

Electrochemical Oxidation Induced Selective Tyrosine Bioconjugation for the Modification of Biomolecules

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Supporting Information

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General Information	3
2. Synthesis of Starting Materials	4
3. General Procedure	14
3.1 Reaction optimization	14
3.2 General procedure for cyclic voltammetry	15
3.3 General procedure for electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR)	15
3.4 Proposed mechanism	16
3.5 Phenothiazine scope and characterization	17
3.6 Dipeptide scope and characterization	21
3.7 Polypeptide scope and characterization	27
3.8 Protein scope and characterization	51
4. References	57
5. Spectra	58
5.1 NMR spectra of products	58
5.2 UV-VIS absorption spectra of reactants and products	75
5.3 Fluorescence measurement of reactants and products	85

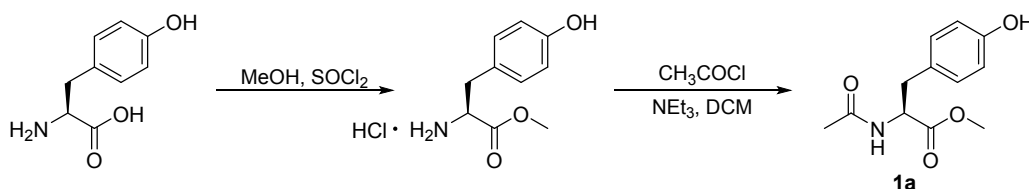
1. General Information

All glassware was oven dried at 110 °C for hours and cooled down under vacuum. Unless otherwise noted, materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. The instrument for electrolysis was dual display potentiostat (DJS-292B) (made in China). The anodic electrode was graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm) and cathodic electrode was nickel plate (15 mm \times 15 mm \times 1.0 mm). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) employed glass 0.25 mm silica gel plates. Flash chromatography columns were packed with 200-300 mesh silica gel. Gradient flash chromatography was conducted eluting with a continuous gradient from dichloromethane to the methanol. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) for dipeptides were measured with a Waters Micromass GCT instrument and accurate masses were reported for the molecular ion + Sodium (M+Na). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) for polypeptides were measured with an ABI 5800 instrument and accurate masses were reported for the molecular ion + Hydrogen (M+H) or molecular ion + Sodium (M+Na). The ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz NMR spectrometer. For ^1H NMR, chemical shifts (δ) were given in ppm relatives to internal standard (TMS at 0 ppm, DMSO- d_6 at 2.50 ppm, MeOH- d_4 at 3.31 ppm, Acetone- d_6 at 2.05 ppm). For ^{13}C -NMR, chemical shifts (δ) were reported in ppm using solvent as internal standard (CDCl $_3$ at 77.00 ppm, DMSO- d_6 at 39.50 ppm, MeOH- d_4 at 49.00 ppm, Acetone- d_6 at 29.84 ppm). HPLC analyses were performed on an Agilent 1260 Infinity LC system using a 100 mm Agilent Zorbax 300SB-C18 5 μm analytical column. All of the MALDI-TOF-MS and MALDI-TOF-MS/MS spectra were acquired using 5800 MALDI-MS (AB SCIEX, Concord, Canada) equipped with a 355 nm Nd:YAG laser in the reflector positive mode. Samples of 0.6 μL mixed with 0.6 μL freshly prepared CHCA matrix were directly loaded onto the stainless steel MALDI plate and allowed to dry in a gentle stream of warm air. Samples were ablated with a power of 3500 while the laser rastered over the target surface. A total of 2000 laser shots were employed in each sample spot. The MS and MS/MS data processing were further performed by DataExplorer 4.0 (AB SCIEX, Concord, Canada). Protein LC-MS

analysis performed by XevoG2-XS QToF (Waters) and UPLC (Acquity UPLC I-Class) (Waters). UV-vis absorption spectra were performed on a Shimadzu UV-2700 spectrophotometer or Agilent Technologies Cary 8454. Fluorescence spectra were collected on a Hitachi F-4600 fluorescence spectrophotometer. The circular dichroism spectra were collected on ChirascanTM CD spectroscopy (Applied Photophysics, Leatherhead, United Kingdom). CD spectra were collected from 180 nm to 280 nm and with a scanning speed of 200 nm/min. The bandwidth was 5 nm, and the response time was 2s. All spectra were taken at ambient temperature.

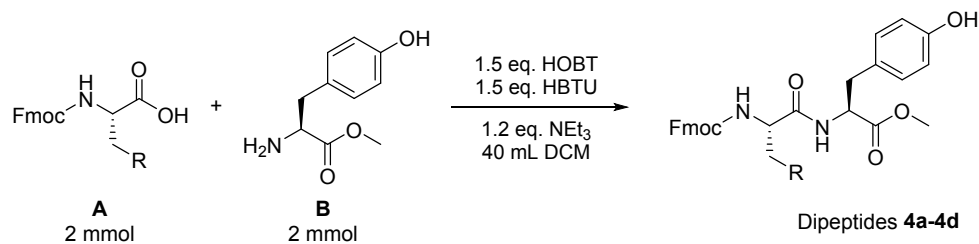
2. Synthesis of Starting Materials

2.1 Synthesis of protected amino acid **1a**^[1]

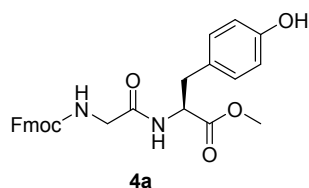


In an oven-dried round-bottom flask (100mL), tyrosine (20 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous MeOH (40 mL) at 0 °C. Carefully added (2.8 mL, 40 mmol) of SOCl₂ dropwise. The reaction mixture was then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation to afford amino ester hydrochloride residue. Without further purification, the residue and triethylamine (5.6 mL, 40 mmol) was added in anhydrous DCM (40 mL) and stirred for 15 min at 0 °C. Acetyl chloride (1.4 mL, 20 mmol) was added to the reaction solution dropwise. Stirring was continued for 12 h while allowing the mixture to warm up to room temperature. The reaction was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solutions (50 mL×2) and 10% HCl (50 mL×1) to remove any unreacted starting material. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography led to the desired protected amino acid **1a**.

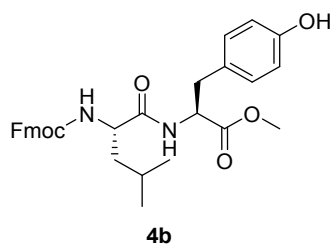
2.2 Synthesis of starting materials dipeptides **4a-4d**^[2]



In a round bottomed flask, equipped with a stir bar, peptide **A** (2.0 mmol), HOBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole) (3.0 mmol), HBTU (O-benzotriazole-*N, N, N', N'*-tetramethyluronium-hexafluorophosphate) (3.0 mmol), dichloromethane (40 mL) and triethylamine (2.4 mmol) were combined and added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, and then, peptide **B** (2.0 mmol) was added to the solution. The reaction was stirred overnight. After regular workup, the reaction mixture was washed by saturated NaHCO₃ solution (40 mL x 3), 2M hydrochloric acid solution (40 mL x 3) and H₂O (40 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (DCM/ MeOH) to afford corresponding dipeptides **4a-4d**.

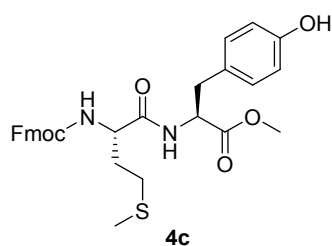


Dipeptide **4a Fmoc-Gly-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.43 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.71 – 4.66 (m, 1H), 4.37 – 4.22 (m, 3H), 3.91 – 3.81 (m, 2H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.04 – 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.96 – 2.91 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 172.53, 169.79, 157.45, 157.14, 144.97, 142.01, 131.14, 128.49, 128.05, 127.92, 126.13, 120.75, 116.03, 67.36, 54.60, 52.26, 47.88, 44.66, 37.47.

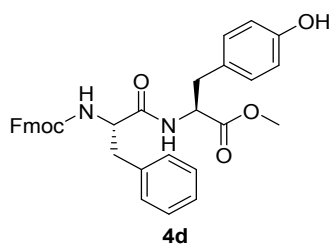


Dipeptide **4b Fmoc-Leu-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ

8.37 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.63 – 7.58 (m, 1H), 7.39 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.84 – 6.80 (m, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.73 – 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.39 – 4.29 (m, 3H), 4.24 – 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.06 – 2.93 (m, 2H), 1.78 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.63 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 0.94 – 0.89 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 173.18, 172.51, 157.06, 156.97, 145.02, 144.74, 141.95, 131.09, 128.43, 127.87, 126.08, 120.70, 115.96, 67.13, 54.64, 54.16, 52.21, 47.89, 41.91, 37.34, 25.25, 23.41, 21.91.



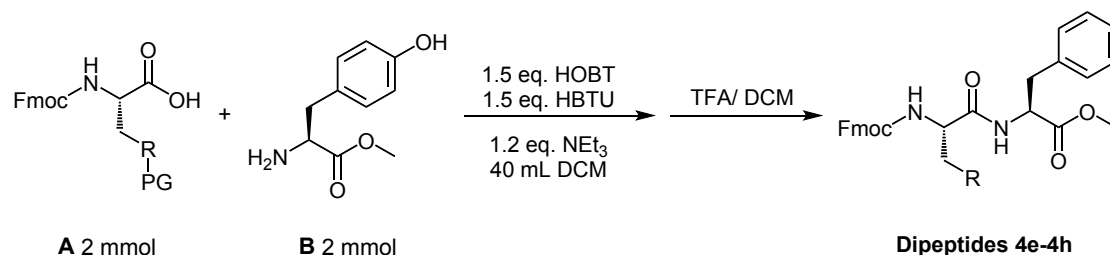
Dipeptide **4c Fmoc-Met-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, $J = 7.6$, 2H), 7.71 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.05 – 6.02 (m, 2H), 6.80 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 – 6.673 (m, 2H), 4.69 – 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.39 – 4.29 (m, 3H), 4.25 – 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.06 – 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.98 – 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.60 – 2.48 (m, 2H), 2.13 – 2.03 (m, 1H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.98 – 1.88 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 172.55, 172.08, 157.13, 156.93, 145.07, 144.85, 142.03, 131.13, 128.50, 127.92, 126.14, 120.77, 116.02, 67.19, 54.82, 54.70, 52.28, 47.94, 37.26, 32.89, 30.61, 15.13.



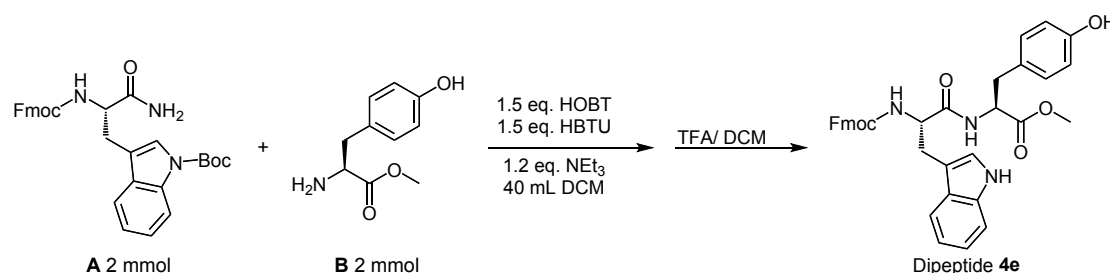
Dipeptide **4d Fmoc-Phe-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.39 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.64 – 7.62 (m, 3H), 7.39 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.15 (m, 7H), 7.04 – 7.00 (m, 2H), 6.81 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.76 – 6.73 (m, 2H), 4.73 – 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.58 – 4.53 (m, 1H), 4.29 – 4.24 (m, 1H), 4.19 – 4.12 (m, 2H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.20 (dd, $J = 14.0, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.07 – 2.90 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 172.09, 171.71, 156.77, 156.41, 144.55, 144.47, 141.58, 138.21,

130.79, 129.85, 128.65, 128.09, 127.53, 126.85, 125.73, 120.35, 115.65, 66.87, 56.64, 54.42, 51.92, 47.44, 38.30, 37.07.

2.3 Synthesis of starting materials dipeptides **4e-4h**^[2]

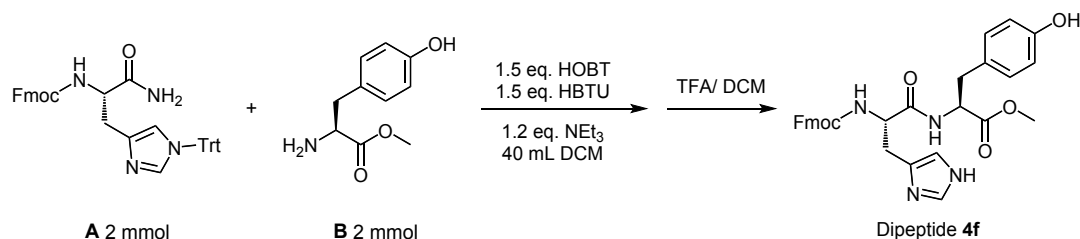


In a round bottomed flask, equipped with a stir bar, peptide **A** (2.0 mmol), HOBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole) (3.0 mmol), HBTU (O-benzotriazole-*N, N, N', N'*-tetramethyluronium-hexafluorophosphate) (3.0 mmol), dichloromethane (40 mL) and triethylamine (2.4 mmol) were combined and added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, and then, peptide **B** (2.0 mmol) was added to the solution. The reaction was stirred overnight. After regular workup, the reaction mixture was washed by saturated NaHCO₃ solution (40 mL x 3), 2M hydrochloric acid solution (40 mL x 3) and H₂O (40 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. Without further purification, the 95% TFA / DCM solution (8 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (DCM / MeOH) to afford corresponding dipeptides **4e-4h**.

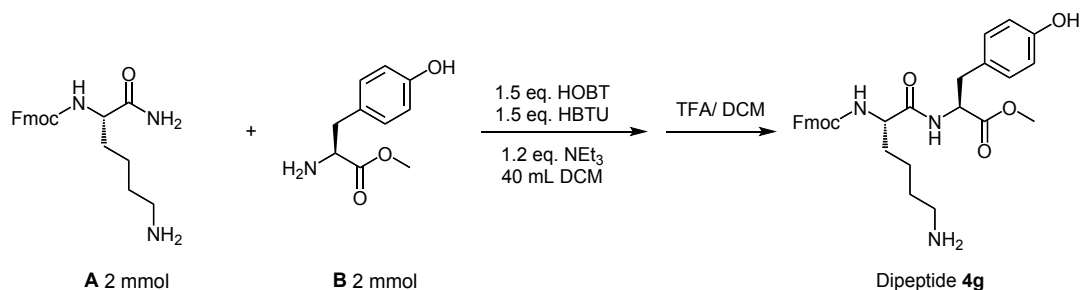


Dipeptide **4e** **Fmoc-Trp-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 10.08 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.68 – 7.61 (m, 3H), 7.42 – 7.37 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.09 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.05 – 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.99 – 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.74 – 6.69 (m, 2H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.69 – 4.64

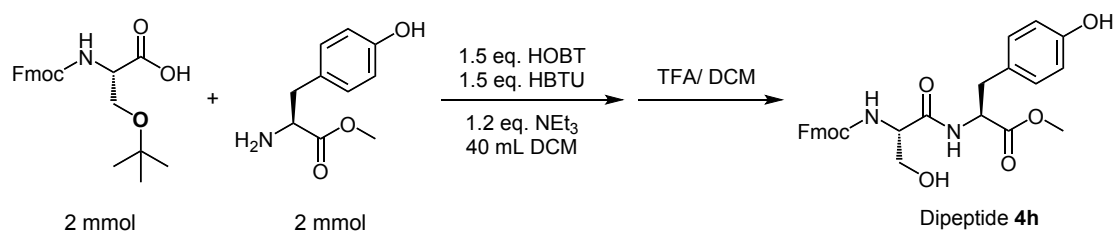
(m, 1H), 4.57 – 4.54 (m, 1H), 4.34 – 4.10 (m, 3H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.32 – 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.18 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.02 – 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.94 – 2.87 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 172.47, 172.16, 157.10, 156.79, 145.00, 144.95, 142.00, 137.55, 131.19, 128.46, 128.13, 127.94, 126.15, 124.55, 122.11, 120.73, 119.57, 119.34, 116.00, 112.15, 111.31, 67.22, 56.48, 54.75, 52.24, 47.92, 37.47, 28.77.



Dipeptide **4f** **Fmoc-His-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.62 (s, 1H), 9.28 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 7.70 – 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.43 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.00 – 6.87 (m, 3H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.43 – 4.37 (m, 1H), 4.34 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.14 (m, 3H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.03 – 2.78 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 171.86, 171.34, 156.08, 155.81, 143.79, 140.70, 135.83, 130.11, 127.69, 127.18, 127.15, 126.84, 125.38, 125.33, 120.14, 115.11, 65.82, 54.97, 54.20, 54.10, 51.90, 46.57, 35.96.

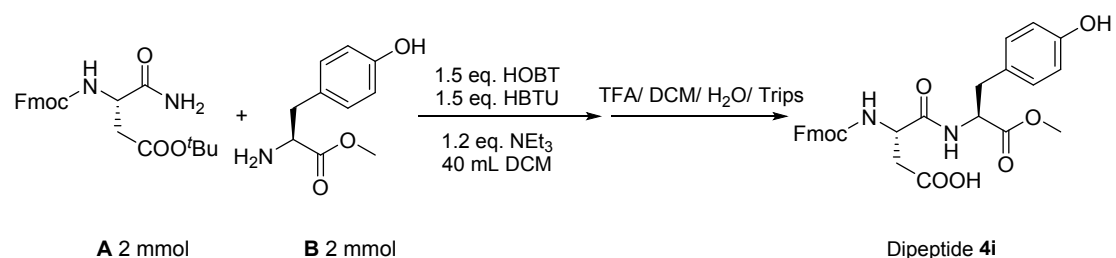


Dipeptide **4g** **Fmoc-Lys-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.00 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 6.70 – 6.67 (m, 2H), 4.64 – 4.59 (m, 1H), 4.41 – 4.33 (m, 2H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.09 – 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.06 – 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.92 – 2.85 (m, 3H), 1.73 – 1.54 (m, 4H), 1.39 – 1.25 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 173.01, 172.07, 156.93, 156.02, 143.95, 143.71, 141.20, 129.94, 127.43, 126.80, 124.75, 119.57, 114.88, 66.54, 54.57, 53.93, 51.33, 39.08, 36.15, 31.19, 26.69, 22.22.



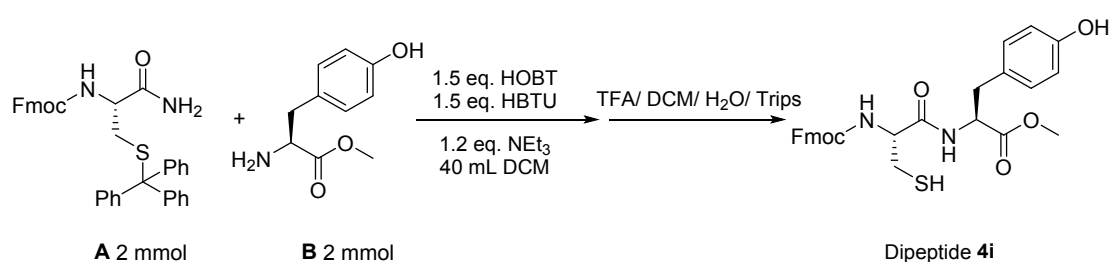
Dipeptide **4h** **Fmoc-Ser-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.76 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.60 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.07 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.74 – 4.69 (m, 1H), 4.36 -4.31 (m, 3H), 4.28 – 4.22 (m, 2H), 3.86 – 3.74 (m, 2H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.07 – 3.02 (m, 1H), 3.02 – 2.97 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 172.54, 171.02, 157.15, 157.05, 145.02, 144.91, 142.01, 131.20, 128.50, 127.95, 126.15, 120.76, 116.03, 67.42, 63.25, 57.53, 54.77, 52.34, 47.89, 37.35.

2.4 Synthesis of starting materials dipeptides **4i** ^[2]



In a round bottomed flask, equipped with a stir bar, peptide **A** (2.0 mmol), HOBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole) (3.0 mmol), HBTU (O-benzotriazole- N, N, N', N' -tetramethyluronium-hexafluorophosphate) (3.0 mmol), dichloromethane (40 mL) and triethylamine (2.4 mmol) were combined and added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, and then, peptide **B** (2.0 mmol) was added to the solution. The reaction was stirred overnight. After regular workup, the reaction mixture washed by saturated NaHCO_3 solution (40 mL x 3), 2M hydrochloric acid solution (40 mL x 3) and H_2O (40 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated. Without further purification, the 95% TFA /DCM / H_2O /Trips solution (8 ml) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (DCM/ MeOH) to afford

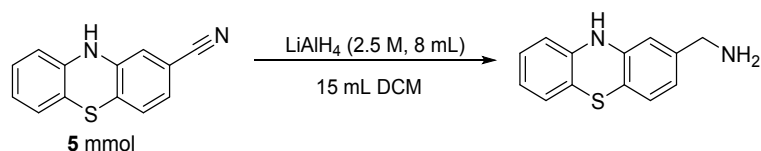
corresponding dipeptides **4i Fmoc-Asp-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 12.38 (s, 1H), 9.25 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.00 – 6.97 (m, 2H), 6.69 – 6.64 (m, 1H), 4.42 – 4.33 (m, 2H), 4.31 – 4.16 (m, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 2.91 – 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.62 (dd, $J = 16.4, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.49 – 2.44 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 171.89, 171.62, 171.16, 156.03, 155.77, 143.83, 140.71, 130.02, 127.67, 127.13, 126.91, 125.33, 120.14, 115.06, 65.77, 54.12, 51.83, 51.04, 46.61, 36.19, 35.74.



Dipeptide **Fmoc-Cys-Tyr-OMe**, white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.79 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.68 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.01 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 6.71 – 6.66 (m, 2H), 4.60 (dd, $J = 8.9, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.42 – 4.32 (m, 2H), 4.27 – 4.18 (m, 2H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.06 – 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.94 – 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.83 – 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.73 – 2.68 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD) δ 173.25, 172.45, 158.18, 157.42, 145.27, 145.08, 142.54, 131.30, 128.80, 128.20, 126.26, 120.94, 116.26, 68.01, 58.49, 55.47, 52.71, 48.32, 37.43, 27.17.

2.5 Synthesis of starting materials PTZ- N_3 **2g**, PTZ-Biotin **2h**, PTZ-Probenecid **2i**

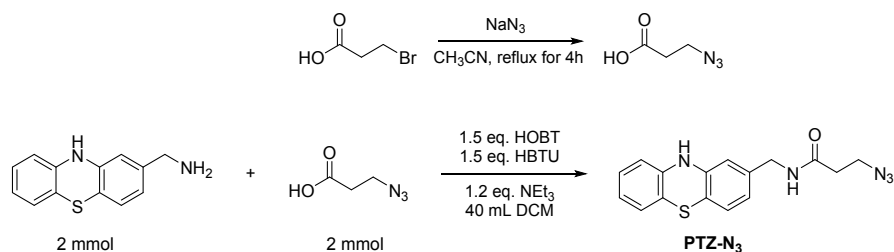
2.5.1 Synthesis of 2-aminomethyl phenothiazine ^[3]



The 2-cyanophenothiazine (5 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (15 mL) and reduced with LiAlH_4 (2.5M, 8 mL). After 24 h at room temperature, 0.01 volumes of 1M HCl and 0.02 volumes of water were added to quench the reaction. The resulting light yellow suspension was thoroughly extracted with DCM, and dried. And the crude product was

purified by flash chromatography (DCM/ MeOH) to afford corresponding **2-aminomethyl phenothiazine**.

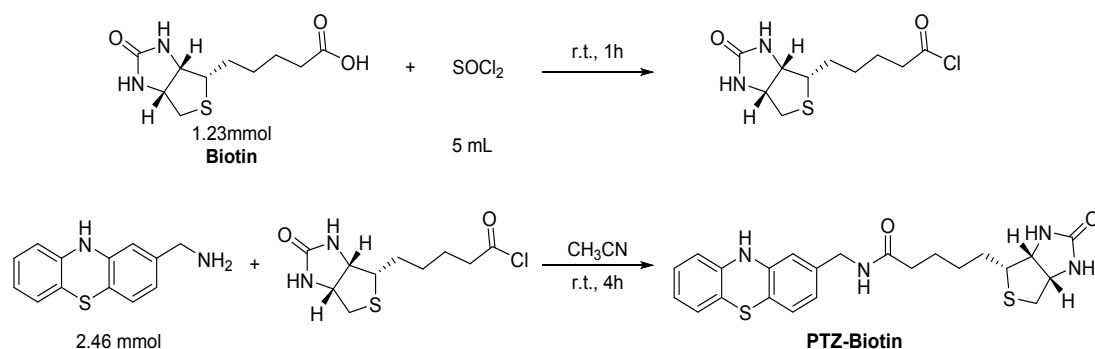
2.5.2 Synthesis of PTZ-N₃ 2g^{[2][4]}



3-Bromopropionic acid (25 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (40 mL), sodium azide was (50 mmol) added to the solution and the mixture was refluxed for 4h. Acetonitrile was then removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was suspended in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and extracted with 0.1 N HCl (3 x 40mL), water (3 x 40 mL) and brine (1 x 30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ to afford the 3-azidopropionic acid.

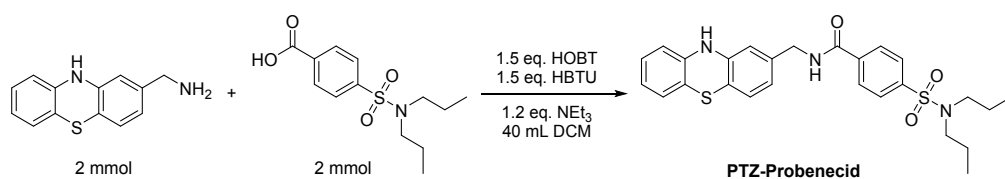
In a round bottomed flask, equipped with a stir bar, 3-azidopropionic acid (2.0 mmol), HOBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole) (3.0 mmol), HBTU (O-benzotriazole-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-uronium-hexafluorophosphate) (3.0 mmol), dichloromethane (40 mL) and triethylamine (2.4 mmol) were combined and added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, and then, 2-aminomethyl phenothiazine (2.0 mmol) was added to the solution. The reaction was stirred overnight. After regular workup, the reaction mixture washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (40 mL x 3), 2M hydrochloric acid solution (40 mL x 3) and H₂O (40 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (DCM/ MeOH) to afford corresponding **PTZ-N₃**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.45 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.69 – 6.42 (m, 2H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 169.41, 142.09, 142.02, 138.93, 127.51, 126.21, 126.06, 121.75, 120.80, 116.38, 114.66, 114.44, 113.40, 46.98, 41.75, 34.52.

