (1.00 g, 2.13 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 mL) followed by the addition of PTSA (403 mg, 2.33 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 50°C and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 80:20). Upon completion, the reaction was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL), washed with 1M HCl (50 mL) and brine (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 70:30) affording compound **15** as a yellow oil (749 mg, 99% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 3.23 (s, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.92 (m, 6H), 1.52 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 190.44, 186.96, 170.93, 151.51, 149.34, 142.42, 138.67, 138.09, 127.59, 121.12, 64.22, 59.95, 47.20, 37.96, 33.41, 28.46, 25.12, 24.45, 13.89, 13.73, 12.17, 11.64. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for $C_{21}H_{24}O_5$: 356.2; found: 379.2 [M+Na]⁺.

Compound 16

A solution of compound 15 (500 mg, 1.40 mmol) and Et_3N (294 μ L, 2.10 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was cooled to 0°C. Then, a solution of methanesulfonyl chloride (130 μL, 0.17 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature and monitored by TLC (DCM). Upon completion, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (Hex:EtOAc 75:25) affording compound 16 as a yellow oil (524 mg, 86% yield). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 3.25 (s, 2H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.92 (s, 6H), 1.52 (s, 6H). 13C-NMR (126 MHz, DMSO) δ 190.96, 187.51, 171.26, 151.85, 151.31, 142.93, 139.48, 138.84, 131.20, 130.26, 122.23, 70.67, 53.58, 47.80, 38.55, 38.49, 29.10, 14.52, 12.77, 12.27, 0.13. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for C₂₂H₂₆O₇S: 434.1; found: 457.2 [M+Na]⁺.

Synthesis of NAD(P)H Probes Precursors

Compound 17

Compound 11 (100 mg, 0.24 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (40 mg, 0.29 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and stirred for 10 minutes. Then, mesylate **16** (105 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at 50°C and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 85:15). Upon completion, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and washed with 0.5M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 85:15) to afford compound **17** as a yellow oil (141 mg, 78% yield). 1 H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (dq, *J* = 10.8, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 2H), 4.70 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 1H), 3.24 (s, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 1H), 1.92 (m, 6H), 2.01 – 1.66 (m, 12H), 1.52 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 190.42, 186.92, 170.72, 165.73, 153.17, 151.47, 150.08, 142.43, 138.92, 138.66, 138.35, 138.11, 137.80, 133.23, 132.05, 131.75, 129.36, 129.08, 127.42, 124.61, 121.17, 119.66, 117.77, 74.88, 64.80, 56.79, 47.21, 38.73, 38.57, 38.14, 37.95, 36.58, 32.47, 29.24, 28.45, 27.88, 27.73, 13.88, 12.18, 11.65. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for $C_{45}H_{49}ClO_8$: 752.3; found: 775.5 [M+Na]⁺.

Compound 18

Compound 6b (150 mg, 0.3 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (45 mg, 0.33 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and stirred for 10 minutes. Then, compound **16** (129 mg, 0.3 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at 50°C and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 85:15). Upon completion, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and washed with 0.5M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc 85:15) to afford compound **18** as a yellow oil (184 mg, 75% yield). ¹ H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.53 – 7.48 (m, 3H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (m, 1H), 5.23 (m, 1H), 4.95 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 2H), 4.61 (dt, *J* = 5.7, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (s, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.29 (s, 1H), 3.26 (s, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 1H), 1.93 (m, 6H), 1.97 - 1.70 (m, 12H), 1.54 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 190.45, 186.96, 170.80, 170.59, 151.91, 151.51, 149.92, 142.44, 139.29, 138.68, 138.13, 135.60, 134.75, 133.95, 133.29, 131.86, 131.54, 131.31, 130.19, 129.28, 129.02, 127.31, 126.42, 123.38, 121.92, 121.14, 117.90, 76.87, 76.56, 76.24, 74.33, 65.10, 56.62, 47.22, 40.58, 38.61, 38.20, 37.96, 36.67, 32.47, 29.24, 28.47, 27.95, 27.80, 13.90, 12.19, 11.65. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for C₅₂H₅₅ClO₈: 842.4; found: 465.6 [M+Na]⁺.