2.5.2 Synthesis of PTZ-Biotin 2h [5]



A solution of biotin (1.23 mmol) in SOCl_2 (5 mL) was kept at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was evaporated under vacuum and co-evaporated with anhydrous toluene (3×15 mL) to produce biotin acid chloride. The crude product was then dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (15 mL) and drop-wise added to a solution of 2-aminomethyl phenothiazine (2.56 mmol) and Et_3N (3.68 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 mL). The reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 4 h. Evaporation of the solvent yielded a crude product that was purified by column chromatography (DCM/MeOH) producing **PTZ-Biotin**. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 6.96 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.89 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.73 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.31 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 4.13 – 4.11 (m, 3H), 3.10 – 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.82 – 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.57 (d, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.13 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.67 – 1.42 (m, 4H), 1.37 – 1.26 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 172.25, 162.99, 142.23, 142.19, 139.53, 127.63, 126.35, 126.17, 121.89, 120.93, 116.60, 114.77, 114.53, 113.48, 61.15, 59.31, 55.64, 45.81, 41.68, 35.29, 28.44, 28.21, 25.49.

2.5.2 Synthesis of PTZ-Probenecid 2i [2]



In a round bottomed flask, equipped with a stir bar, Probenecid (2.0 mmol), HOBT (1-

hydroxybenzotriazole) (3.0 mmol), HBTU (O-benzotriazole-*N, N, N', N'*-tetramethyluronium-hexafluorophosphate) (3.0 mmol), dichloromethane (40 mL) and triethylamine (2.4 mmol) were combined and added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, and then, 2-aminomethyl phenothiazine (2.0 mmol) was added to the solution. The reaction was stirred overnight. After regular workup, the reaction mixture washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (40 mL x 3), 2M hydrochloric acid solution (40 mL x 3) and H₂O (40 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (DCM/ MeOH) to afford corresponding **PTZ-Probenecid**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.27 – 9.24 (m, 1H), 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.10 – 8.07 (m, 2H), 7.92 – 7.90 (m, 2H), 6.97 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.92 – 6.86 (m, 2H), 6.75 – 6.71 (m, 2H), 6.67 – 6.65 (m, 2H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.06 – 3.02 (m, 4H), 1.51 – 1.42 (m, 4H), 0.83 – 0.78 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 164.96, 142.14, 142.02, 141.77, 138.96, 137.73, 128.31, 127.51, 126.89, 126.21, 126.09, 121.75, 120.78, 116.37, 114.65, 114.41, 113.18, 49.64, 42.31, 21.64, 11.00.

3. General Procedure

3.1 Reaction optimization

In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (25 mL) equipped with a stir bar, protected tyrosine (**1a**, 0.20 mmol), phenothiazine (**2a**, 0.24 mmol), Na₂SO₄ (0.40 mmol) and solvent (10 mL) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped with a graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (15 mm×15 mm×1.0 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred and electrolyzed at constant current under room temperature. When the reaction finished, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The pure product was obtained by flash column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane:methanol = 100:1). A summary of optimization results is presented in **Table S1** below.

Table S1. Effects of reaction parameters

1a 0.2 mmol **2a** 0.24 mmol **3a**

Entry	Variation from the standard conditions	Isolated yields
1	none	85%
2	C(+) C (-)	51%
3	C(+) Pt (-)	35%
4	5 mA instead of 10 mA, 140 min	86%
5	15 mA instead of 10 mA, 50 min	61%
6	DMSO instead of CH ₃ CN	n.d.
7	DMF instead of CH ₃ CN	19%
8	5 mL CH ₃ CN, 5 mL H ₂ O was used	74%
9	3 mL CH ₃ CN, 7 mL H ₂ O was used	17%
10	without CH ₃ CN	trace
11	under air	79%
12	without electric current	n.d.

^aReaction conditions: graphite rod anode, nickel plate cathode, constant current = 10 mA, **1a** (1.0 equiv., 0.20 mmol), **2a** (1.2 equiv, 0.24 mmol), Na₂SO₄ (2 equiv, 0.40

mmol), CH₃CN/H₂O (6.0 mL/4.0 mL), room temperature, N₂, 75 min (Q=45 C, 2.3 F). Yields of isolated products are shown. n.d. = not detected.

3.2 General procedure for cyclic voltammetry (CV)

Cyclic voltammetry was performed in a three-electrode cell connected to a schlenk line under nitrogen at room temperature. The working electrode was a steady glassy carbon disk electrode, the counter electrode a platinum wire. The reference was an Ag/AgCl electrode submerged in saturated aqueous KCl solution and separated from a reaction by a salt bridge. 2.0 mL of acetonitrile and 2.0 mL of water containing 0.05 M ⁿBu₄NBF₄, 0.005 M substrate were poured into the electrochemical cell in all experiments. The scan rate is 0.1 V/s, ranging from 0 V to 2.0 V. These results showed the oxidation potential of phenothiazine was much lower than these amino acids.

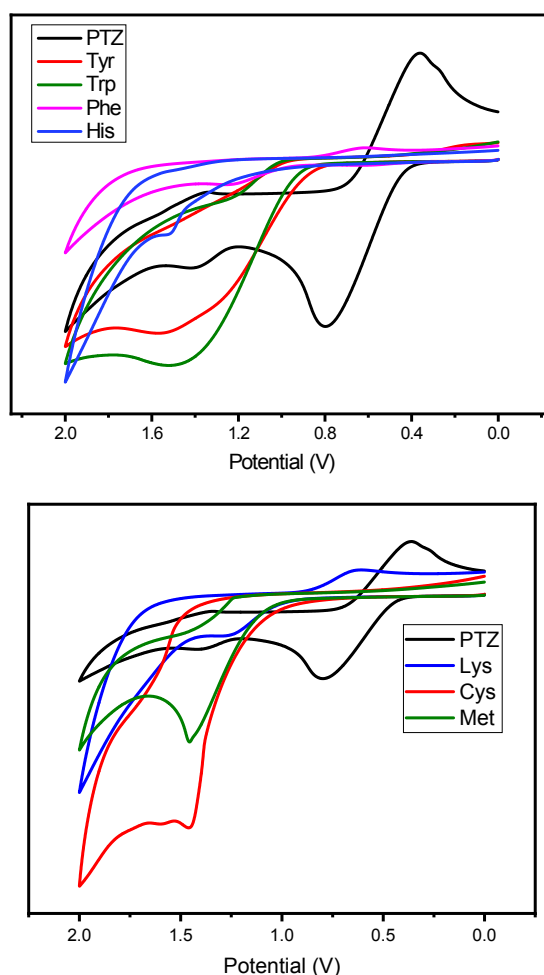


Figure S1

3.3 General procedure for the electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) experiment

Phenothiazine **2a** was electrolyzed in CH₃CN/H₂O (6.0 mL/4.0 mL) for 15 min. The

samples were taken out by a capillary (borosilicate glass, 0.8-1.1×100 mm), and then recorded by EPR spectrometer at indicated temperature and parameters. The EPR measurement could obtain the following spectrum (Fig. S1, black line, $g = 2.0054$). After fitting, we proposed that this radical signal belongs to phenothiazine formed nitrogen radical ($A_N = 7.2$ G, $4 \cdot AH_1 = 3.6$ G, $4 \cdot AH_2 = 0.8$ G).

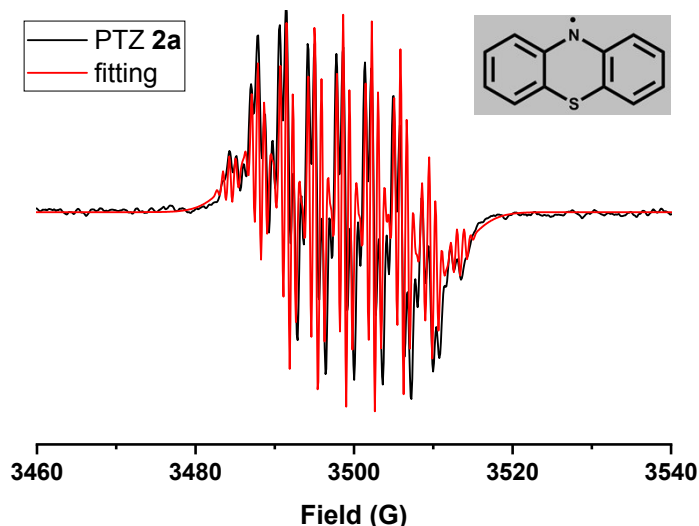
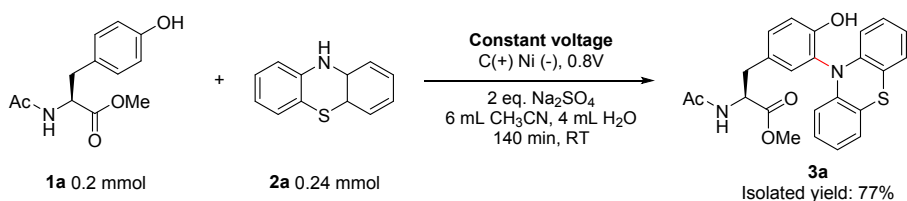


Figure S2

3.4 Proposed mechanism

According to the results of cyclic voltammetry experiments, an oxidation peak of tyrosine **1a** could be observed at 1.3 V (*vs* Ag/AgCl). Oxidation peaks of phenothiazine **2a** was observed at 0.8 V (*vs* Ag/AgCl). Firstly, we performed the reaction between **1a** and **2a** at a controlled potential of 0.8 V where only **2a** could be oxidized, and 77% yield of **3a** could be obtained. This result indicated that the anodic oxidation of phenothiazine might initiate this transformation, while tyrosine has not been oxidized. On the other hand, electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) experiment was carried out to determine the oxidation species during the electrolysis. Notably, a clear radical signal could be observed which suggested the formation of a nitrogen radical (Figure S2, black line, $g = 2.0054$).



Based on the above experimental results, a plausible reaction mechanism between **1a**

and **2a** was shown in Figure S3. In the first step, **2a** could be oxidized by the carbon anode to generate a nitrogen radical **I**. Following radical addition to the *ortho*-position of phenol would achieve the intermediate **II**. Subsequent oxidation and deprotonation processes could afford the final product.

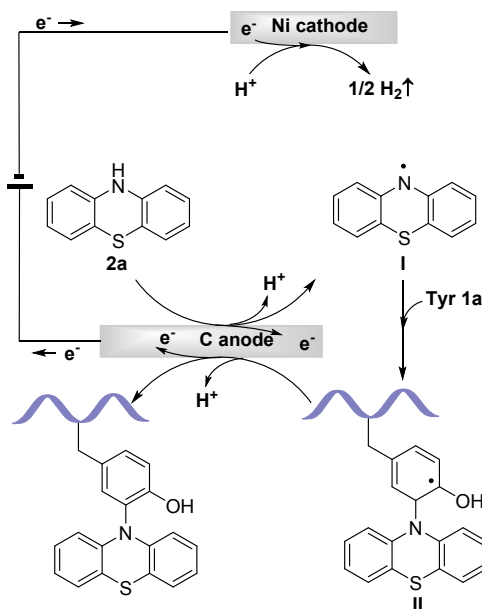
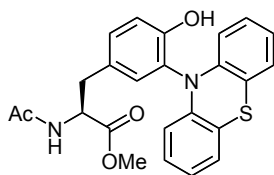


Figure S3

3.5 Phenothiazine scope and characterization

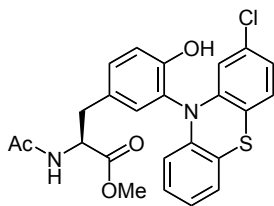
General procedure for bioconjugation of tyrosine and phenothiazine derivatives:

In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (25 mL) equipped with a stir bar, protected tyrosine (0.20 mmol), phenothiazine (0.24 mmol), Na₂SO₄ (0.40 mmol) and CH₃CN/H₂O (6 mL/ 4 mL) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (15 mm×15 mm×1.0 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred and electrolyzed at constant current of 10 mA ($j_{\text{anode}} \approx 11 \text{ mA/cm}^2$) under room temperature for 75 min (2.3 F). When the reaction finished, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The pure product was obtained by flash column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane: methanol = 100:1).



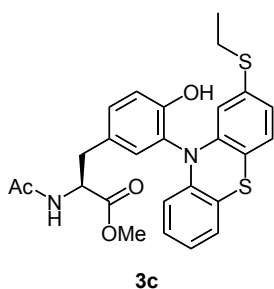
3a

Methyl (S)-2-acetamido-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate (3a); 73.8 mg (yield: 85%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 9.90 (s, 1H), 8.37 – 8.35 (m, 1H), 7.27 – 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.10 – 6.79 (m, 8H), 6.07 – 6.05 (m, 2H), 4.51 – 4.70 (m, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.02 – 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.88 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 1.76 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 172.28, 169.26, 154.01, 142.79, 132.21, 130.72, 129.83, 127.23, 126.22, 125.86, 122.21, 118.19, 117.34, 115.33, 53.84, 51.83, 35.95, 22.25. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$, $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 457.1192, found 457.1191.

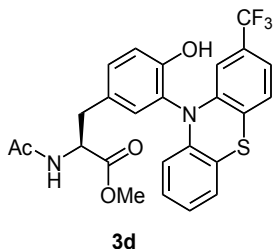


3b

Methyl (S)-2-acetamido-3-(3-(2-chloro-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoate (3b); 45.0 mg (yield: 48%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 10.00 (s, 1H), 8.32 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 7.02 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 6.92 – 6.79 (m, 3H), 6.02 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.94 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 – 4.42 (m, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 2.99 – 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.85 – 2.79 (m, 1H), 1.72 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 172.26, 169.21, 153.76, 144.11, 141.99, 131.80, 131.70, 131.18, 130.08, 127.48, 126.34, 125.25, 122.85, 121.72, 117.88, 117.39, 117.36, 115.66, 114.64, 53.73, 51.76, 35.92, 22.16. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{21}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$, $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 491.0803, found 491.0800.

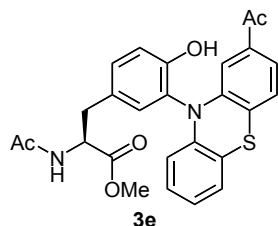


Methyl (S)-2-acetamido-3-(3-(2-(ethylthio)-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoate (3c); 35.6 mg (yield: 36%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.93 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 – 6.86 (m, 2H), 6.81 – 6.75 (m, 2H), 6.18 – 6.12 (m, 2H), 4.72 – 4.66 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.13 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.97 – 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.73 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.14 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone) δ 172.83, 170.09, 155.04, 144.37, 143.79, 136.40, 133.25, 131.91, 131.40, 127.95, 127.22, 127.14, 126.97, 123.23, 122.99, 119.85, 118.31, 117.24, 116.63, 116.29, 54.72, 52.23, 37.52, 27.60, 22.60, 14.58. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 517.1226, found 517.1229.

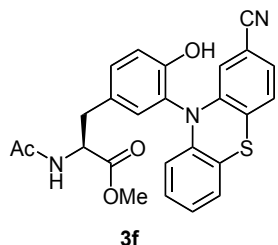


Methyl (S)-2-acetamido-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(2-(trifluoromethyl)-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate (3d); 39.3 mg (yield: 39%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 9.27 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 – 7.12 (m, 3H), 7.11 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.97 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (t, $J = 8.2$, 1H), 6.86 – 6.80 (m, 1H), 6.37 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.16 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 – 4.66 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.13 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.95 (dd, $J = 13.8, 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.81 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 171.96, 169.52, 154.19, 143.78, 142.53, 132.19, 131.43, 130.71, 128.70 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 32.0$ Hz), 127.62, 126.72, 126.26, 125.79, 125.53, 124.61, 122.99, 118.63 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 3.9$ Hz), 118.02, 117.55, 116.06, 111.29 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 4.0$ Hz), 53.83, 51.38, 36.63, 21.66. ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz,

Acetone-*d*₆) δ -63.41. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₅H₂₁F₃N₂O₄S, [M+Na]⁺, 525.1066, found 525.1066.

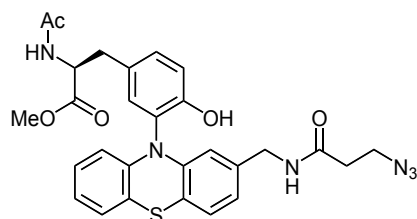


Methyl (S)-2-acetamido-3-(3-(2-acetyl-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoate (3e); 31.4 mg (yield: 33%, 0.2 mmol scale), yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 9.06 (s, 1H), 7.49 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.40 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.91 – 6.97 (m, 1H), 6.80 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.72 – 4.66 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.13 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 196.96, 172.80, 170.13, 155.03, 144.01, 143.45, 137.12, 133.11, 132.05, 131.41, 128.37, 126.96, 126.94, 126.76, 126.67, 123.52, 123.37, 118.67, 118.42, 116.69, 114.80, 54.70, 52.22, 37.48, 26.39, 22.53. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₆H₂₄N₂O₅S, [M+Na]⁺, 499.1298, found 499.1302.



Methyl (S)-2-acetamido-3-(3-(2-cyano-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoate (3f); 42.3 mg (yield: 46%, 0.2 mmol scale), yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 9.28 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.14 (m, 4H), 7.00 – 6.90 (m, 2H), 6.85 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.77 – 4.72 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.17 – 3.109 (m, 1H), 3.01 – 2.95 (m, 1H), 1.86 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 172.75, 170.23, 154.73, 144.61, 142.88, 132.98, 132.35, 131.59, 128.58, 127.71, 127.21, 127.07, 126.45, 126.29, 123.92, 119.23, 118.58, 118.41, 117.94, 116.86, 111.12, 54.56, 52.25, 37.46, 22.56. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₅H₂₁N₃O₄S,

$[M+Na]^+$, 482.1145, found 482.1148.

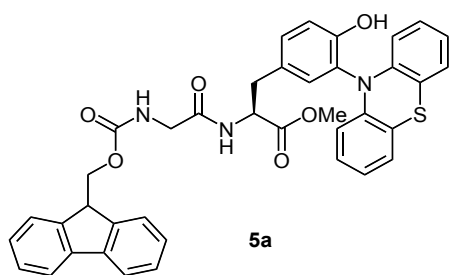


3g

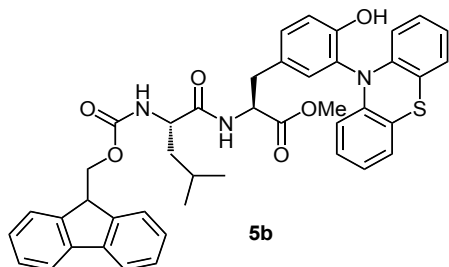
Methyl (S)-2-acetamido-3-(3-(2-((3-azidopropanamido)methyl)-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoate (3g); 43.7 mg (yield: 39%, 0.2 mmol scale), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 7.87 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.14 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.94 – 6.92 (m, 1H), 6.88 – 6.84 (m, 2H), 6.80 – 6.71 (m, 2H), 6.19 – 6.17 (m, 1H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.75 – 4.69 (m, 1H), 4.28 – 4.21 (m, 1H), 4.05 -3.99 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.55 – 3.47 (m, 2H), 3.18 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 2.91 – 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.38 (td, $J = 6.8, 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.77 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 172.68, 170.51, 170.35, 155.10, 144.16, 143.85, 139.52, 133.40, 131.86, 131.37, 127.85, 127.46, 126.90, 126.77, 123.02, 122.11, 119.81, 118.33, 118.17, 116.42, 115.49, 54.73, 52.40, 48.10, 42.91, 37.70, 35.64, 22.57. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_6\text{O}_5\text{S}$, $[M+Na]^+$, 583.1734, found 583.1738.

3.6 Dipeptide scope and characterization

General procedure for bioconjugation of dipeptide and phenothiazine: In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (25 mL) equipped with a stir bar, dipeptides (0.20 mmol), phenothiazine (0.24 mmol), CH_3CN (6 mL) and phosphate buffer solution (4 mL, pH= 7.3) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (15 mm \times 15 mm \times 1 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred and electrolyzed at constant current of 10 mA ($j_{\text{anode}} \approx 11$ mA/cm 2) under room temperature for 75 min (2.3 F). When the reaction finished, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL x 3). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated. The pure product was obtained by flash column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane: methanol = 100:1).

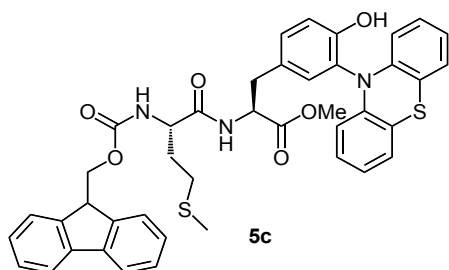


Methyl (S)-2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)acetamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate (5a); 64.4 mg (yield: 48%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.82 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 3H), 7.13 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.93 – 6.72 (m, 7H), 6.16 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.79 – 4.73 (m, 1H), 4.36 – 4.19 (m, 3H), 3.89 – 3.77 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.16 – 3.12 (m, 1H), 3.02 – 3.97 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 172.41, 169.72, 157.36, 154.94, 144.89, 144.87, 143.93, 141.93, 133.43, 131.87, 130.73, 128.42, 127.85, 127.33, 126.86, 126.06, 123.00, 120.69, 119.77, 118.37, 116.36, 67.28, 54.54, 52.34, 47.80, 44.54, 37.44. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{S}$, $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 694.1982, found 694.1983.

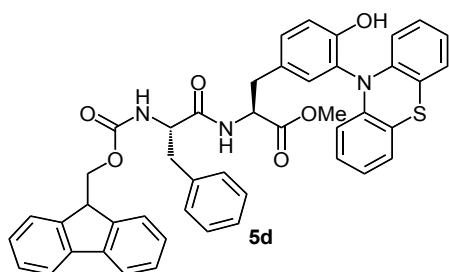


Methyl (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-4-methylpentanamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate (5b); 75.6 mg (yield: 52%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.71 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 – 7.62 (m, 3H), 7.39 (td, $J = 7.2, 2.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.12 – 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.93 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.87 – 6.83 (m, 2H), 6.78 – 6.74 (m, 2H), 6.66 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.18 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.78 – 4.72 (m, 1H), 4.40 – 4.20 (m, 4H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.15 – 3.10 (m, 1H), 3.06 – 3.00 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.60 – 1.52 (m, 2H), 0.91 – 0.87 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 173.08, 172.41, 156.91, 0.91 – 0.87 (m, 6H).

154.89, 145.03, 144.76, 143.96, 141.97, 133.32, 131.98, 130.77, 128.44, 127.89, 127.37, 126.90, 126.07, 123.04, 120.73, 119.86, 118.32, 116.42, 67.07, 54.63, 54.17, 52.31, 47.91, 41.91, 37.31, 25.26, 23.41, 21.92. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₃H₄₁N₃O₆S, [M+Na]⁺, 750.2608, found 750.2609.

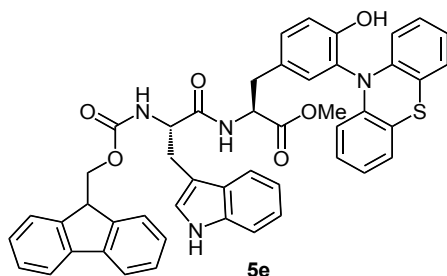


Methyl (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-4-(methylthio)butanamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate (5c); 83.5 mg (yield: 56%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.75 – 7.67 (m, 3H), 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.15 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.95 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 6.90 – 6.75 (m, 5H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.82 – 4.78 (m, 1H), 4.46 – 4.31 (m, 3H), 4.23 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.19 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.09 – 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.61 – 2.49 (m, 2H), 2.16 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 – 1.92 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 172.35, 172.22, 156.84, 154.87, 144.91, 144.67, 143.89, 141.89, 133.28, 131.88, 130.62, 128.41, 127.86, 127.34, 126.87, 126.01, 123.00, 120.69, 119.82, 118.31, 116.36, 67.15, 54.70, 54.65, 52.36, 47.82, 37.15, 32.76, 30.47, 15.13. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₂H₃₉N₃O₆S₂, [M+Na]⁺, 768.2172, found 768.2185.



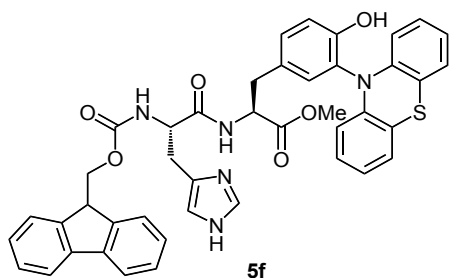
Methyl (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-phenylpropanamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate (5d); 79.2 mg (yield: 52%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ¹H

NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.78 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, J = 10.8, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.22 (m, 7H), 7.17 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.13 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.87 – 6.73 (m, 5H), 6.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.80 – 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.58 – 4.52 (m, 1H), 4.30 – 4.24 (m, 1H), 4.19 – 4.11 (m, 2H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.20 – 3.15 (m, 2H), 3.06 – 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.96 – 2.93 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 172.31, 172.10, 156.71, 154.95, 144.84, 143.96, 141.90, 138.38, 133.35, 131.97, 130.69, 130.16, 128.99, 128.42, 127.90, 127.86, 127.22, 126.90, 126.12, 126.05, 123.03, 120.69, 119.83, 118.37, 116.40, 67.22, 57.00, 54.76, 52.37, 47.76, 38.70, 37.40. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{S}$, $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 784.2452, found 784.2465.



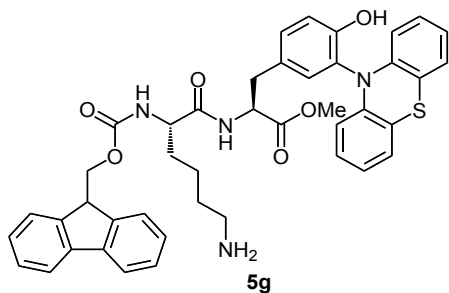
Methyl (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)propanamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate

(**5e**); 91.2 mg (yield: 57%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 10.09 (s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 7.28 – 7.21 (m, 4H), 7.11 – 6.99 (m, 4H), 6.92 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (td, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (td, J = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 6.64 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.81 – 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.63 – 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.32 – 4.12 (m, 3H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 3.34 – 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.21 – 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.12 – 3.07 (m, 1H), 3.03 – 2.97 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 172.45, 172.30, 156.76, 154.90, 144.86, 144.77, 143.94, 141.88, 137.43, 133.33, 131.98, 130.64, 128.54, 128.40, 127.88, 127.35, 126.89, 126.06, 124.56, 123.02, 122.07, 120.67, 119.80, 119.55, 119.28, 118.32, 116.39, 112.11, 111.02, 67.21, 56.47, 54.73, 52.34, 47.79, 37.42, 28.81. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{S}$, $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 823.2561, found 823.2578.



Methyl (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)propanamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-

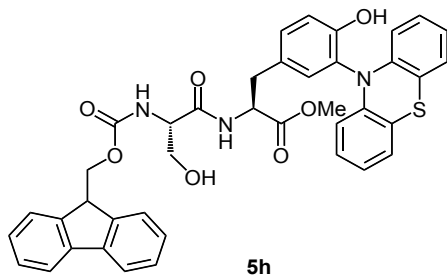
yl)phenyl)propanoate (5f); 60.1 mg (yield: 40%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 7.92 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 – 7.22 (m, 3H), 7.12 – 7.09 (m, 2H), 7.04 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.90 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 6.85 – 6.81 (m, 2H), 6.72 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.74 – 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.55 – 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.28 – 4.13 (m, 3H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.14 – 2.92 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 171.71, 171.19, 156.07, 154.30, 144.12, 144.03, 143.23, 141.12, 132.51, 131.19, 129.80, 128.89, 127.64, 127.13, 126.67, 126.43, 126.07, 125.37, 122.19, 119.90, 119.55, 119.02, 117.61, 115.69, 66.53, 54.95, 54.05, 51.61, 47.00, 36.53, 29.51. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₃H₃₇N₅O₆S, [M+Na]⁺, 774.2357, found 774.2357.



Methyl (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-6-aminohexanamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)propanoate

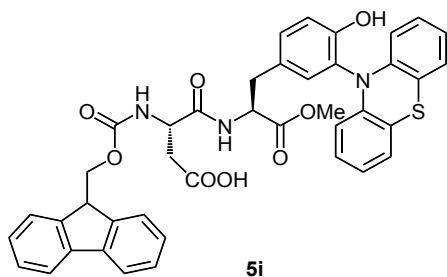
(5g); 84.7 mg (yield: 57%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.67 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.05 – 7.03 (m, 2H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 6.84 – 6.80 (m, 2H), 6.75 – 6.71 (m, 2H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.65 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.32 (m, 2H), 4.18 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.12 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.13 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.01 – 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz,

2H), 1.76 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.51 (m, 3H), 1.43 – 1.29 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 173.16, 171.89, 156.87, 154.72, 143.94, 143.69, 143.32, 141.17, 132.16, 130.78, 129.29, 127.43, 126.82, 126.71, 125.87, 124.84, 121.88, 119.58, 119.24, 117.24, 115.38, 66.55, 54.68, 54.03, 51.42, 46.98, 39.77, 36.07, 31.37, 28.63, 22.41. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₃H₄₂N₄O₆S, [M+Na]⁺, 743.2898, found 743.2895.



Methyl (S)-2-(((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-hydroxypropanamido)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-

yl)phenyl)propanoate (5h); 91.1 mg (yield: 65%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 8.72 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.72 – 7.68 (m, 3H), 7.40 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.33 – 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.14 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 6.89 – 6.84 (m, 2H), 6.76 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.80 – 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.33 – 4.22 (m, 5H), 3.86 – 3.73 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.18 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.08 – 3.03 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 172.48, 171.02, 157.00, 154.97, 145.00, 144.89, 144.01, 142.00, 133.49, 132.05, 130.73, 128.50, 127.94, 127.45, 126.92, 126.15, 123.07, 120.76, 119.88, 118.42, 116.45, 67.42, 63.25, 57.52, 54.76, 52.46, 47.88, 37.35. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₀H₃₅N₃O₇S, [M+Na]⁺, 724.2088, found 724.2092.

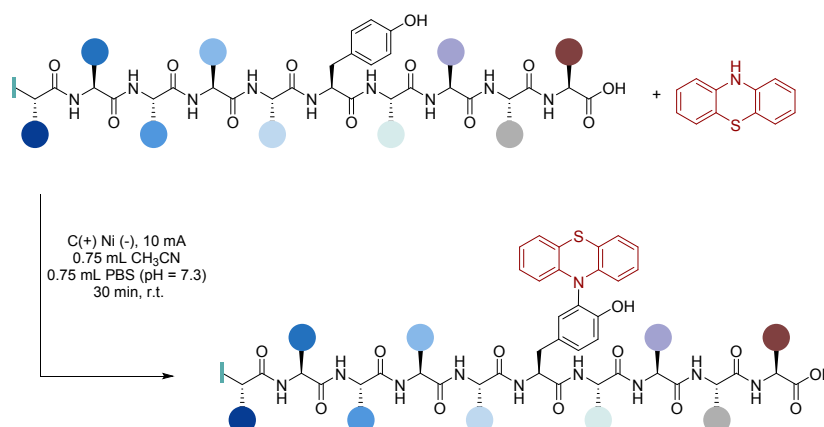


(S)-3-(((S)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-(10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)phenyl)-1-methoxy-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-4-

oxobutanoic acid (5i); 67.1 mg (yield: 46%, 0.2 mmol scale), white solid. ¹H NMR

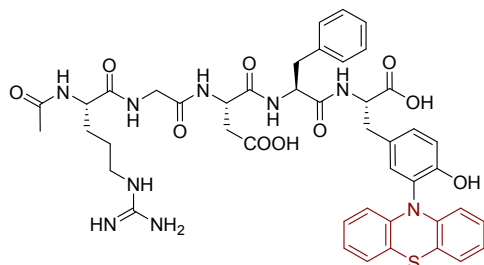
(400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.93 (s, 1H), 8.39 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.23 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.87 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.75 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.05 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.52 – 4.35 (m, 2H), 4.26 – 4.11 (m, 3H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.96 – 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.60 – 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.47 – 2.42 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 171.87, 171.39, 155.75, 154.08, 143.84, 143.80, 142.79, 140.72, 131.98, 130.77, 129.38, 127.68, 127.25, 127.13, 126.14, 125.96, 125.36, 122.13, 120.14, 118.17, 117.30, 115.40, 65.75, 54.14, 51.76, 51.20, 46.62, 36.71, 35.68. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_3\text{O}_8\text{S}$, $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 752.2037, found 752.2039.

3.7 Polypeptide scope and characterization



General procedure for bioconjugation of polypeptides and phenothiazine: In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (15 mL) equipped with a stir bar, polypeptides (5 mg), phenothiazine (10 mg or 1 eq.), CH_3CN (0.75 mL) and phosphate buffer solution (0.75 mL, pH= 7.3) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (7.5 mm \times 15 mm \times 1 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred and electrolyzed at constant current of 10 mA ($j_{\text{anode}} \approx 11 \text{ mA/cm}^2$) under room temperature for 30 min. After completion of the reaction, the solution was analyzed by MALDI-TOF-MS/MS spectroscopy. The reaction was analyzed by reverse phase HPLC using a gradient of 5% to 50% buffer B over 30

minutes on an Agilent Zorbax 300SB-C18 5 μ m column of 100 mm length. HPLC analysis used buffers A (water + 0.1% TFA) and B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA). Conversion reported as a % conversion as determined.



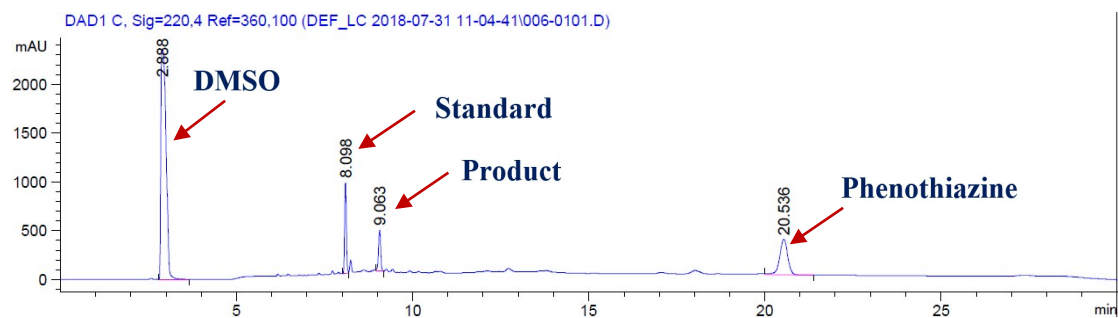
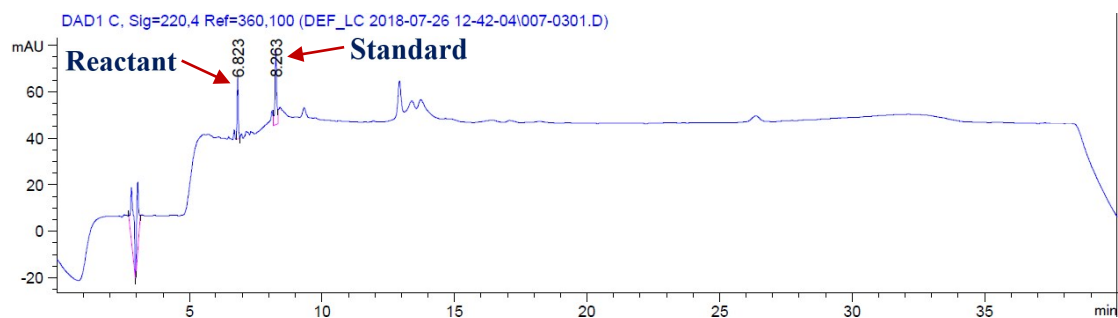
Chain RGD 7a: Ac-RGDFY(PTZ)

HPLC: >99% conversion.

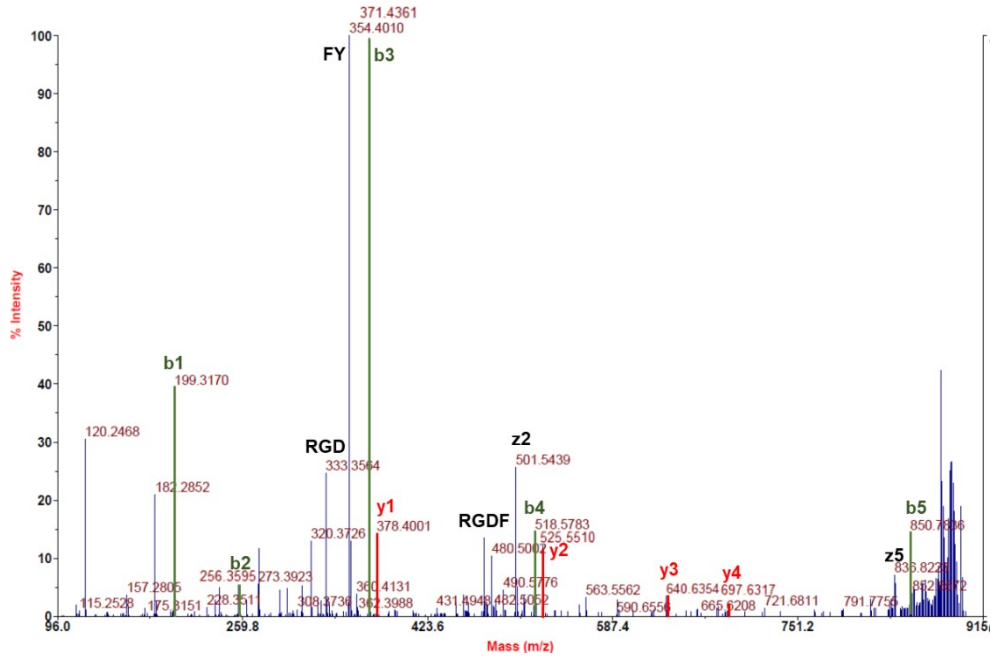
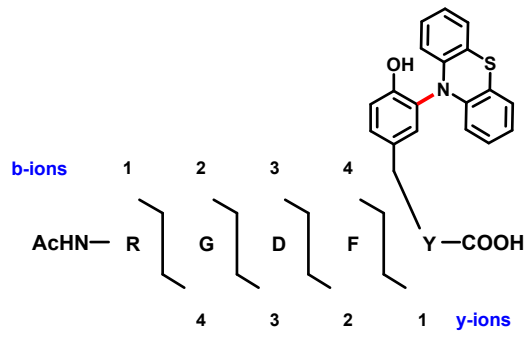
Product **7a** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.063 min. Reactant **6a** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 6.823 min. Anisic acid was used as the standard.

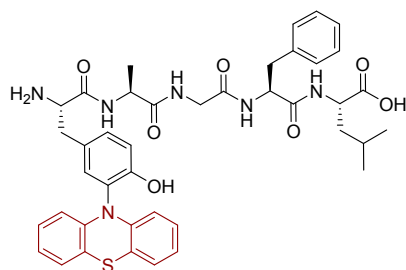
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{44}H_{49}N_9O_{10}S$, $[M+H]^+$, 896.3396, found 896.3051.

HPLC Spectra:



MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:





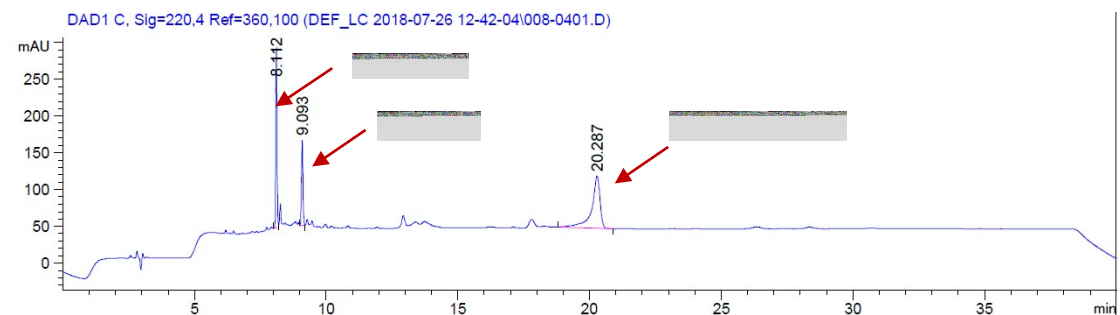
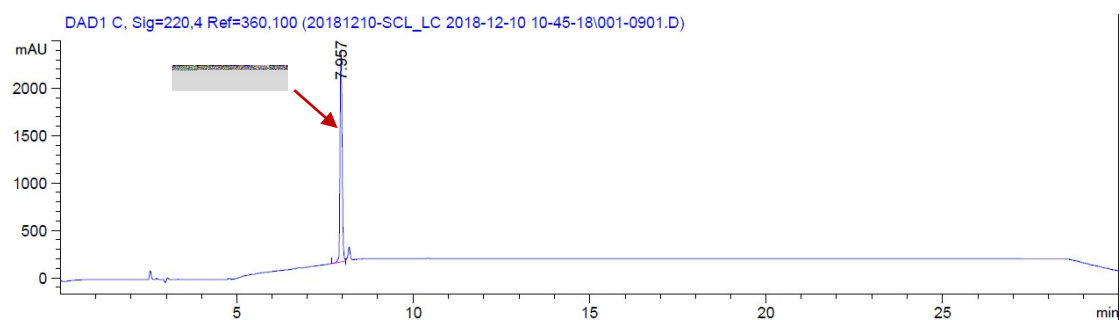
[D-ala²]-leucine enkephalin **7b**: Y(**PTZ**)AGFL

HPLC: >99% conversion.

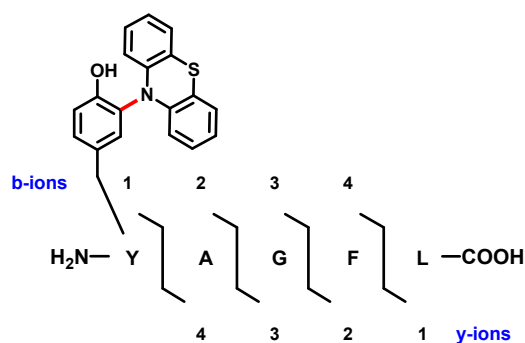
Product **7b** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.093 min. Reactant **6b** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 7.096 min. Anisic acid was used as the standard.

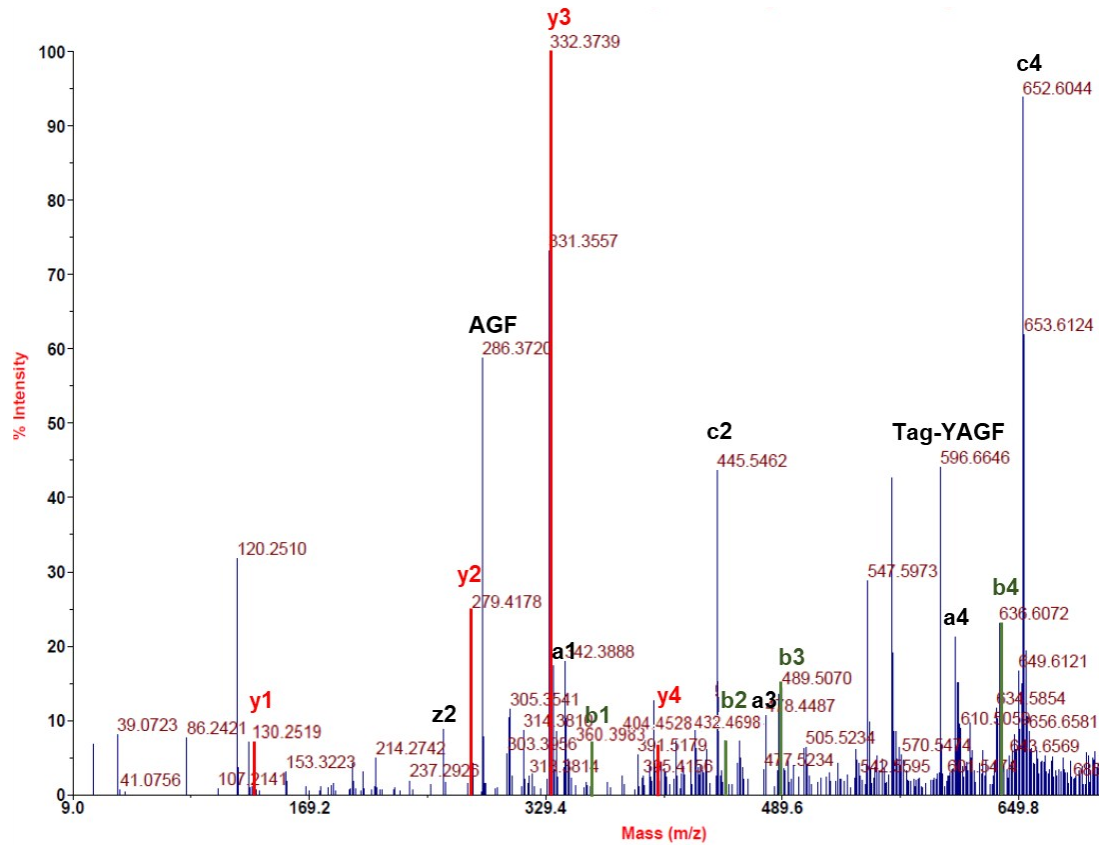
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₄₁H₄₆N₆O₇S, [M+H]⁺, 767.3221, found 767.2795.

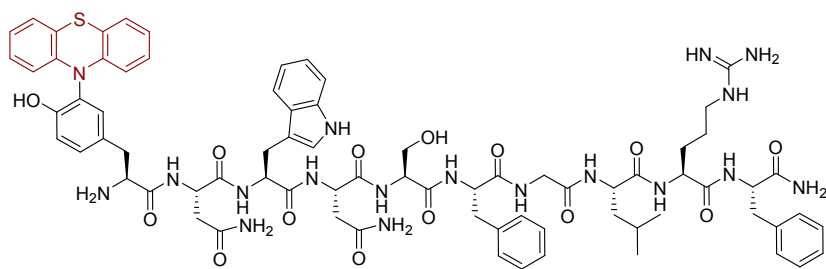
HPLC Spectra:



MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:







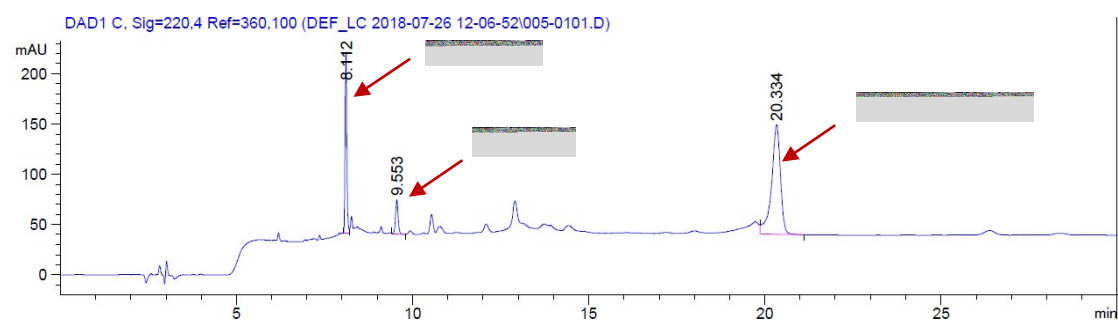
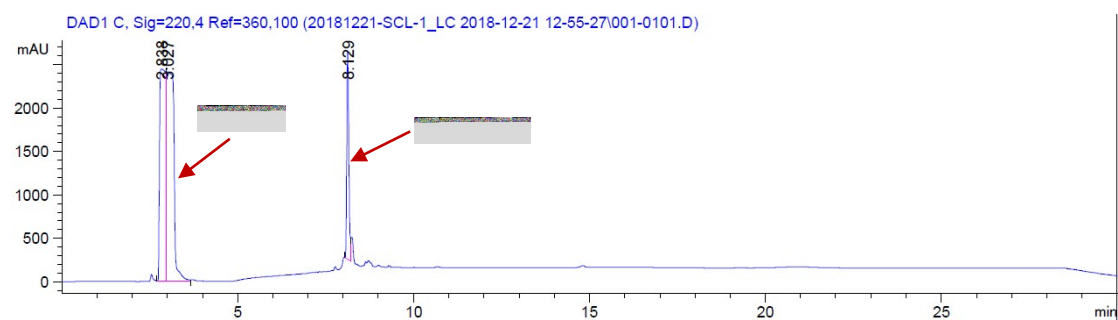
Kisspeptin 10 7d: Y(PTZ)NWNSFGLRF-NH₂

HPLC: >99% conversion.

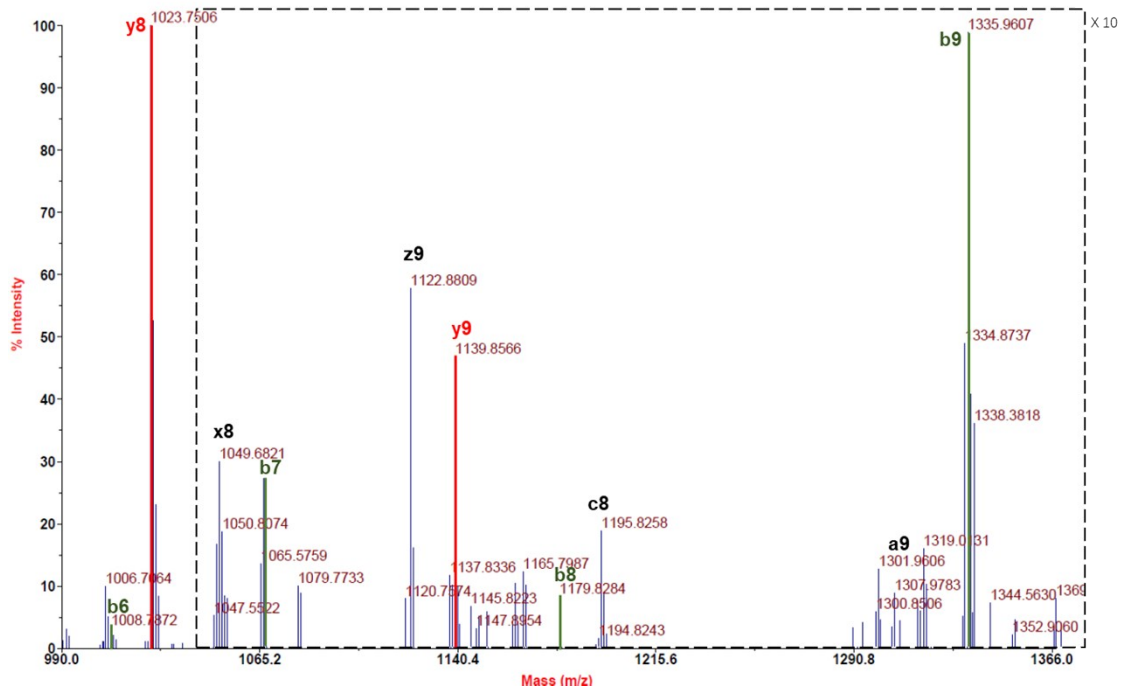
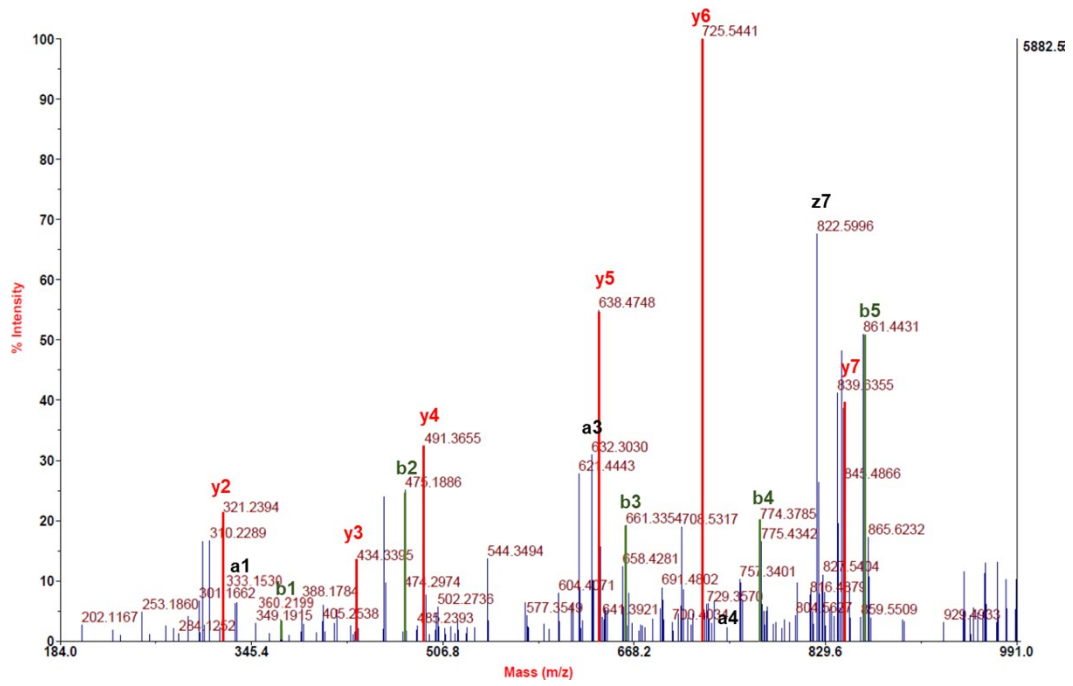
Product **7d** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.553 min. Reactant **6d** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 8.267 min. Anisic acid was used as the standard.