Synthesis of NAD(P)H Probes

Nt-NCL

Acrylonitrile substituted enol ether¹⁴ (100 mg, 0.28 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (43 mg, 0.31 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and stirred for 10 minutes. Then, compound **16** (122 mg, 0.28 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at 50°C while monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 85:15). Upon completion, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with 0.5M HCl (50 mL) and brine (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over $Na₂SO₄$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 20 mL of DCM followed by the addition of a catalytic amount of methylene blue. Then, oxygen was bubbled through the solution while irradiating with yellow light. The reaction was monitored by RP-HPLC. Upon completion (15 min), the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by preparative RP-HPLC. **Nt-NCL** was obtained as a yellow solid (170 mg, 83%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 16.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.95 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 3.26 (s, 2H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.29 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 1.93 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 6H), 1.87 – 1.60 (m, 8H), 1.53 (s, 6H), 1.46 (dd, *J* = 12.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.38 – 1.30 (m, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 190.92, 187.49, 171.23, 153.69, 151.89, 150.93, 144.22, 142.93, 139.34, 138.71, 136.46, 132.93, 130.70, 129.86, 129.29, 128.04, 124.76, 122.01, 117.62, 111.64, 100.00, 96.43, 75.60, 49.81, 47.72, 38.51, 36.58, 33.94, 33.69, 32.73, 32.23, 31.61, 29.02, 26.17, 25.84, 14.44, 12.72, 12.20. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for C₄₂H₄₄ClNO₈: 725.3; found: 748.4 [M+Na]⁺.

Ac-NCL

Compound **17** (100 mg, 0.13 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (2 ml), followed by the addition of DMBA (42 mg, 0.27 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(15 mg, 0.01 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 70:30). Upon completion, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was filtered through short silica gel pad using EtOAc as eluent. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude residue dissolved in DCM (10 mL), followed by the addition of a catalytic amount methylene blue. Then, oxygen was bubbled through the solution while irradiating with yellow light. The reaction was monitored by RP-HPLC. Upon completion (15 min), the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by preparative RP-HPLC. Ac-NCL was obtained as a yellow solid (50 mg, 52%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 8.00 – 7.91 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 3.25 (s, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.03 (s, 1H), 2.31 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 1H), 1.95 – 1.91 (m, 6H), 1.91 – 1.45 (m, 10H), 1.52 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 190.41, 186.98, 170.77, 170.28, 153.84, 151.41, 150.26, 142.42, 139.91, 138.78, 138.18, 135.31, 132.81, 130.69, 129.50, 128.65, 127.35, 125.01, 121.31, 120.03, 111.23, 95.92, 76.87, 76.55, 76.23, 75.24, 49.28, 47.20, 37.98, 36.10, 33.42, 33.15, 32.18, 31.74, 31.11, 28.48, 25.69, 25.35, 13.91, 12.18, 11.66. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for C₄₂H₄₅ClO₁₀: 744.3; found: 767.5 [M+Na]⁺.

St-NCL

Compound **18** (100 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (2 ml), followed by the addition of DMBA (37 mg, 0.24 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(14 mg, 0.01 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC (Hex:EtOAc 70:30). Upon completion, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude was filtered through a short silica gel pad using EtOAc as eluent. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude residue dissolved in DCM (10 mL), followed by the addition of a catalytic amount methylene blue. Then, oxygen was bubbled through the solution while irradiating with yellow light. The reaction was monitored by RP-HPLC. Upon completion (15 min), the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by preparative RP-HPLC. **St-NCL** was obtained as a yellow solid (44 mg, 44%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.89 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (m, 4H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.93 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.87 (s, 1H), 2.24 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 1H), 1.84 (m, 6H), 1.76 – 1.52 (m, 8H), 1.46 (s, 6H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H). 13C-NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 190.85, 187.25, 172.96, 171.23, 153.03, 152.20, 150.61, 142.94, 139.23, 138.52, 135.82, 135.51, 134.62, 134.50, 132.75, 131.78, 130.41, 130.25, 128.83, 127.25, 127.08, 125.05, 122.20, 121.45, 111.86, 95.92, 75.08, 49.85, 47.34, 38.61, 36.44, 33.83, 33.59, 32.33, 32.25, 31.63, 31.39, 29.54, 28.94, 26.06, 25.74, 14.52, 12.92, 12.32. MS (ES+): m/z calc. for C₄₉H₅₁ClO₁₀: 834.3; found: 857.5 [M+Na]⁺.

NMR and MS spectra of key compounds

2

3a

3b

3c

Nt-NCL

Ac-NCL

St-NCL

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