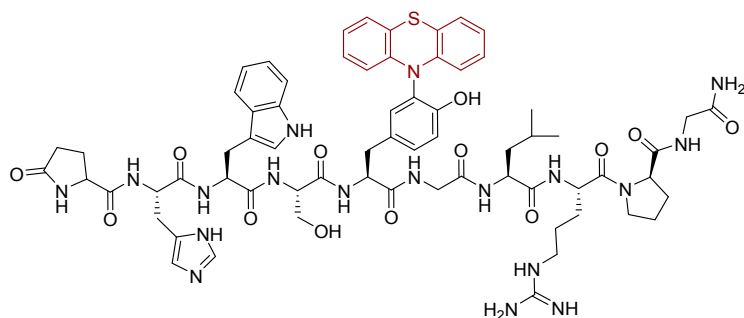
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₇₅H₉₀N₁₈O₁₄S, [M+H]⁺, 1499.6677, found 1499.5795.

HPLC Spectra



MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:





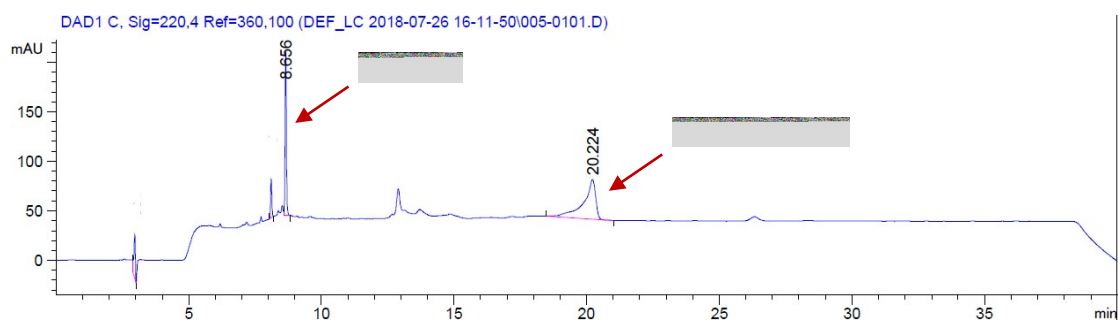
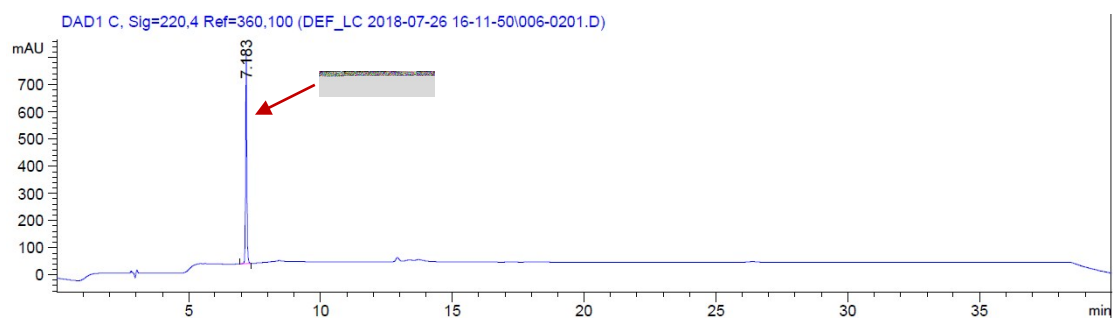
LH-RH 7e: PHWSY(PTZ)GLRPG-NH₂

HPLC: >99% conversion.

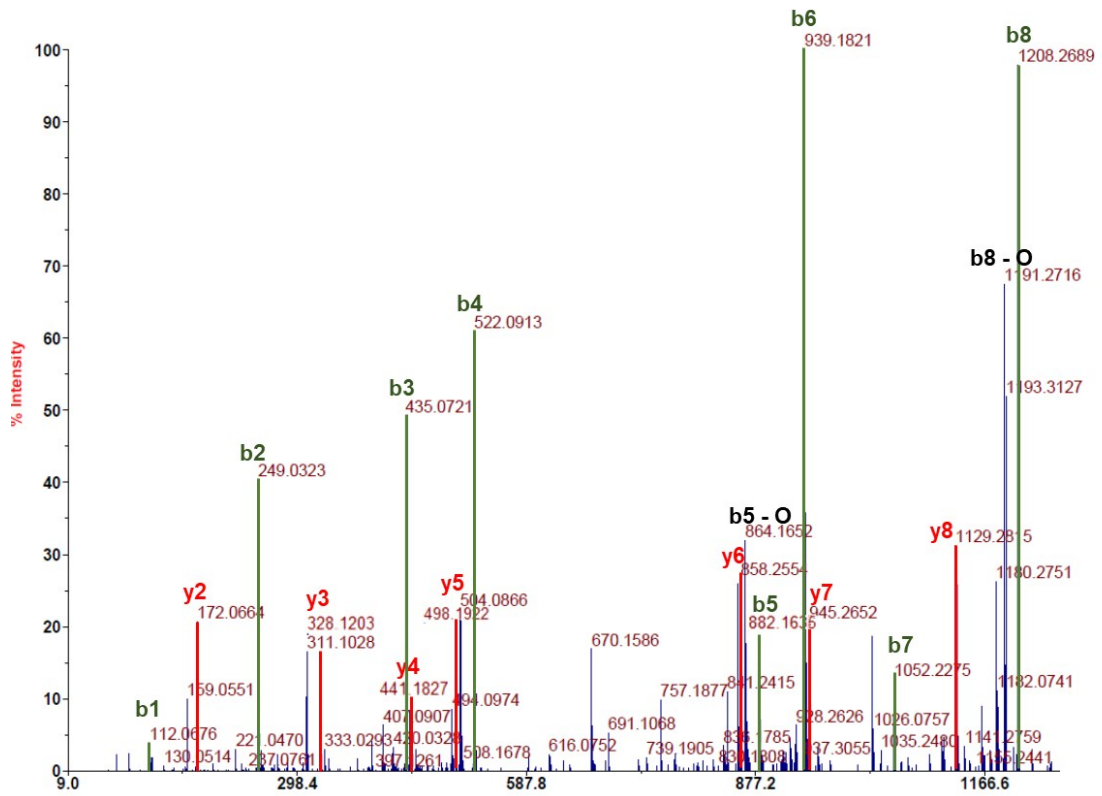
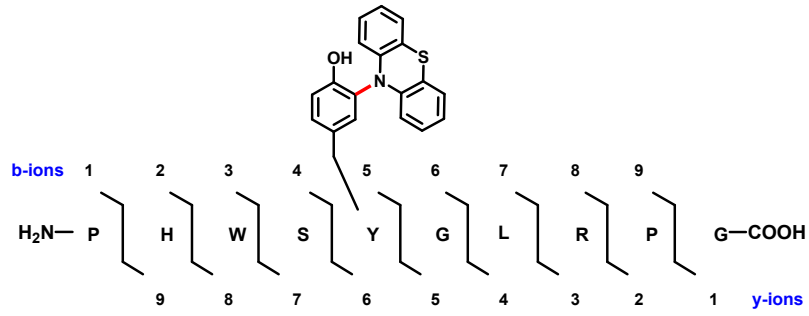
Product **7e** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 8.656 min. Reactant **6e** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 7.183 min.

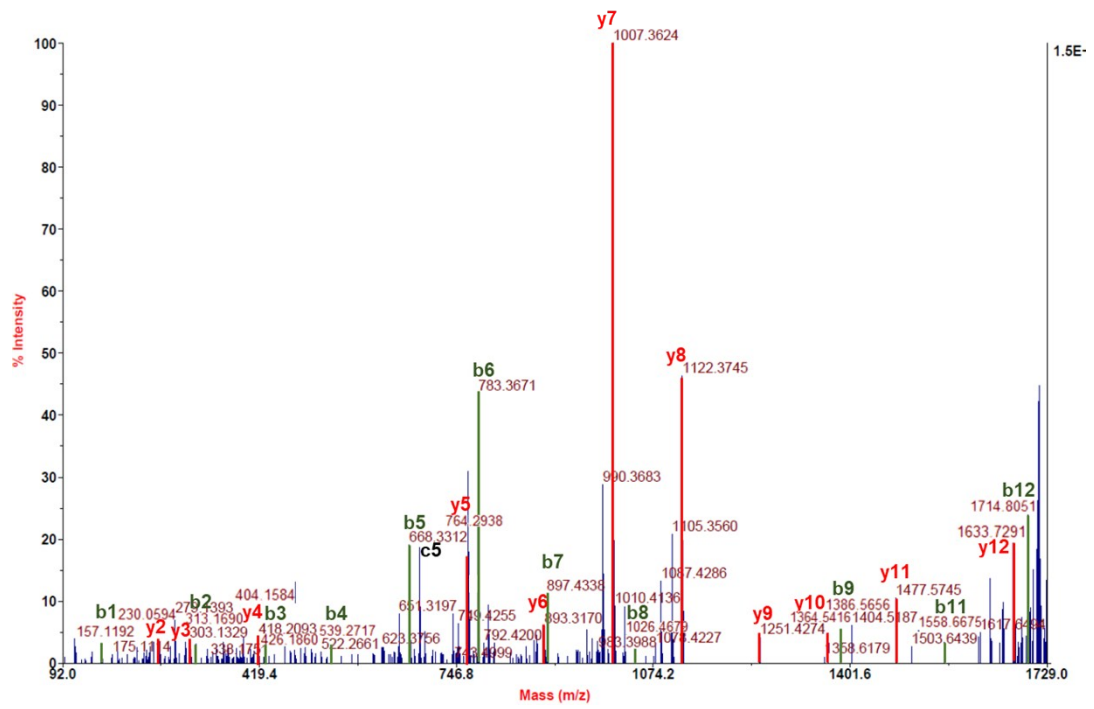
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₆₇H₈₂N₁₈O₁₃S, [M+H]⁺, 1379.6102, found 1379.5334.

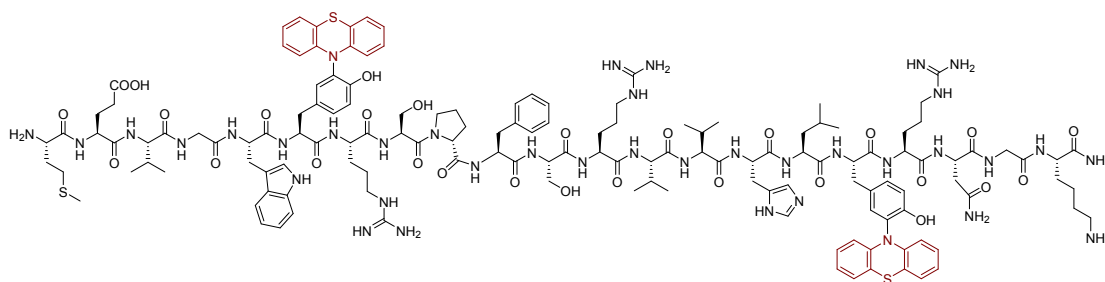
HPLC Spectra:



MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:







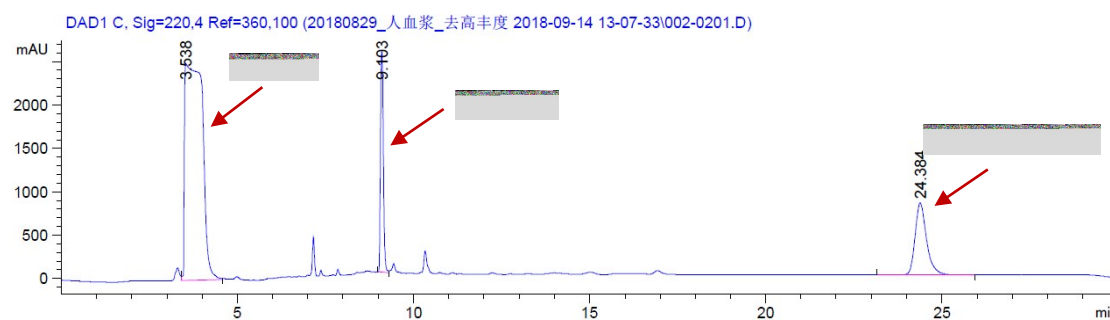
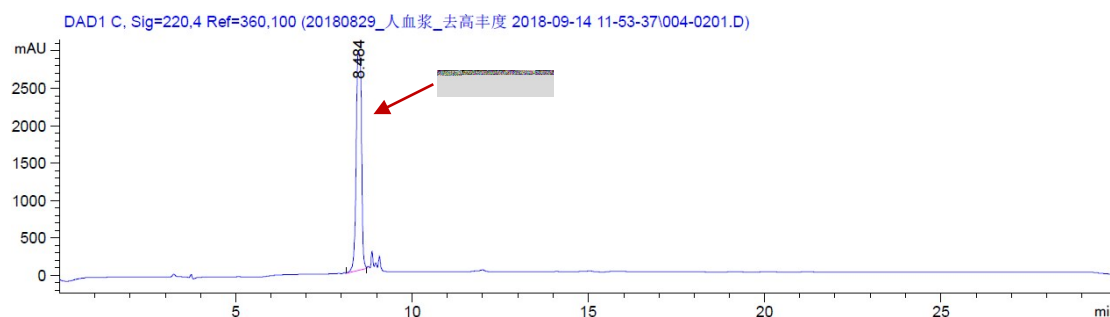
MOG 35-55 7g: MEVGWY(PTZ)RSPFSRVVHLY(PTZ)RNGK

HPLC: >99% conversion.

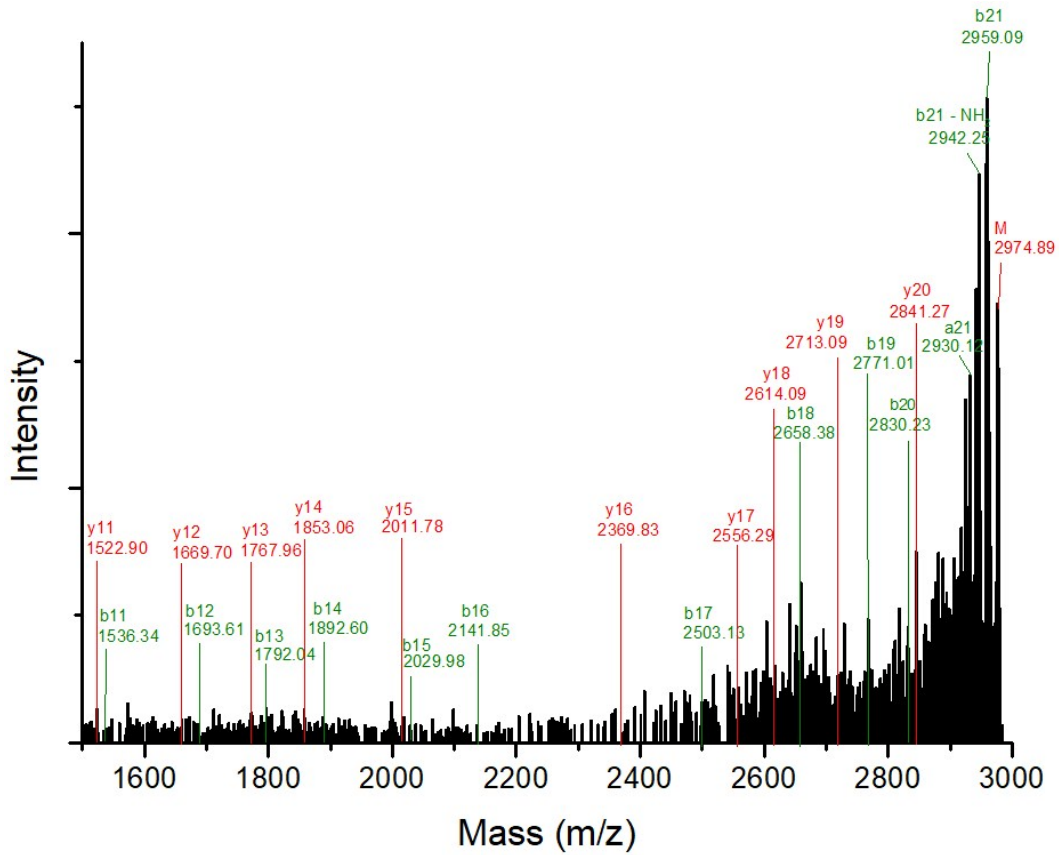
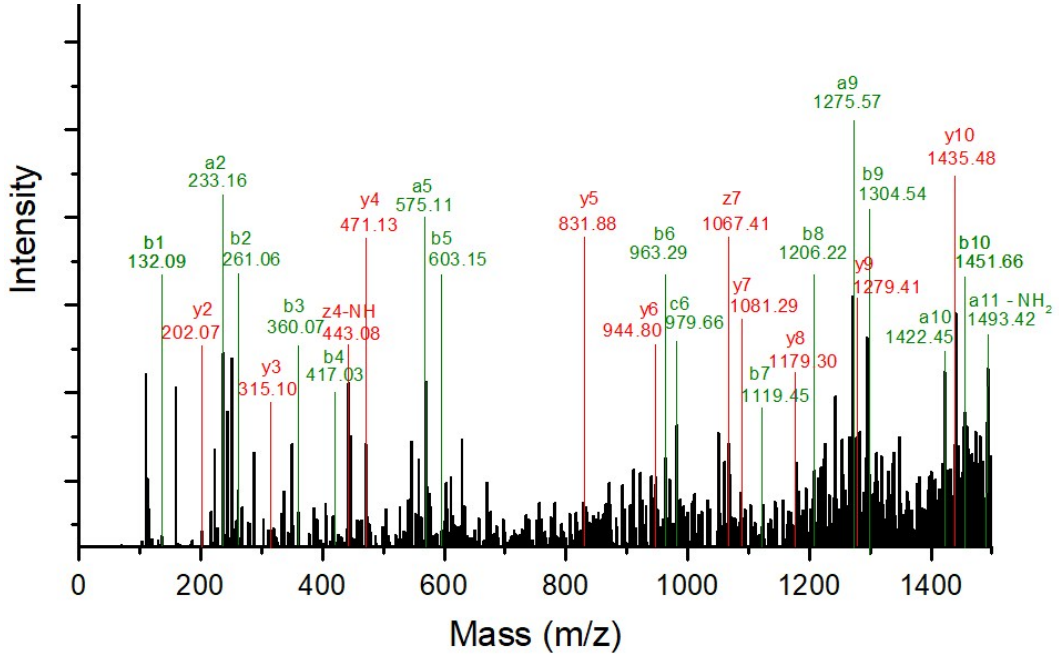
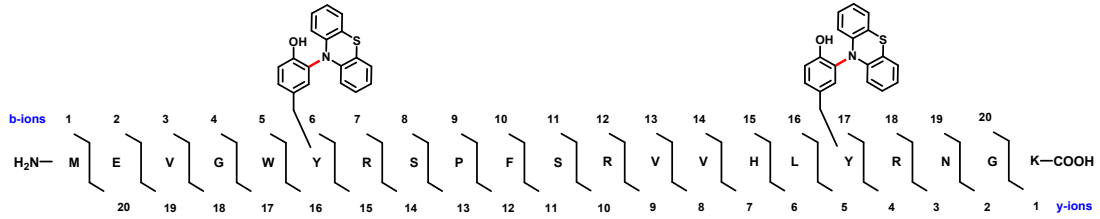
Product **7g** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.103 min. Reactant **6g** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 8.484 min.

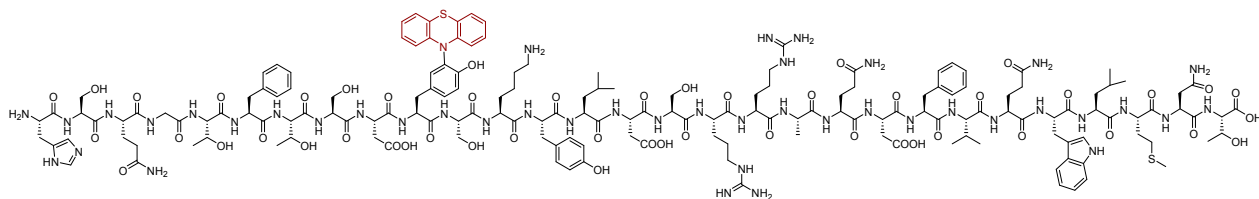
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{130}H_{184}N_{36}O_{29}S_2$, $[M+H]^+$, 2974.4003, found 2976.8679.

HPLC Spectra:



MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:





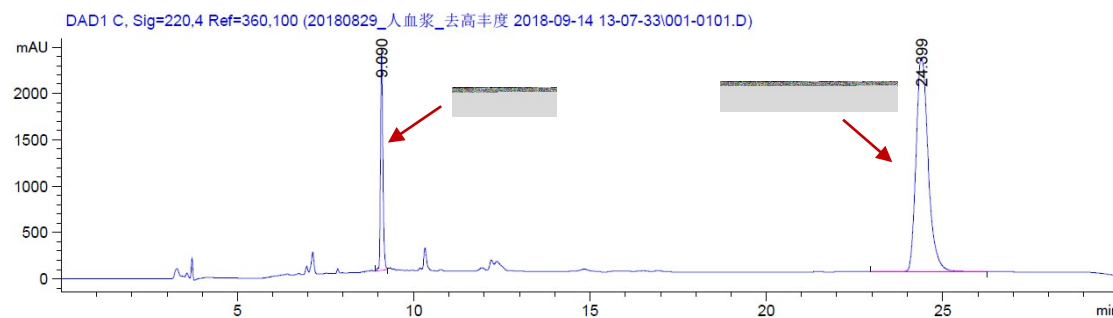
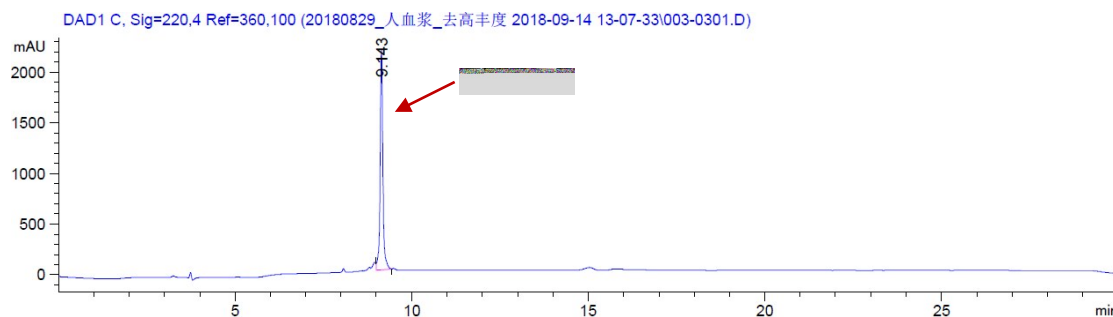
Glucagon 7h: HSQGTFTSDY(PTZ)SKYLDSRRAQDFVQWLMNT

HPLC: >99% conversion.

Product **7h** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.09 min. Reactant **6h** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 9.143 min.

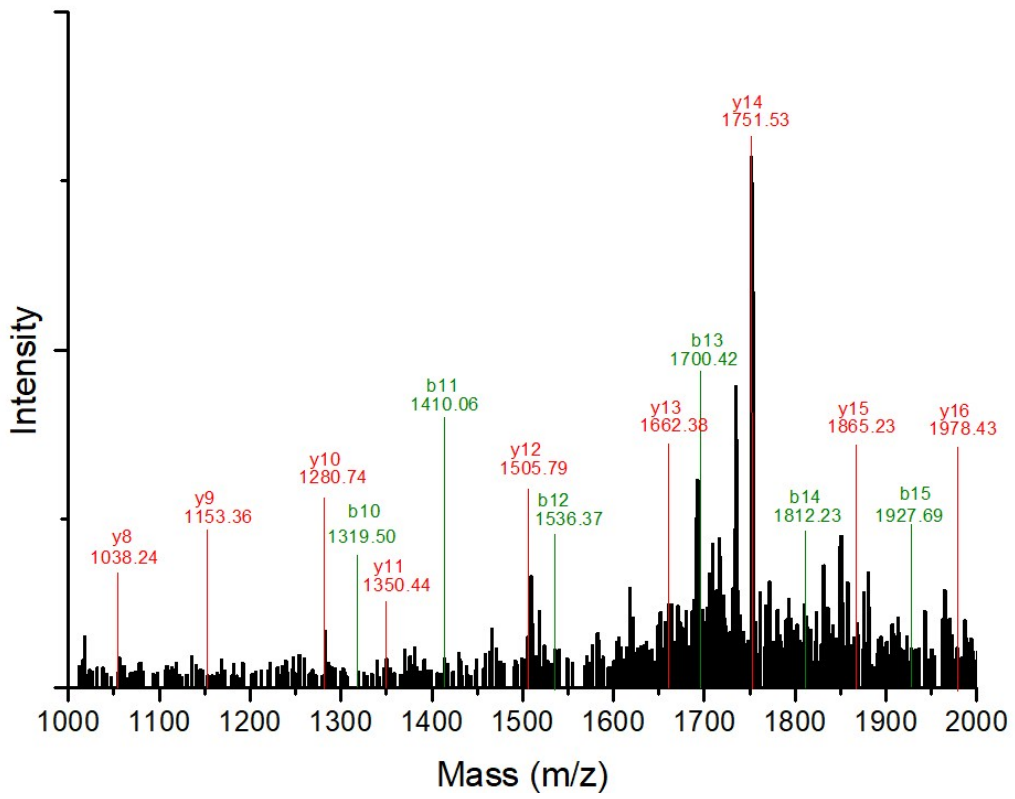
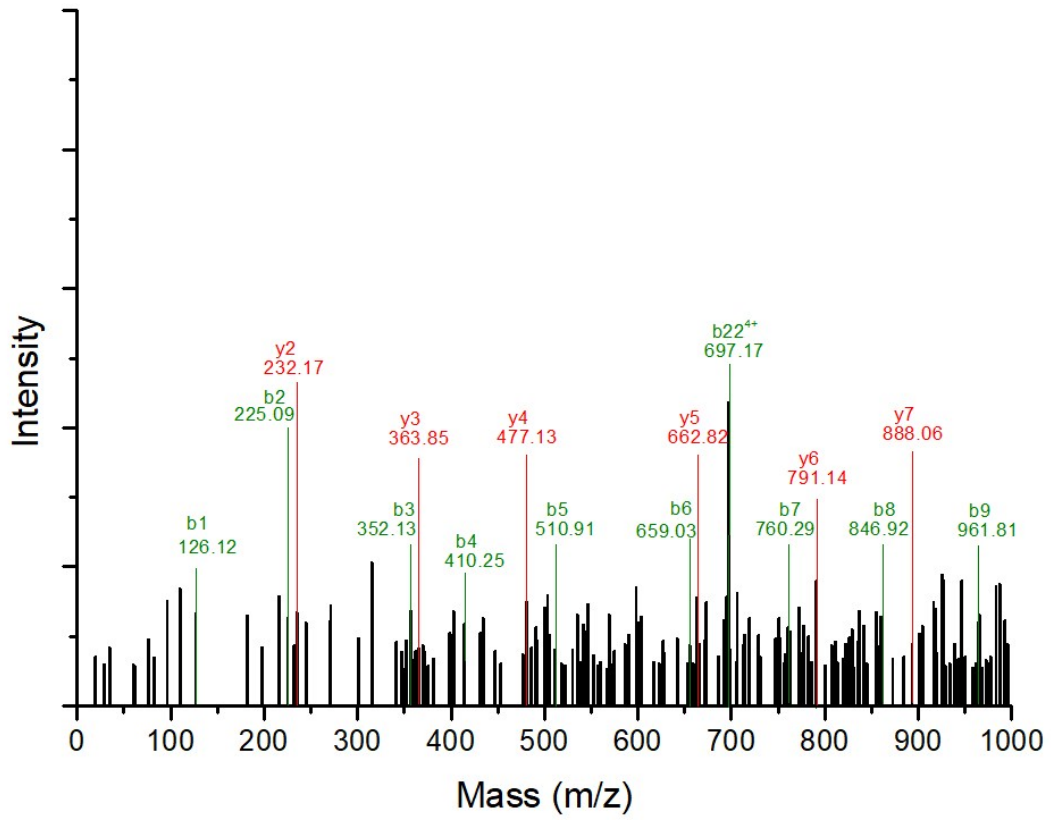
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{165}H_{232}N_{44}O_{49}S_2$, $[M+H]^+$, 3678.6529, found 3678.6371.

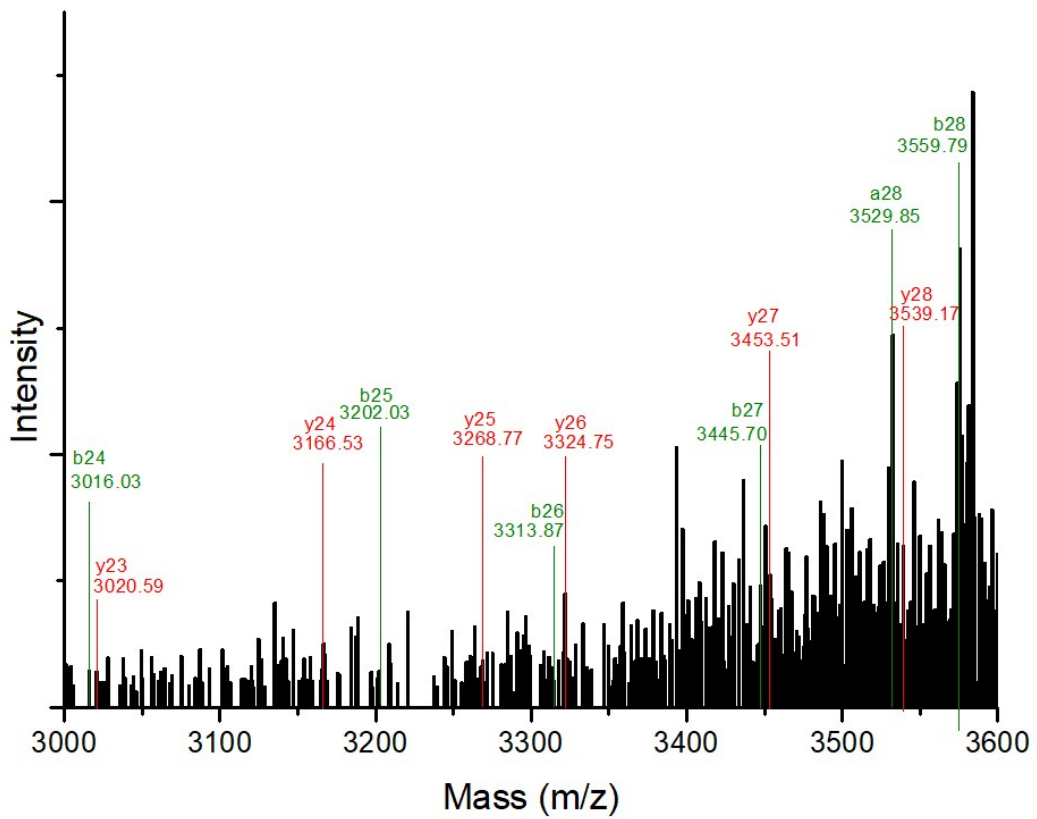
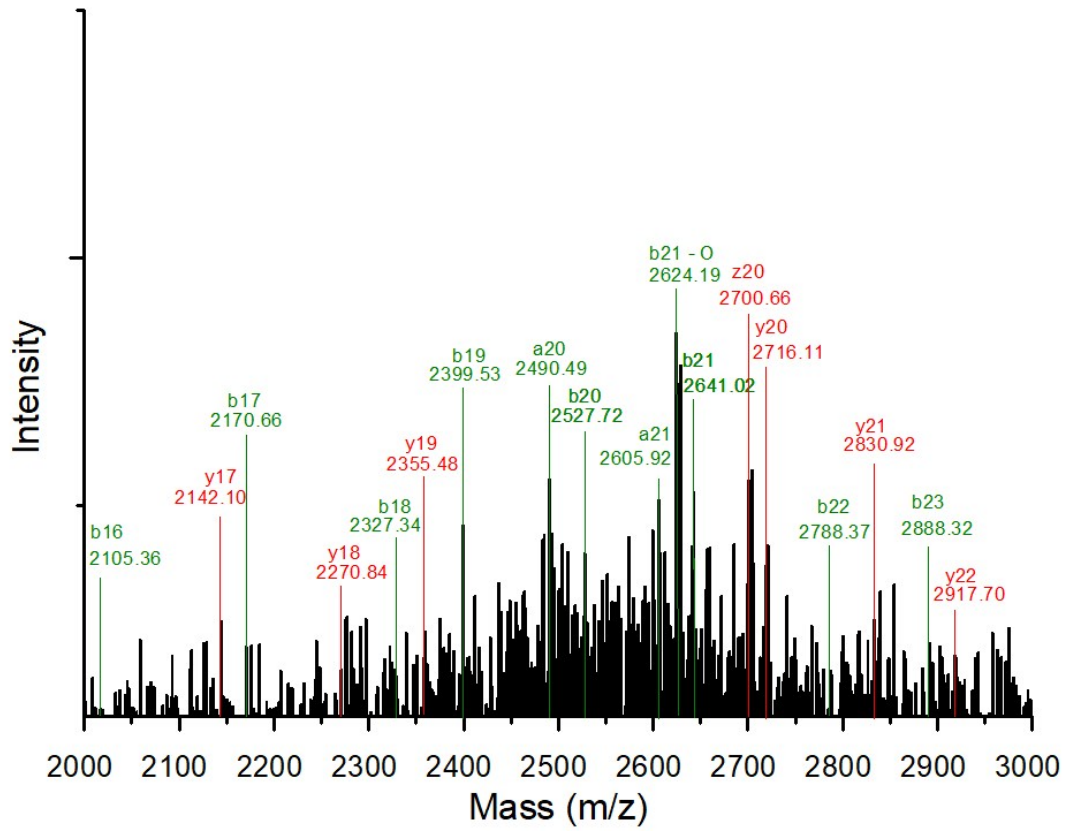
HPLC Spectra:



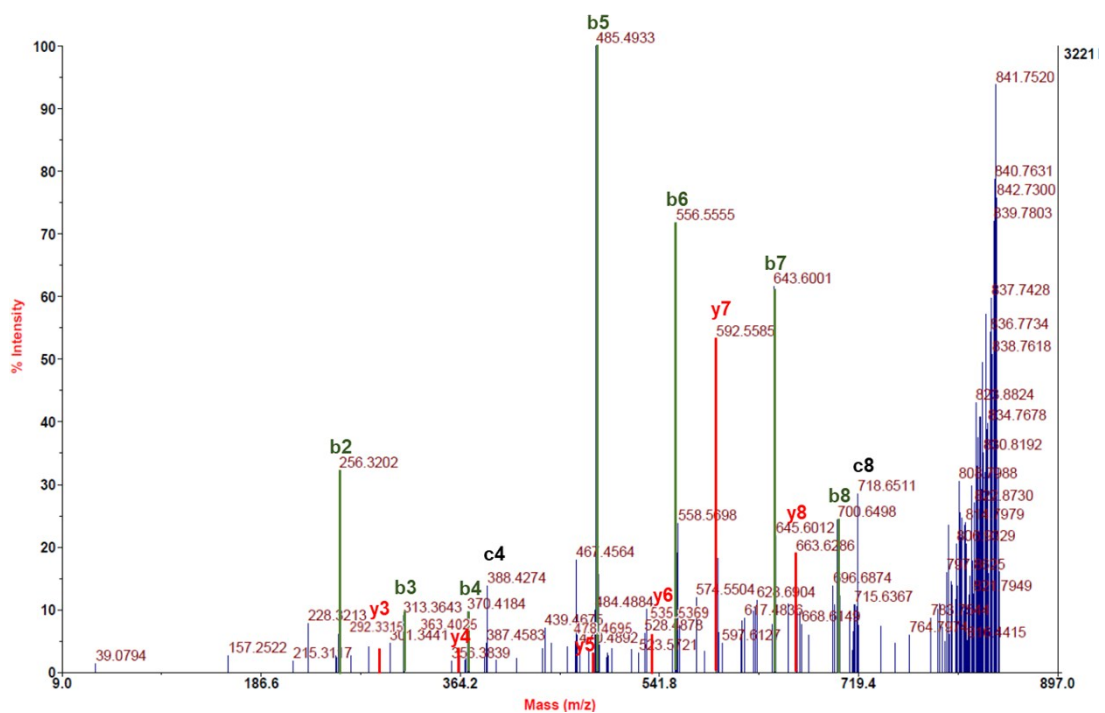
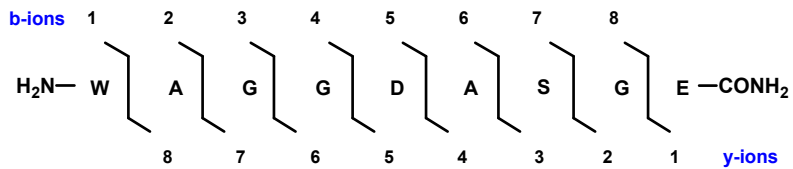
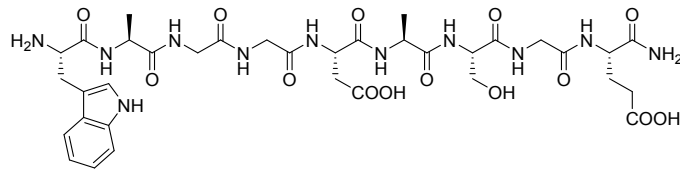
MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:

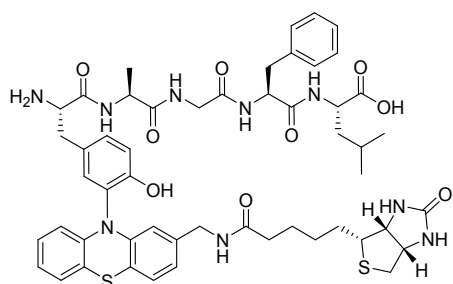






DSIP 6i: WAGGDASGE-CONH₂





YAGFL-PTZ-Biotin 7i: Y(PTZ-Biotin)AGFL

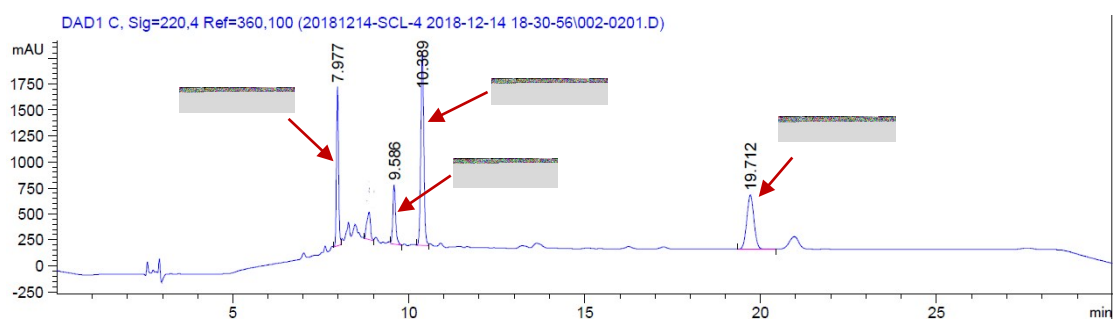
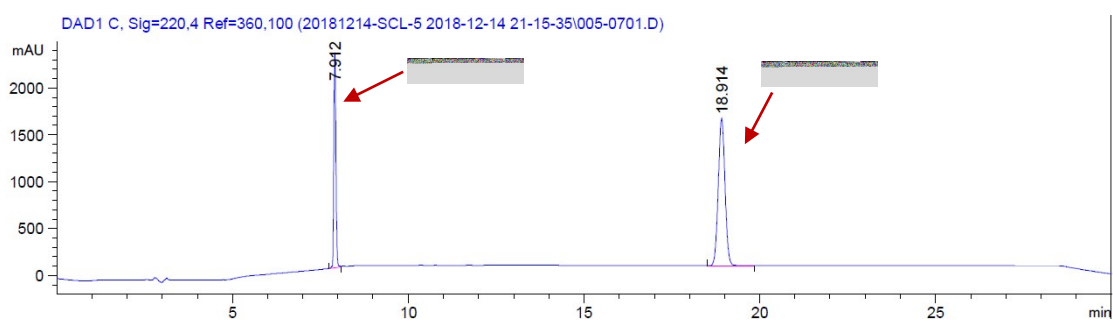
HPLC: 56% conversion.

Product **7i** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.09 min. Reactant **6b** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 7.98 min. Reactant PTZ-Probenecid is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 10.39 min. Diphenylamine was used as the standard.

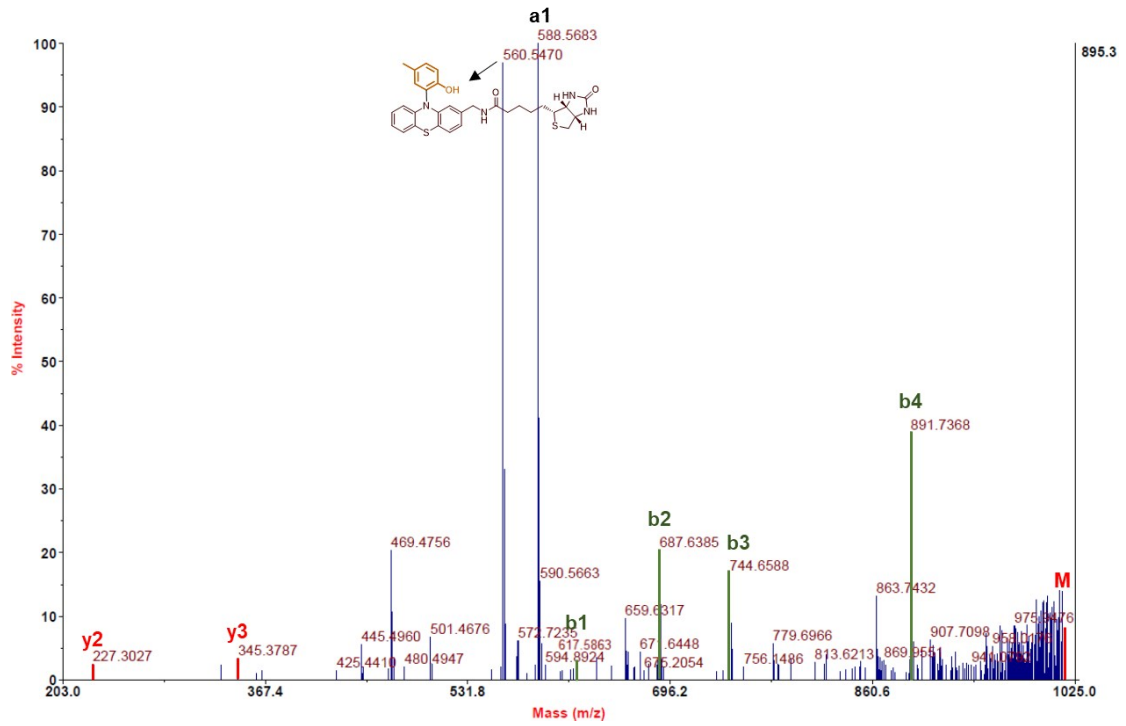
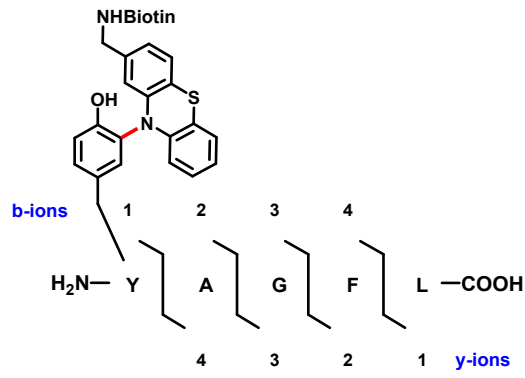
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{52}H_{63}N_9O_9S_2$, $[M+H]^+$, 1022.4263, found 1022.4273.

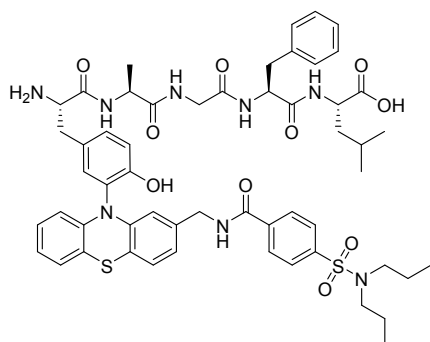
Diphenylamine was used as the standard.

HPLC Spectra:



MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:





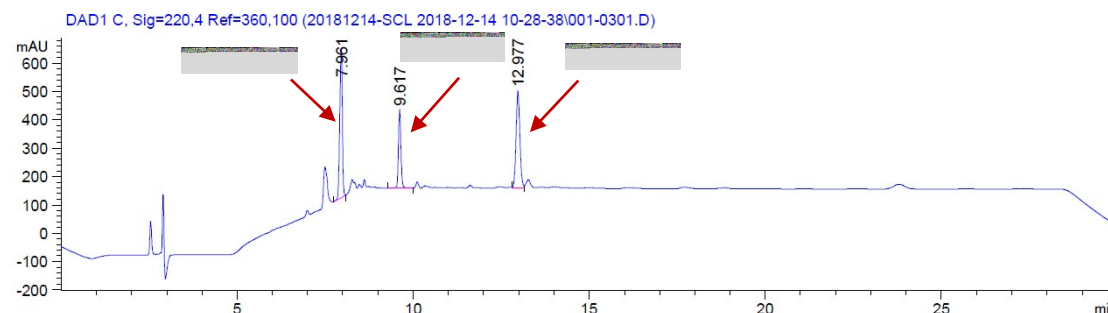
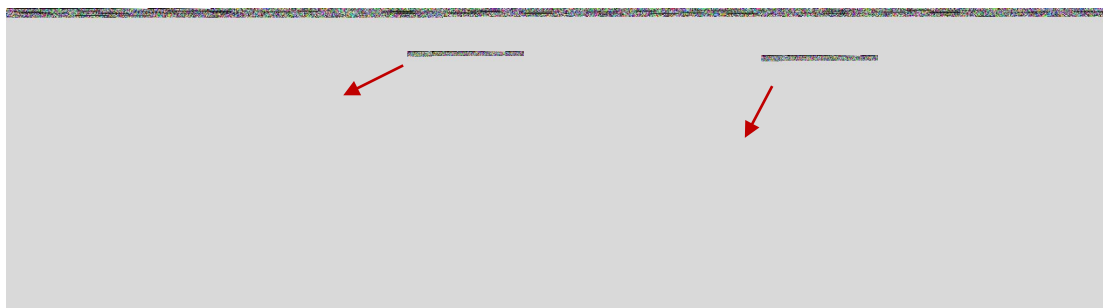
YAGFL-PTZ- Probenecid **7j**: Y(**PTZ- Probenecid**)AGFL

HPLC: 50% conversion.

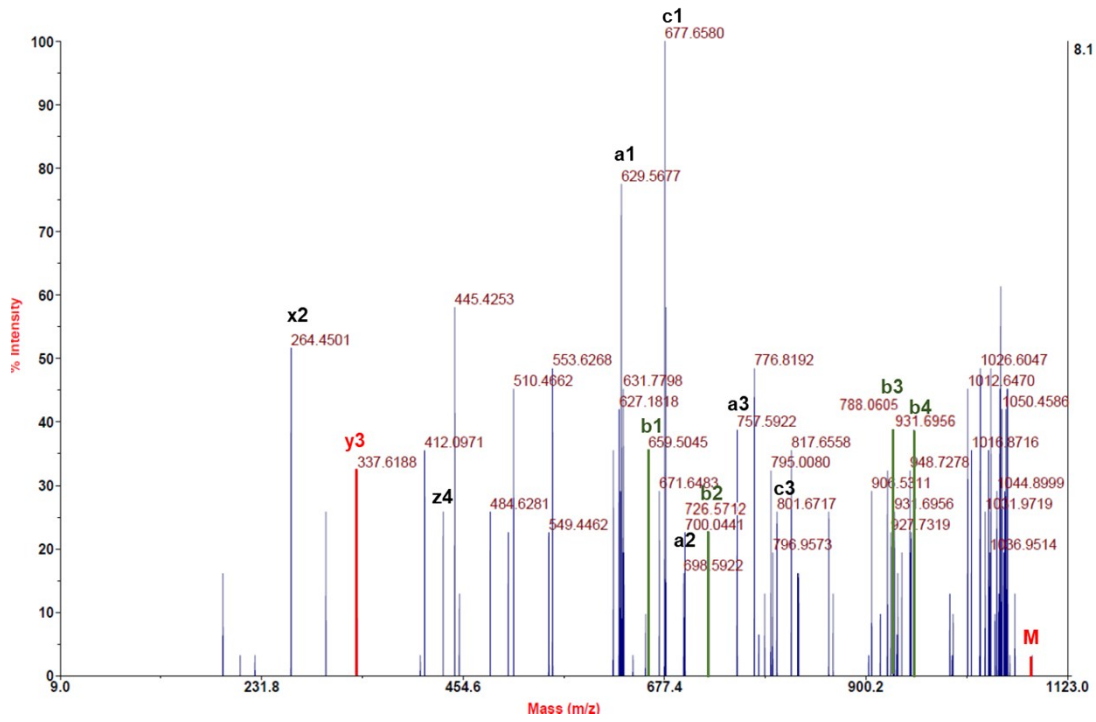
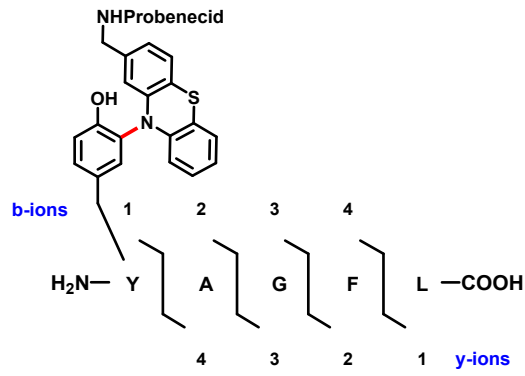
Product **7j** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.61 min. Reactant **6b** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 7.97 min. Reactant PTZ-Probenecid is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 13.11 min. Diphenylamine was used as the standard.

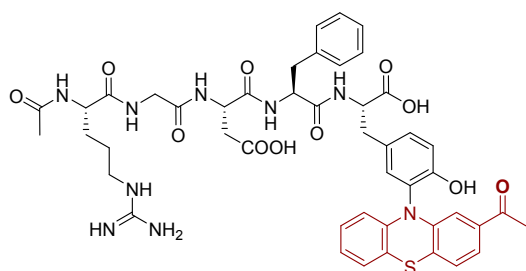
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{55}H_{66}N_8O_{10}S_2$, $[M+H]^+$, 1064.4416, found 1063.5520.

HPLC Spectra:



MALDI-TOF-MS/MS Spectra:





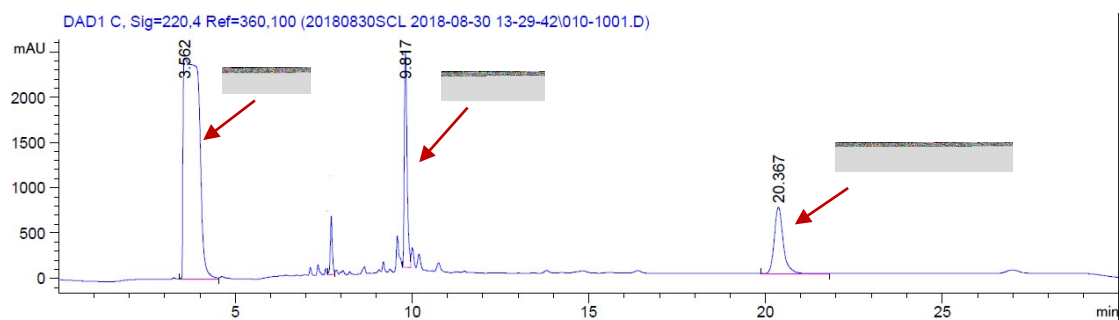
Chain RGD 7k: Ac-RGDFY(PTZ-Ac)

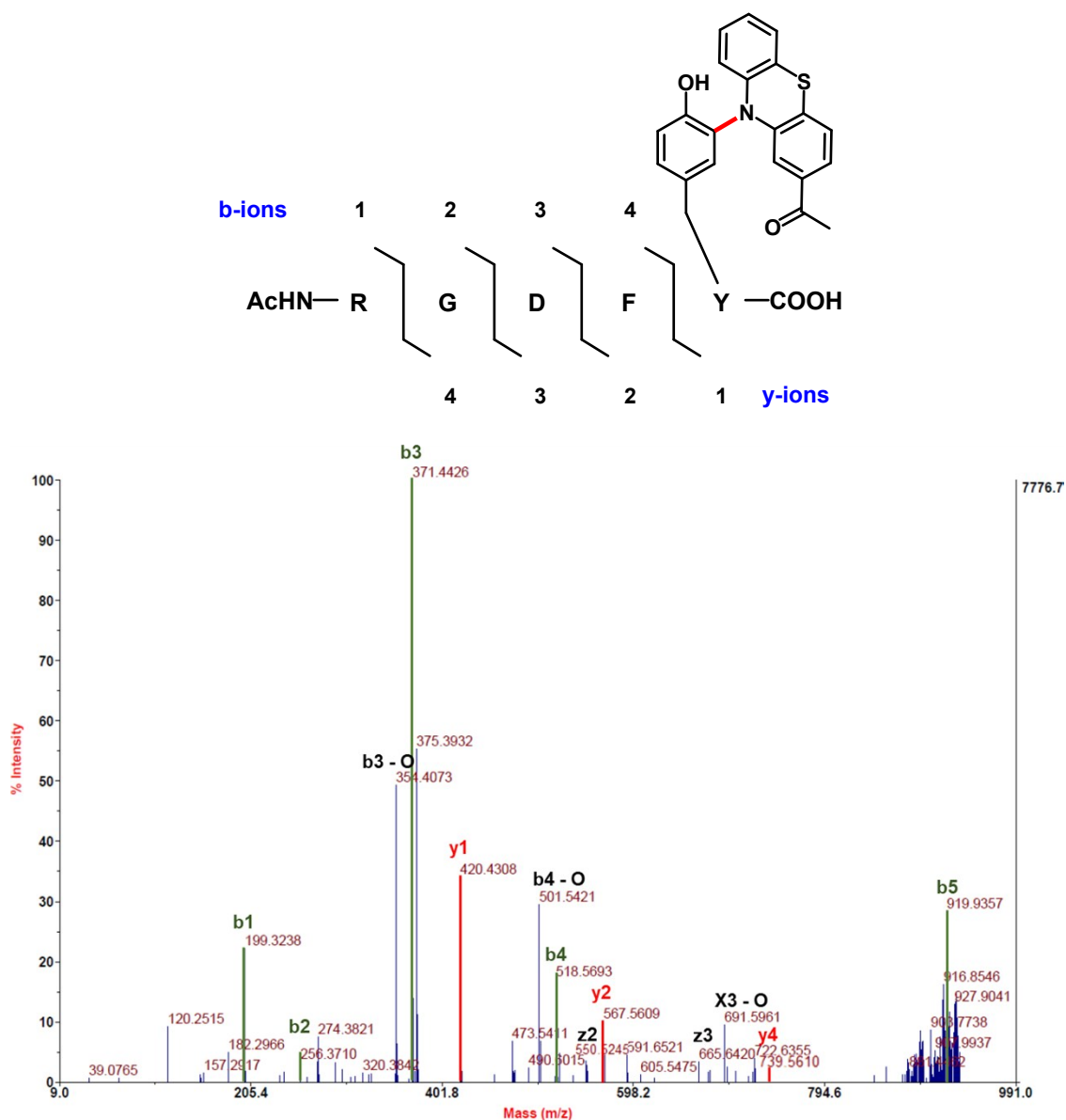
HPLC: 99% conversion.

Product **7k** is a peak that elute at 50% buffer B (9:1 acetonitrile: water + 0.1% TFA) with retention times of 9.82 min. Reactant **6a** is a peak that elutes at 50% buffer B with a retention time of 6.82 min. Anisic acid was used as the standard.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{46}H_{51}N_9O_{11}S$, $[M+H]^+$, 938.3502, found 938.3533.

HPLC Spectra:

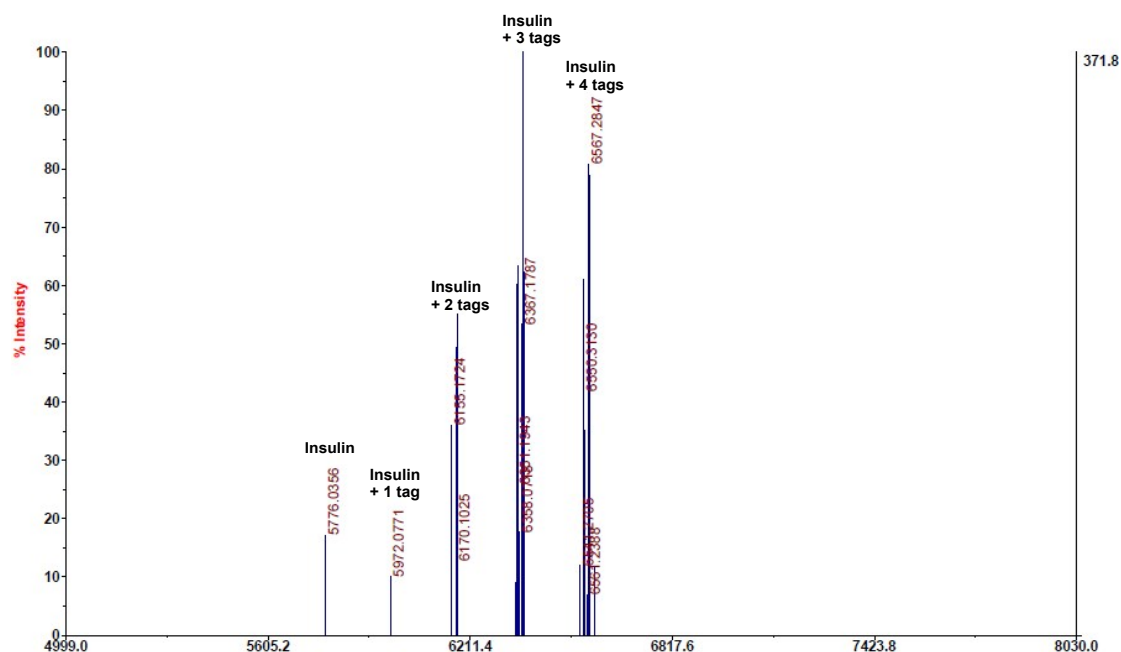




3.8 Protein scope and characterization

3.8.1 General procedure for bioconjugation of pig insulin and phenothiazine: In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (15 mL) equipped with a stir bar, pig insulin (5 mg), phenothiazine (10 mg), CH₃CN (0.75 mL) and phosphate buffer solution (0.75 mL, pH= 7.3) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (7.5 mm×15 mm×1 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred and electrolyzed at constant current of 10 mA ($j_{\text{anode}} \approx 11 \text{ mA/cm}^2$) under room temperature for 30 min. After completion of the reaction, the solution was

analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS spectroscopy.

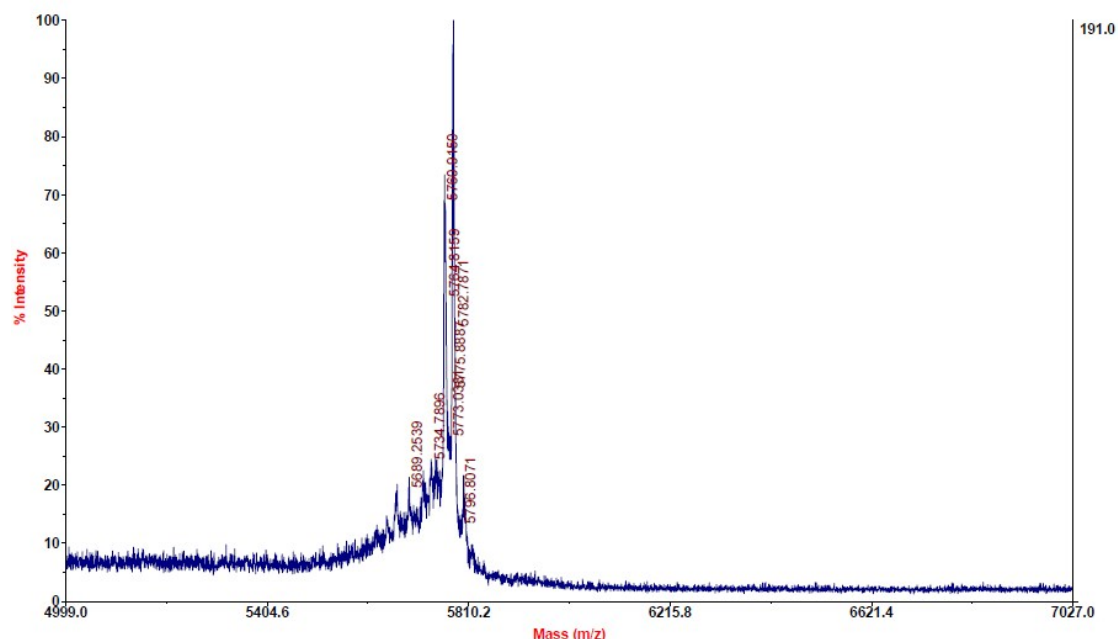


Pig insulin

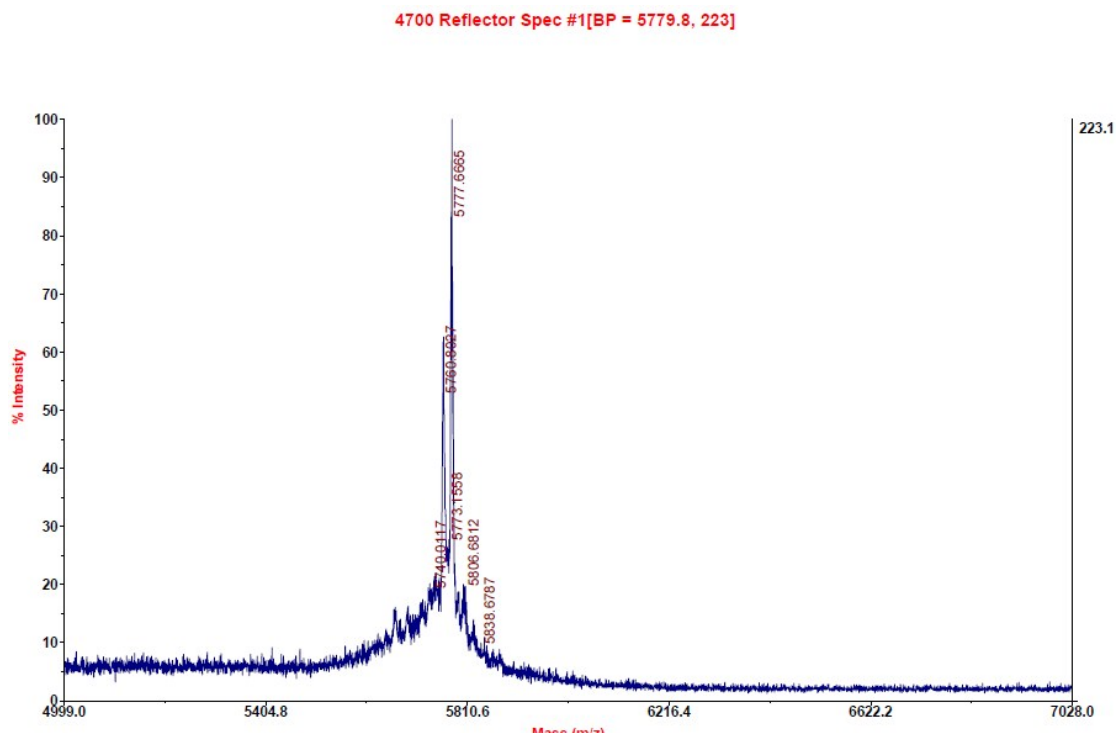


Control experiment 1 (no electric current): In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (15 mL) equipped with a stir bar, pig insulin (5 mg), phenothiazine (10 mg), CH₃CN (0.75 mL) and phosphate buffer solution (0.75 mL, pH= 7.3) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (7.5 mm \times 15 mm \times 1 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred under room temperature for 30 min. After completion of the reaction, the solution was analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS spectroscopy, which shows a great conversion of phenothiazine-conjugated reaction.

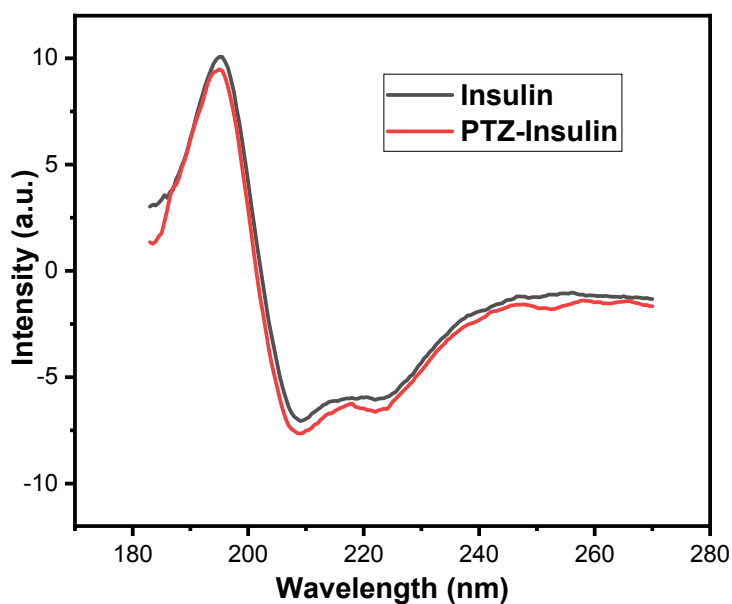
4700 Reflector Spec #1[BP = 5779.9, 191]



Control experiment 2 (no phenothiazine): In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (15 mL) equipped with a stir bar, pig insulin (5 mg), CH₃CN (0.75 mL) and phosphate buffer solution (0.75 mL, pH= 7.3) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (7.5 mm \times 15 mm \times 1 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred and electrolyzed at constant current of 10 mA ($j_{\text{anode}} \approx 11 \text{ mA/cm}^2$) under room temperature for 30 min. After completion of the reaction, the solution was analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS spectroscopy.



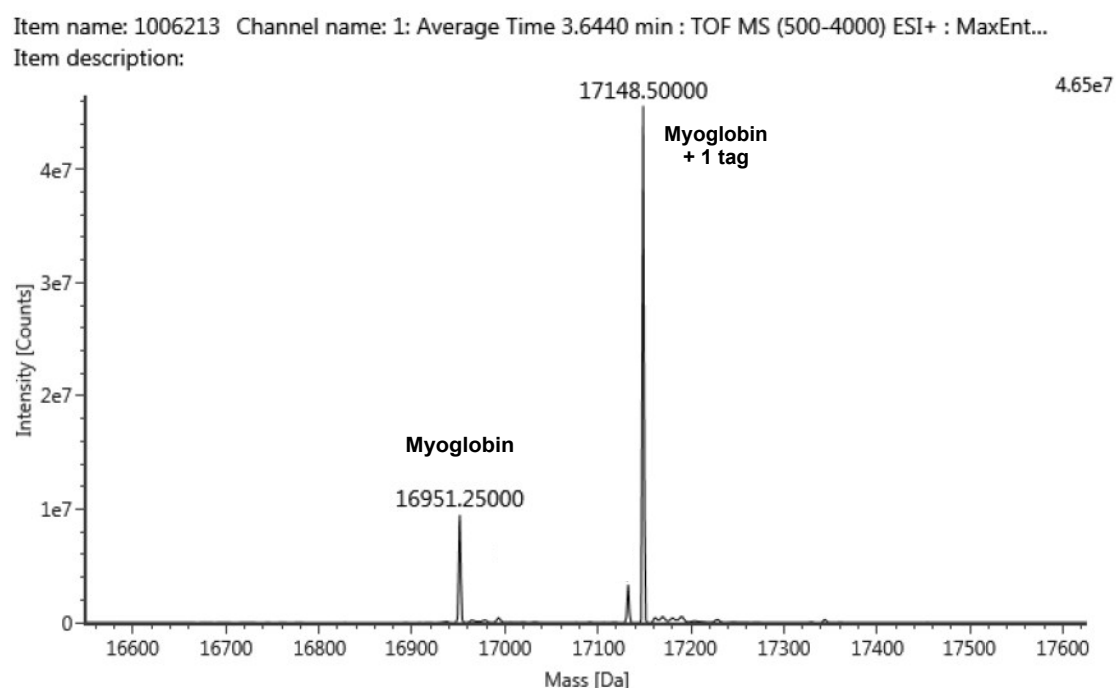
Effect of electrolytic arylation on structure of insulin



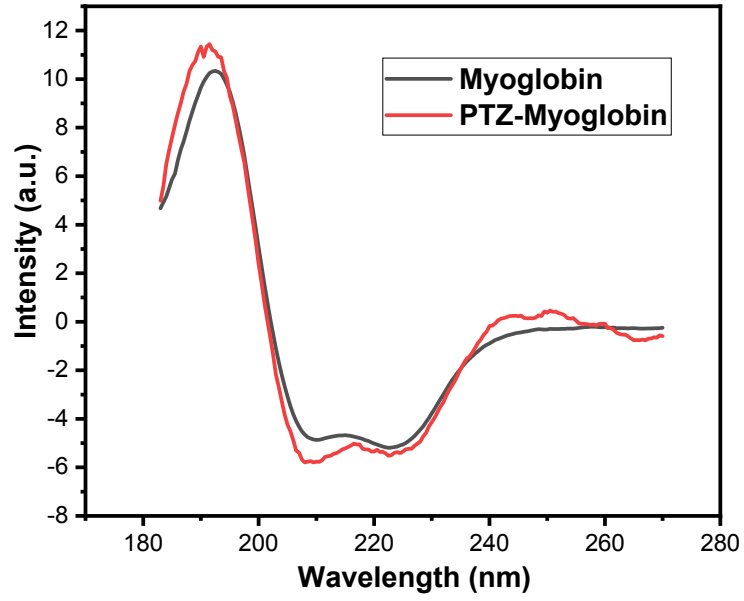
Comparison of CD spectra between Insulin and PTZ-Insulin sample (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in PBS buffer).

3.8.2 General procedure for bioconjugation of myoglobin and phenothiazine: In an oven-dried undivided three-necked bottle (15 mL) equipped with a stir bar, myoglobin (from horse heart) (5 mg), phenothiazine (20 mg), CH_3CN (0.75 mL) and

phosphate buffer solution (0.75 mL, pH= 7.3) were combined and added. The bottle was equipped graphite rod (ϕ 6 mm, about 15 mm immersion depth in solution) as the anode and nickel plate (7.5 mm \times 15 mm \times 1 mm) as the cathode and then charged with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred and electrolyzed at constant current of 0.5 mA under -20°C for 15 min. After completion of the reaction, the solution was analyzed by LC-MS analysis. The found mass are shown on the top of deconvoluted peaks. The deconvoluted MS data of full protein peaks are plotted in the following figures. The major peaks correspond to myoglobin carrying one phenothiazine modification. For myoglobin: expected mass 16951.5 Da, found 16951.5 Da. For singly-modified myoglobin: expected mass 17148.5 Da, found 17148.5 Da.



Effect of electrolytic arylamination on structure of myoglobin



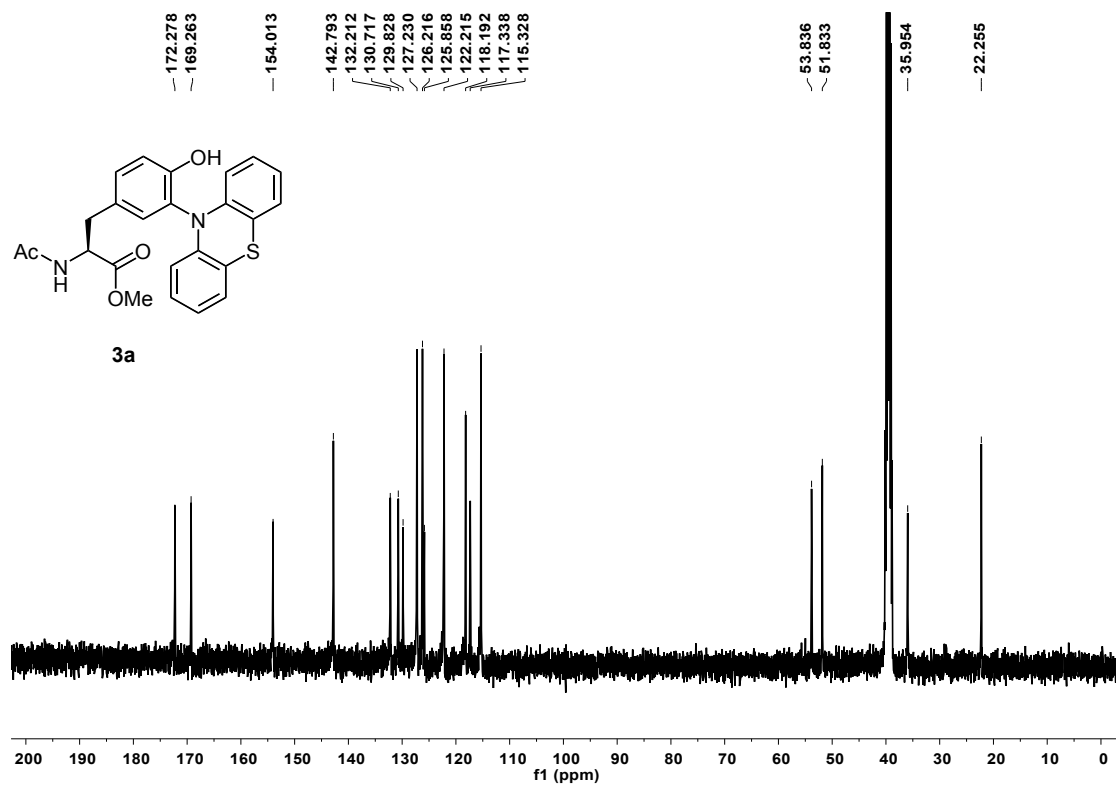
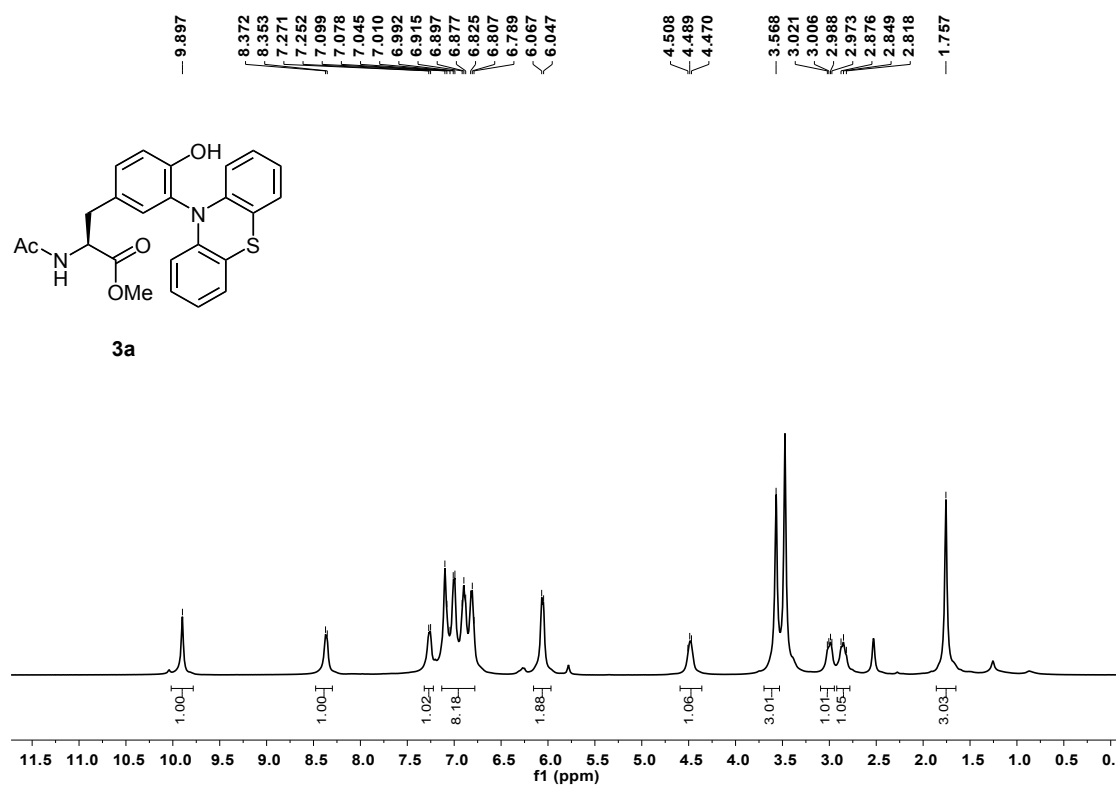
Comparison of CD spectra between Myoglobin and PTZ-Myoglobin sample (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in PBS buffer).

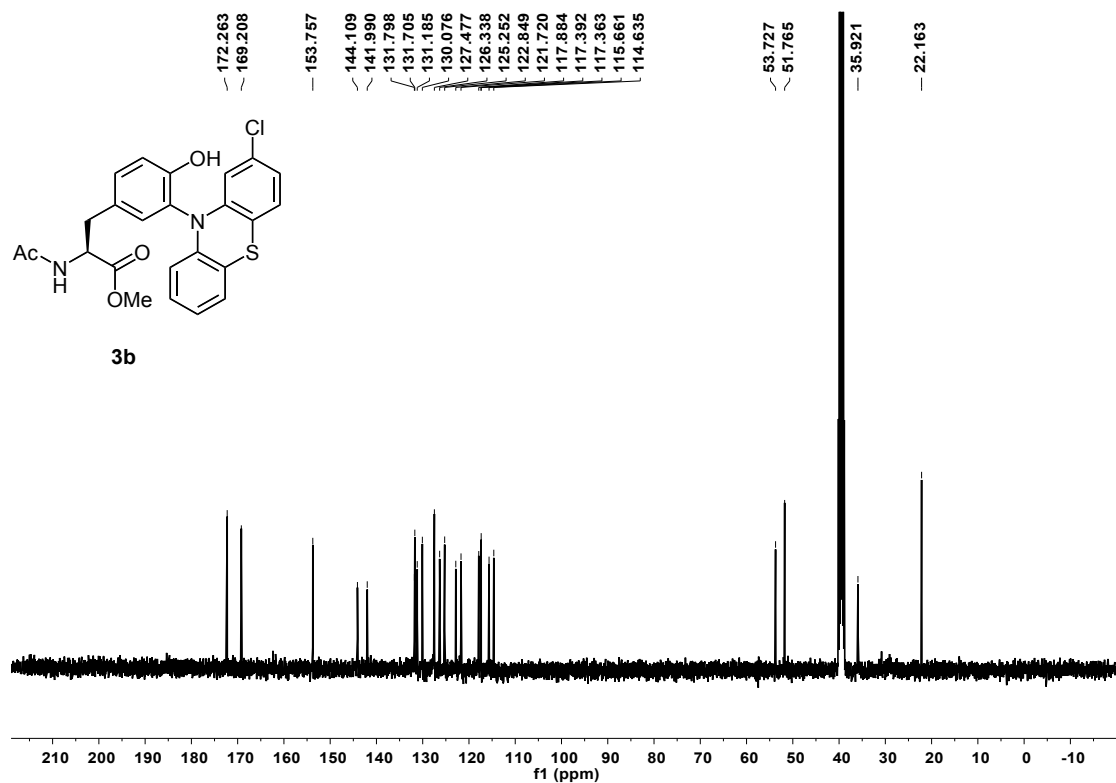
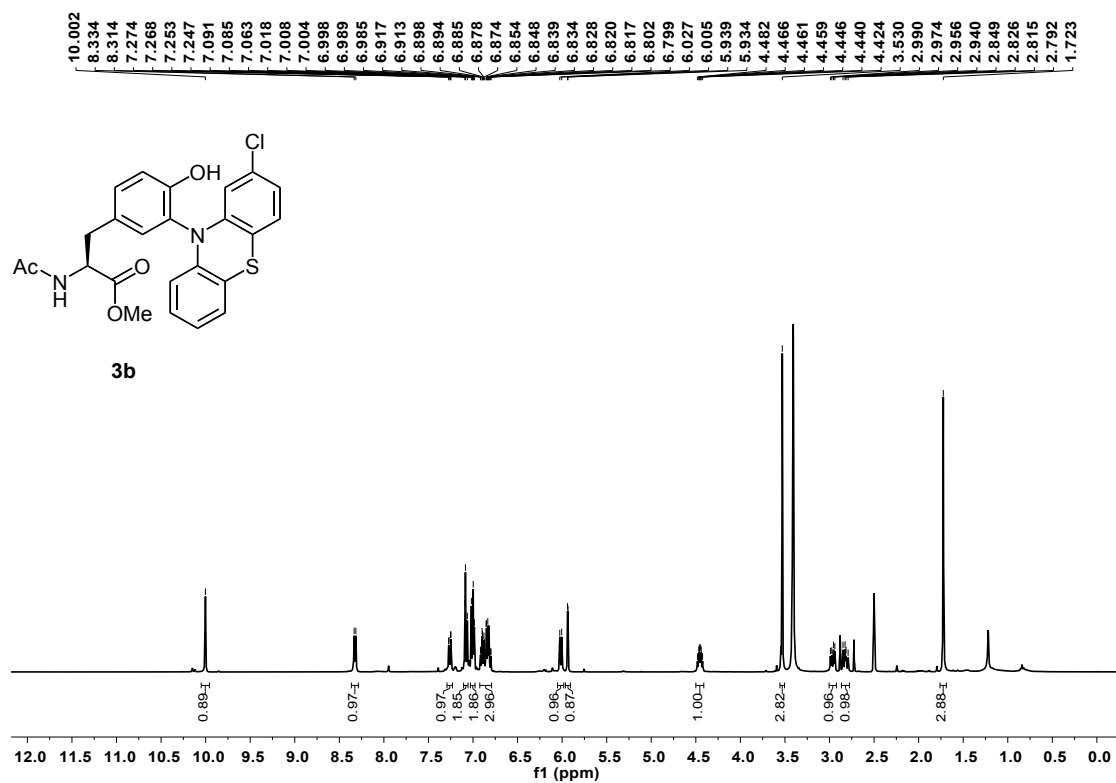
4. References

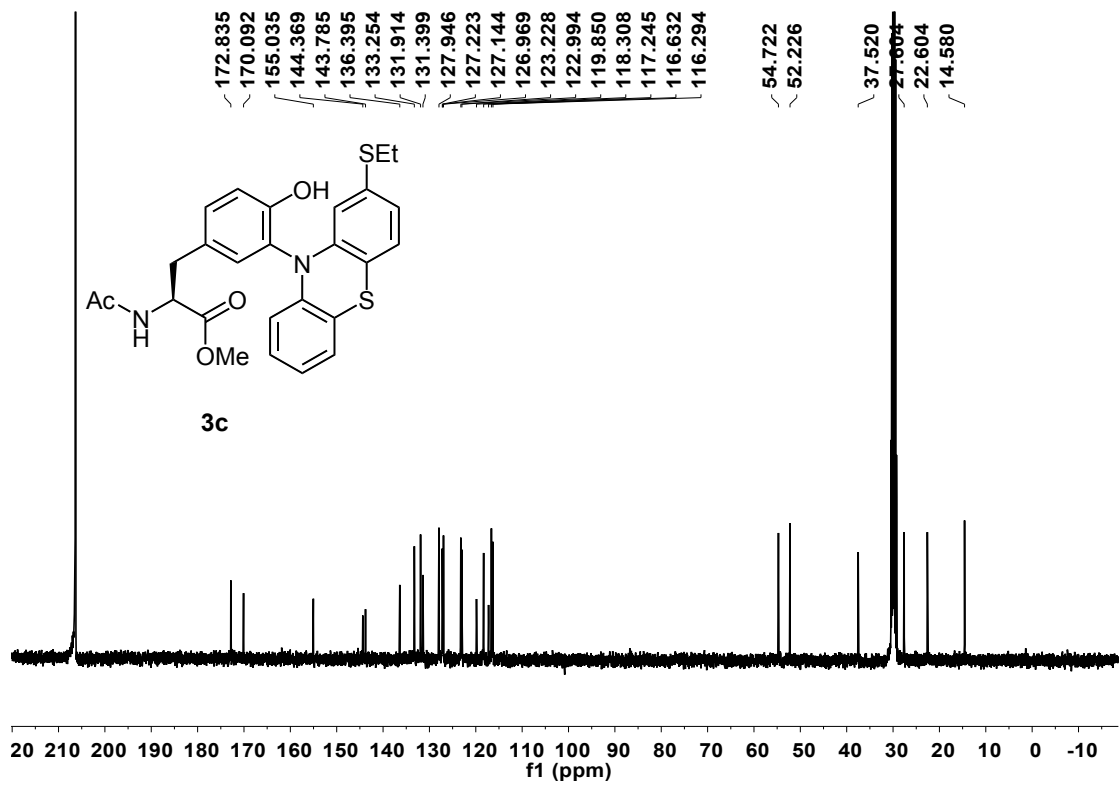
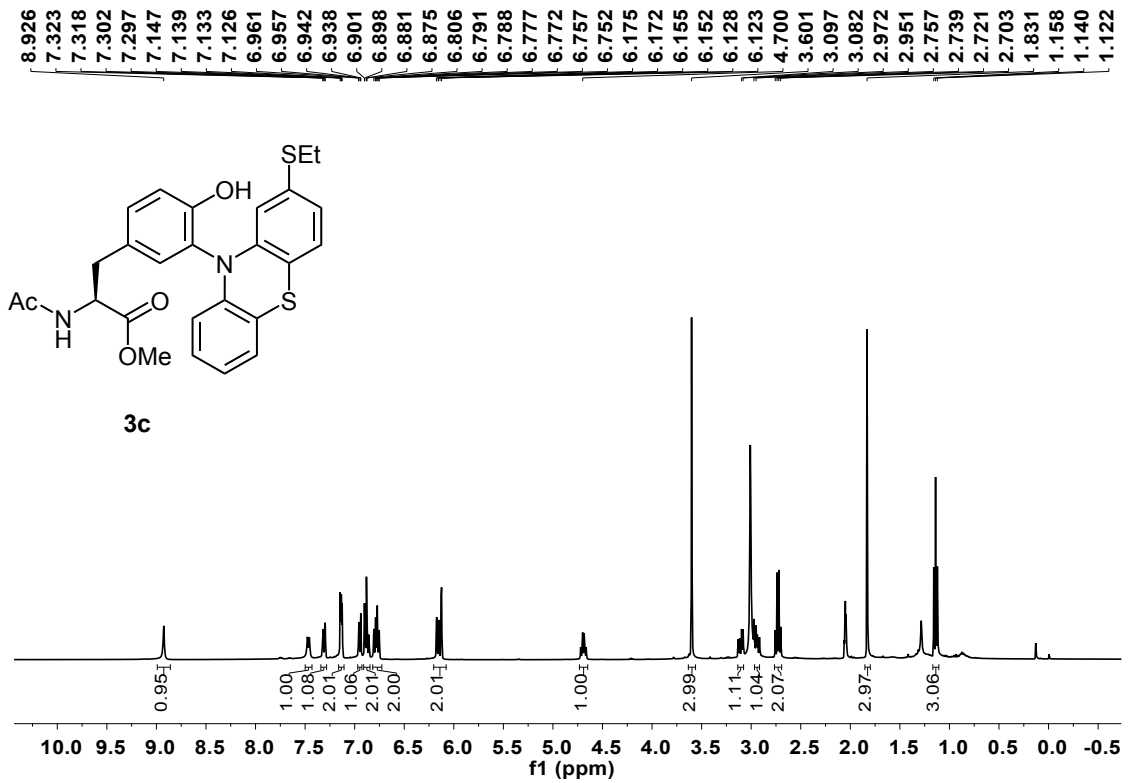
- (1) E. Pedroso, A. Grandas, M. D. Ludevid, E. Giralt, Determination of the preferred tautomeric form of 4-nitrohistidine. *J. Heterocyclic Chem.* **1986**, *23*, 921–924.
- (2) R. A. Serwa, J.-M. Swiecicki, D. Homann, C. P. R. Hackenberger, Phosphoramidate-peptide synthesis by solution- and solid-phase Staudinger-phosphite reactions. *J. Pept. Sci.* **2010**, *16*, 563–567.
- (3) M. J. Ohlow, S. Sohre, M. Granold, M. Schreckenberger, B. Moosmann, Why have clinical trials of antioxidants to prevent neurodegeneration failed? - A cellular investigation of novel phenothiazine-type antioxidants reveals competing objectives for pharmaceutical neuroprotection. *Pharm. Res.* **2017**, *34*, 378-393.
- (4) M. Di Antonio, G. Biffi, A. Mariani, E. A. Raiber, R. Rodriguez, S. Balasubramanian, Selective RNA Versus DNA G-Quadruplex Targeting by In Situ Click Chemistry. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 11073-11078.
- (5) I. A. Inverarity, R. F. H. Viguier, P. Cohen, A. N. Hulme, Biotinylated Anisomycin, A Comparison of Classical and “Click” Chemistry Approaches. *Bioconj. Chem.* **2007**, *18*, 1593–1603.

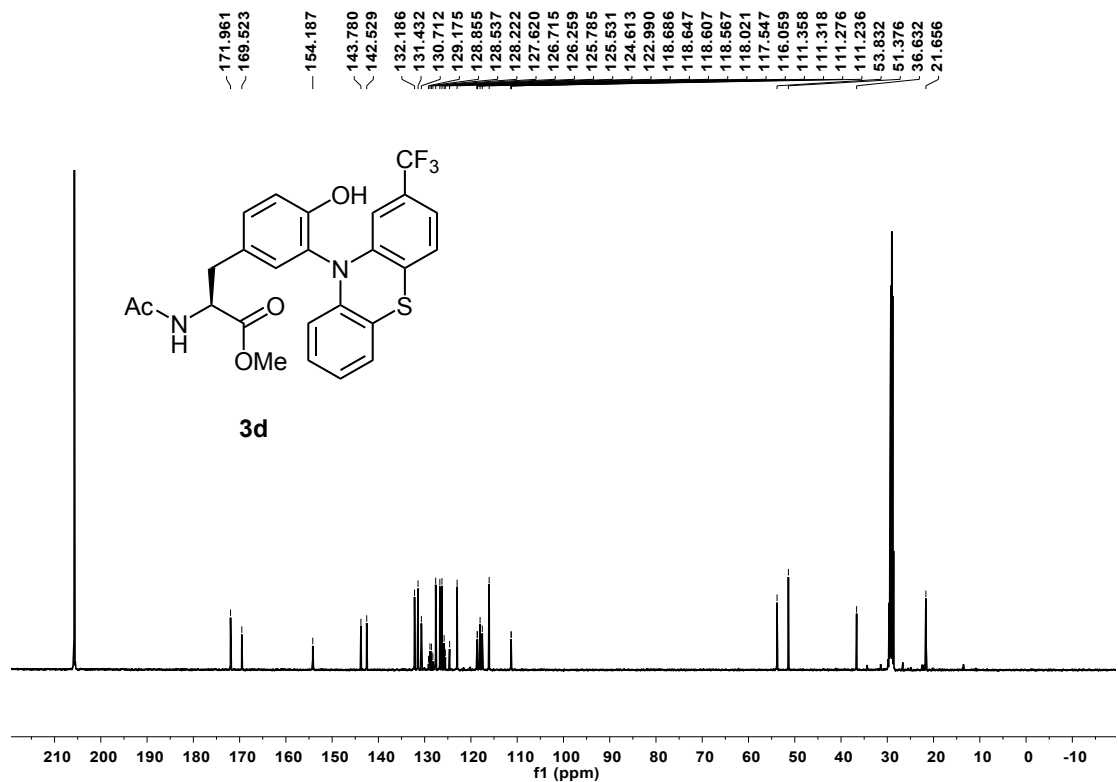
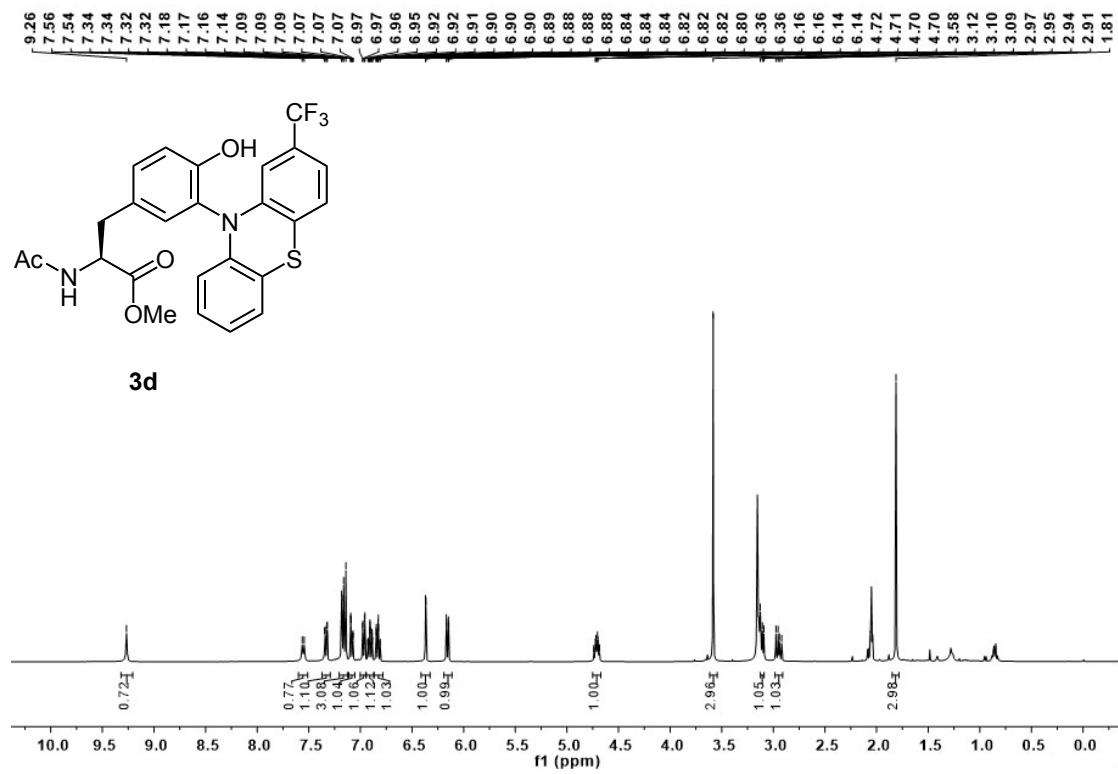
5. Spectra

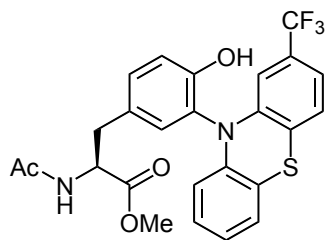
5.1 NMR Spectra of Products



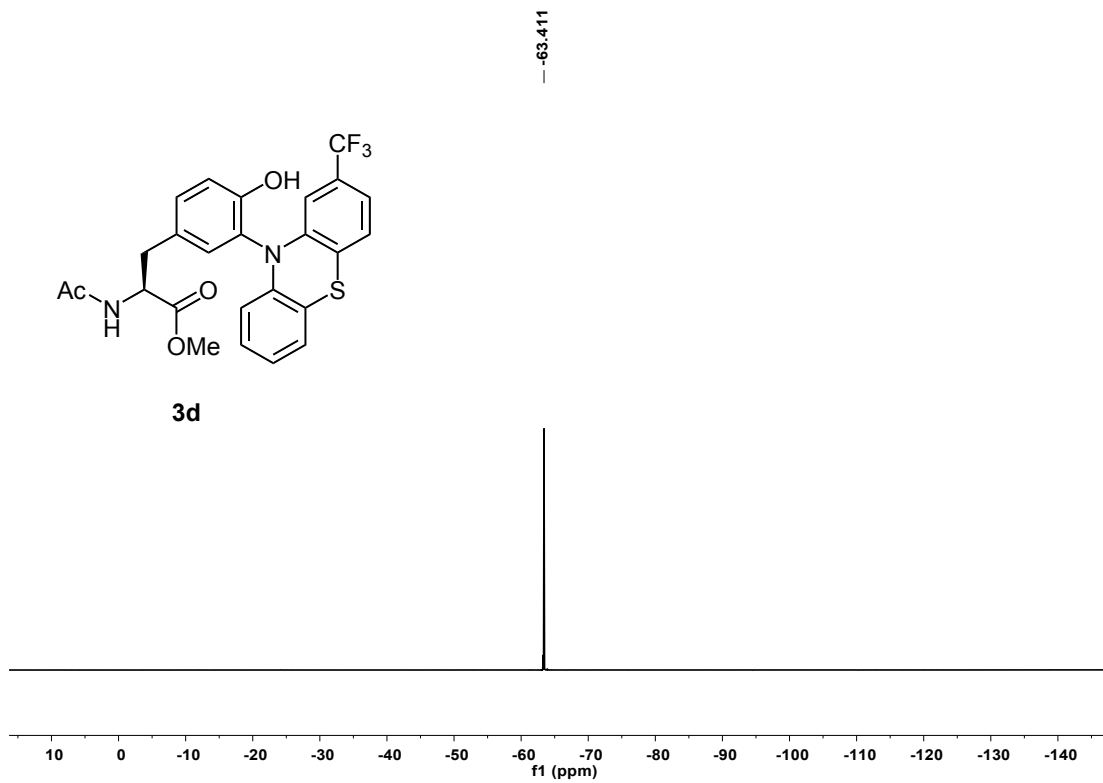


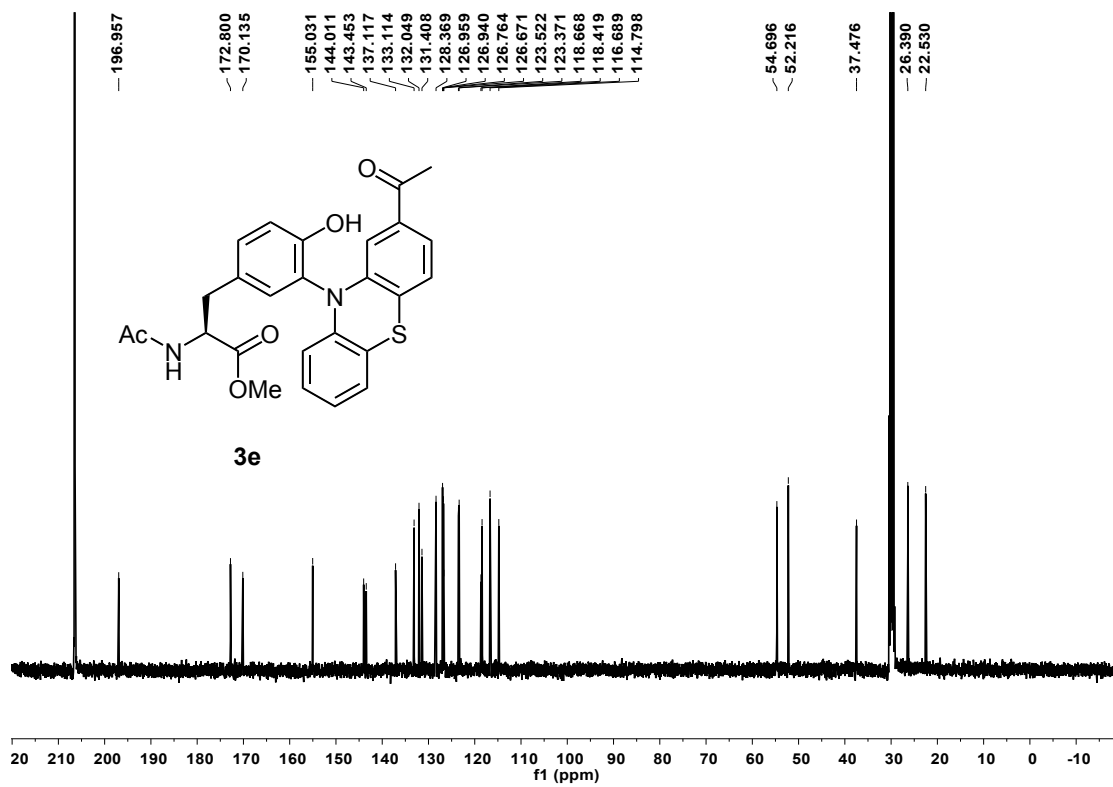
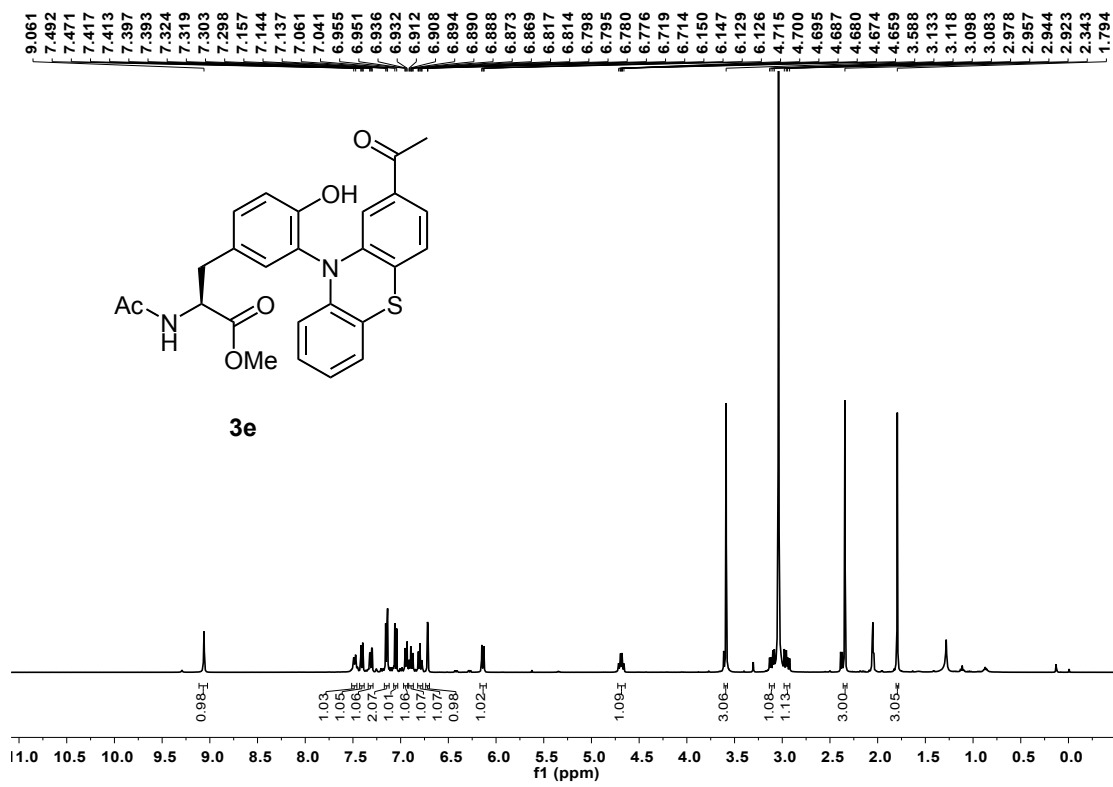


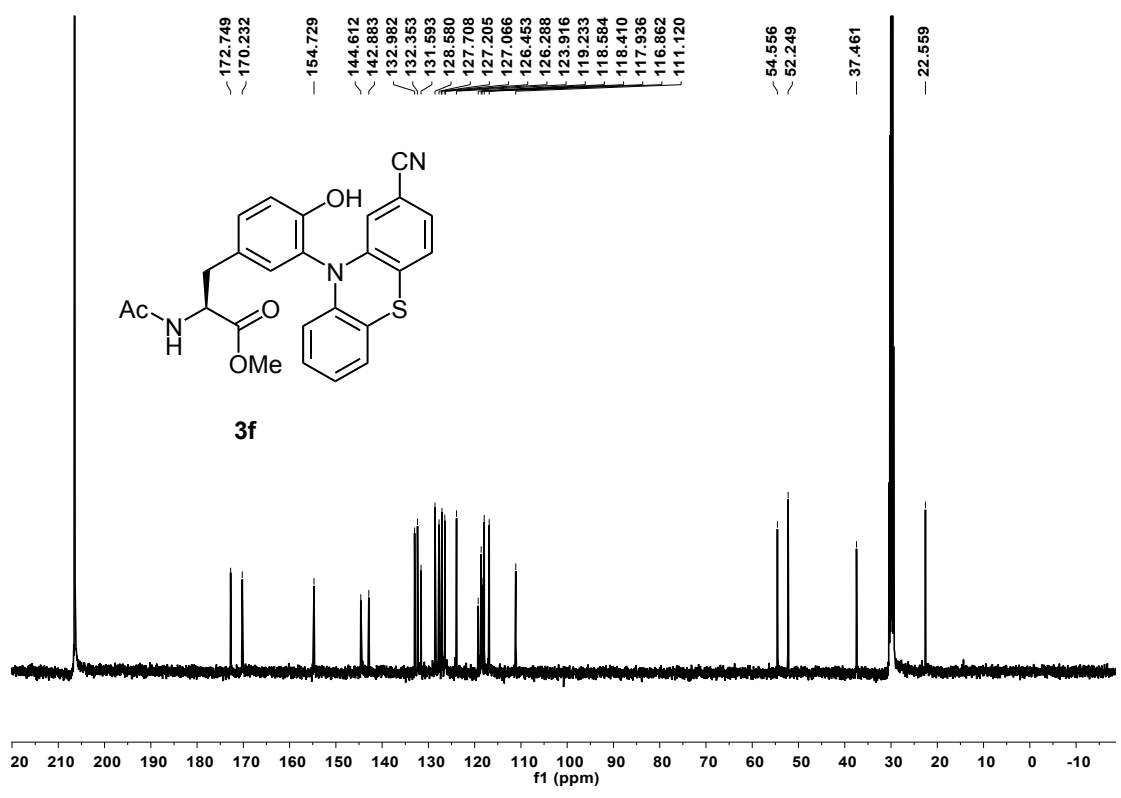
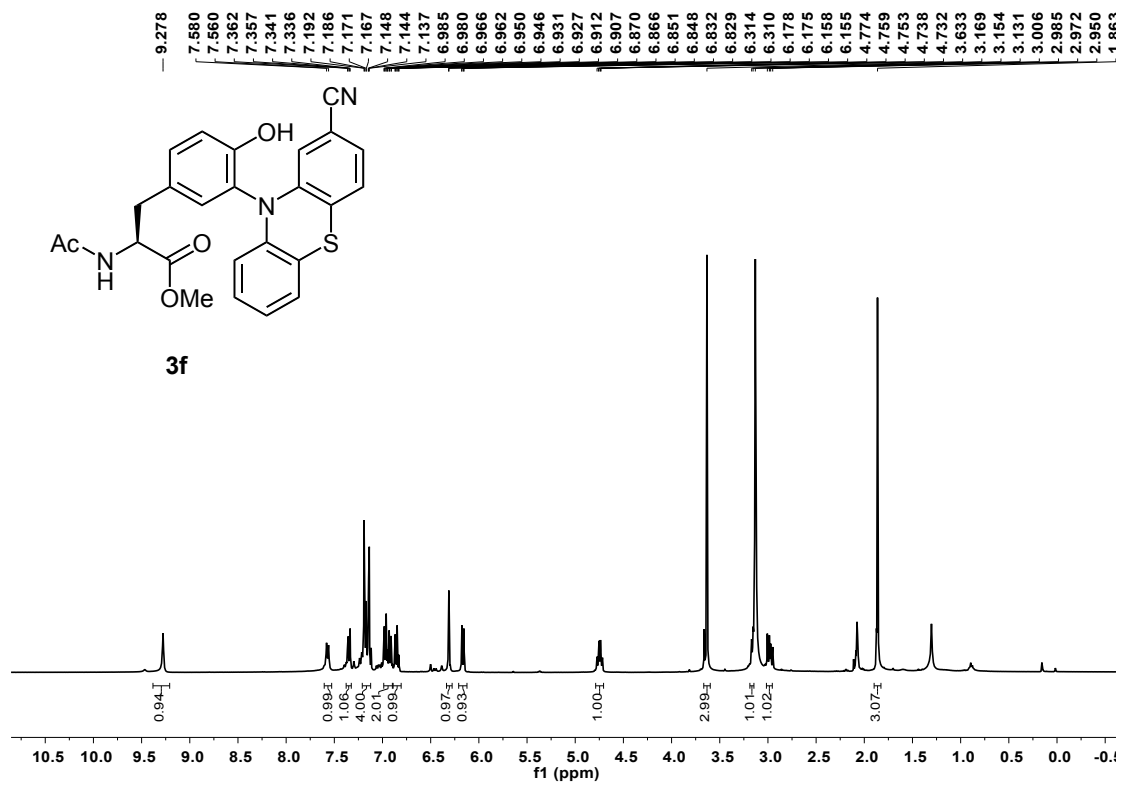


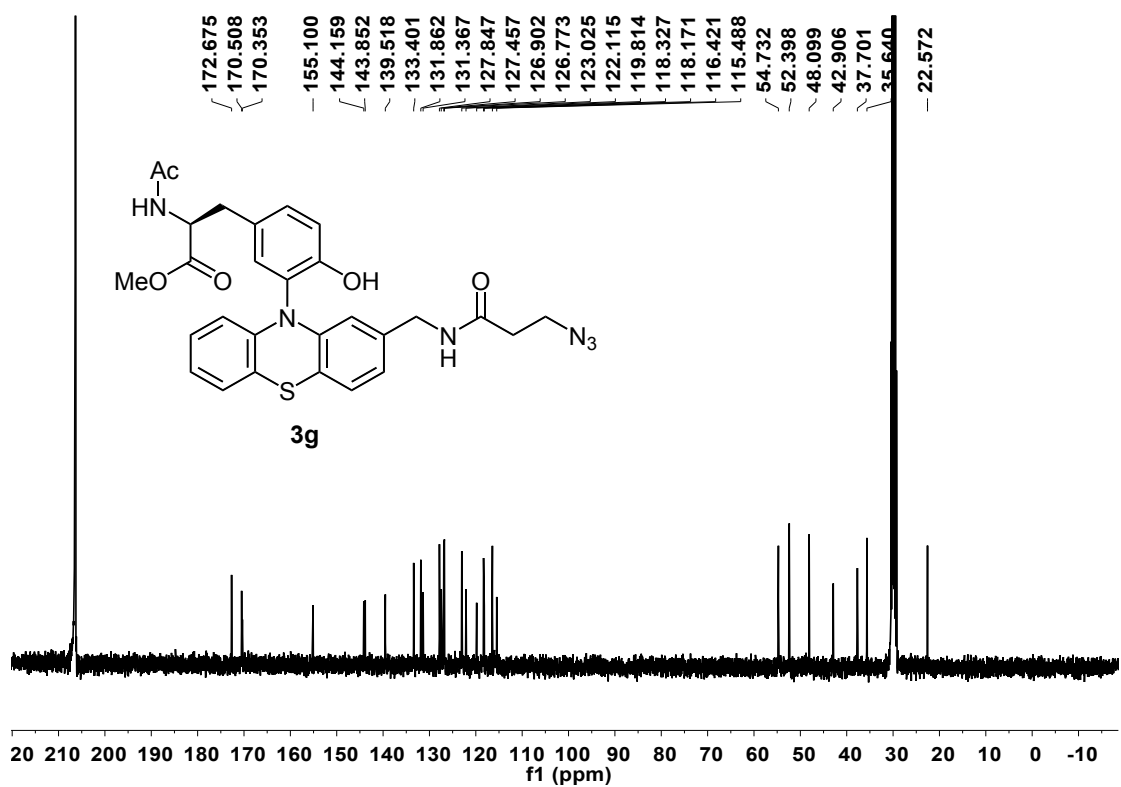
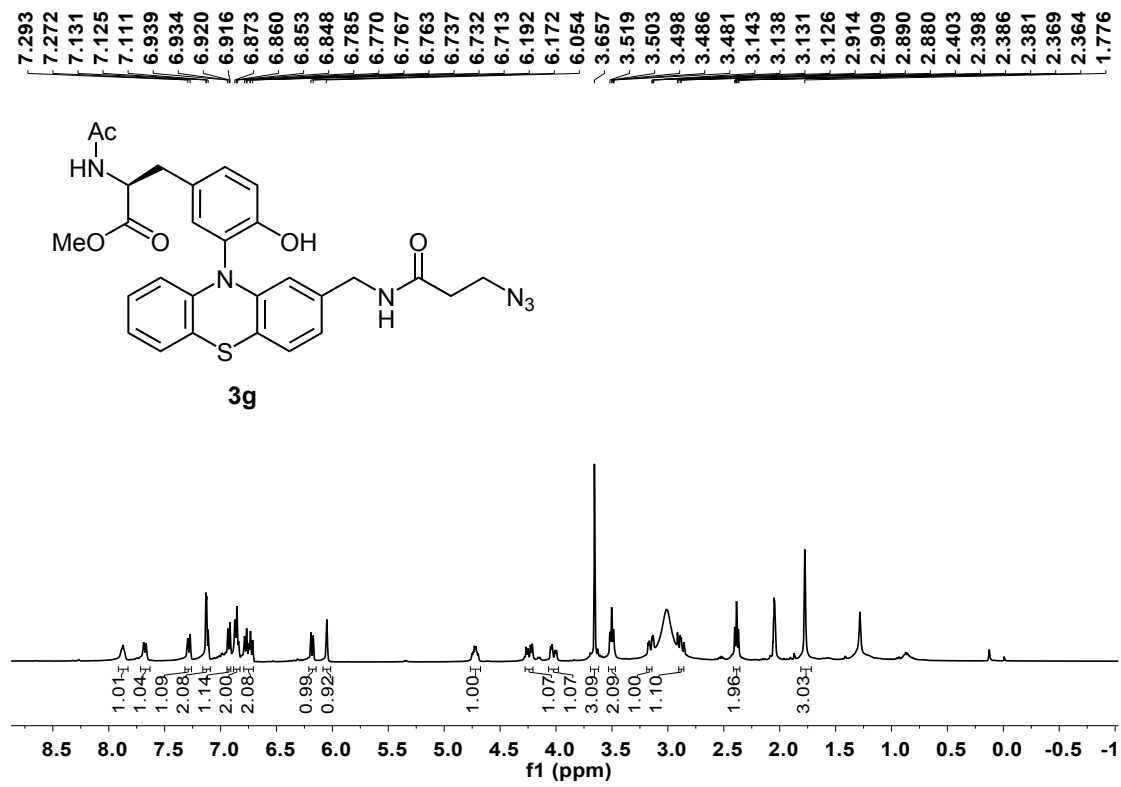


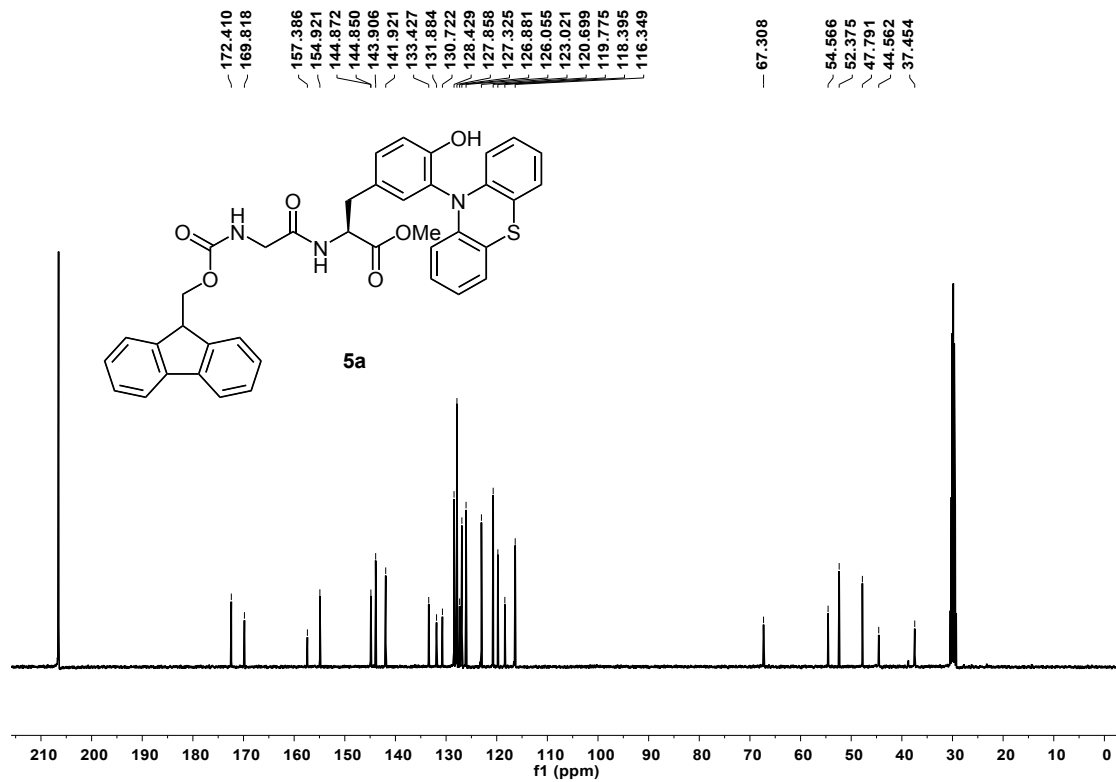
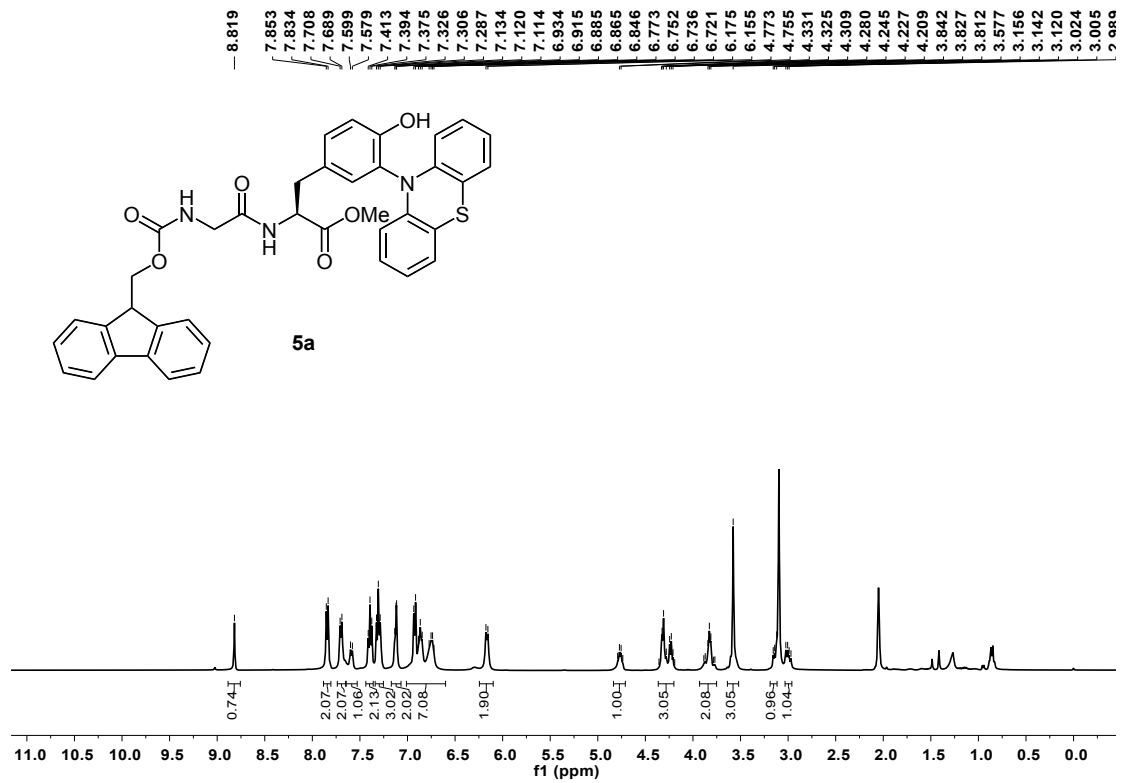
3d

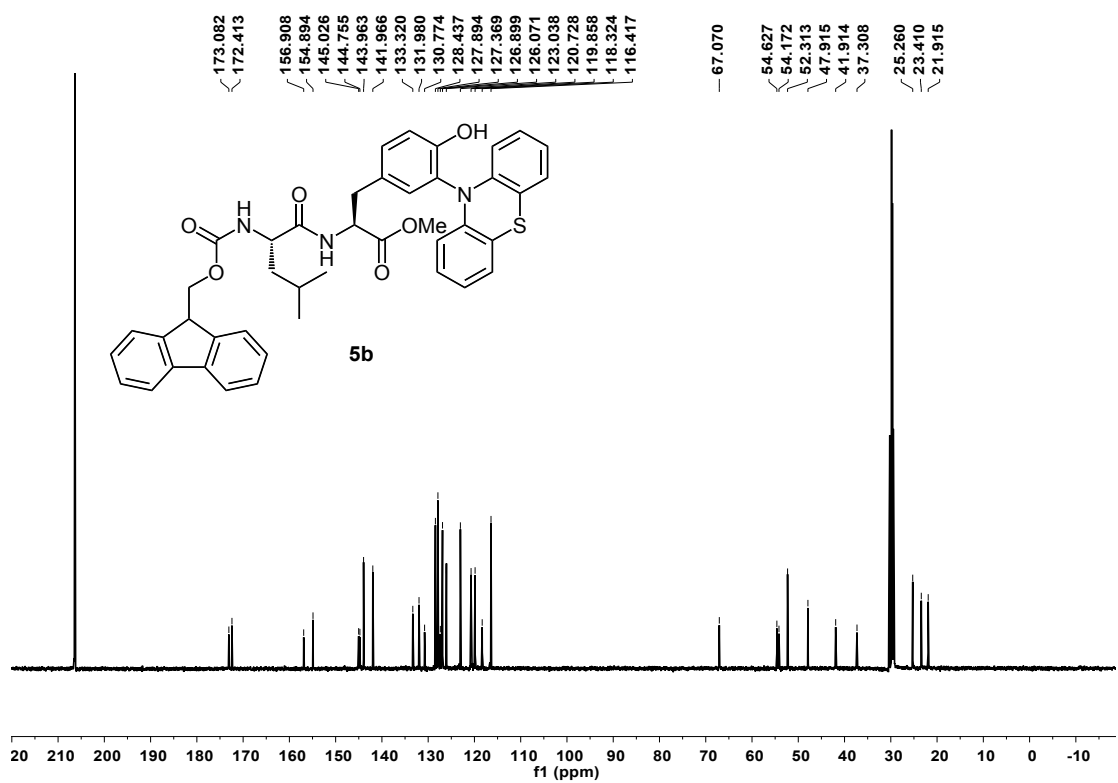
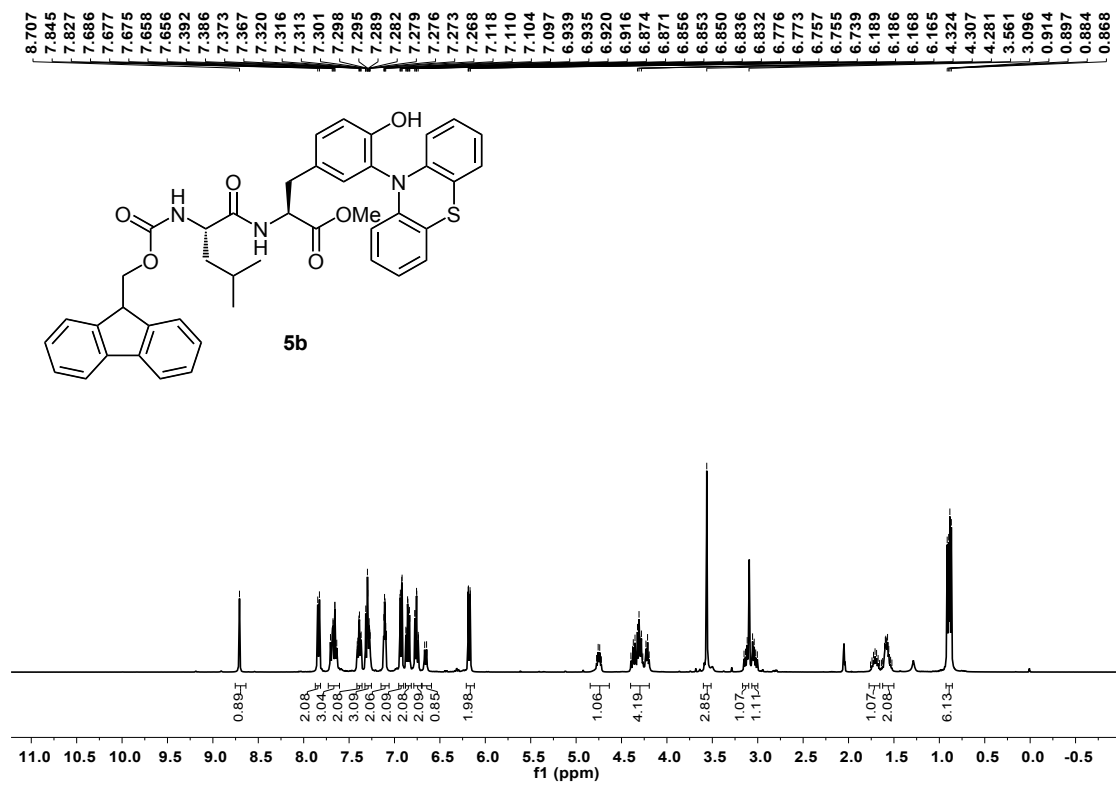


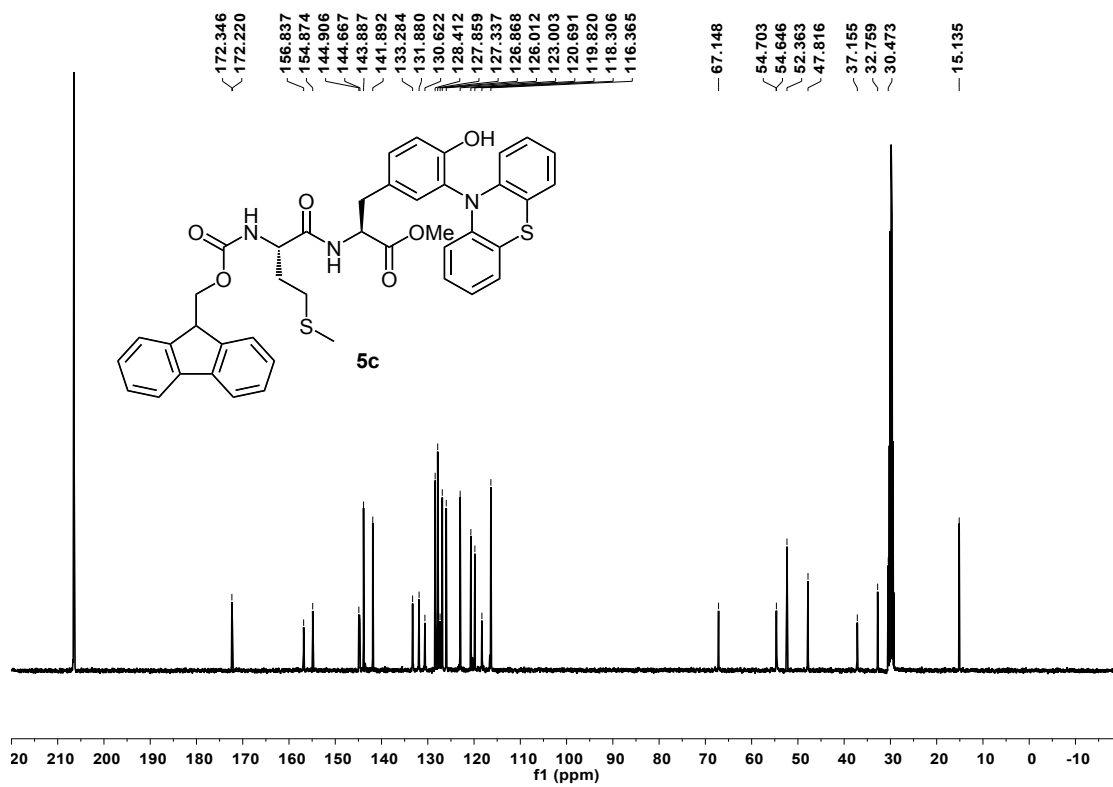
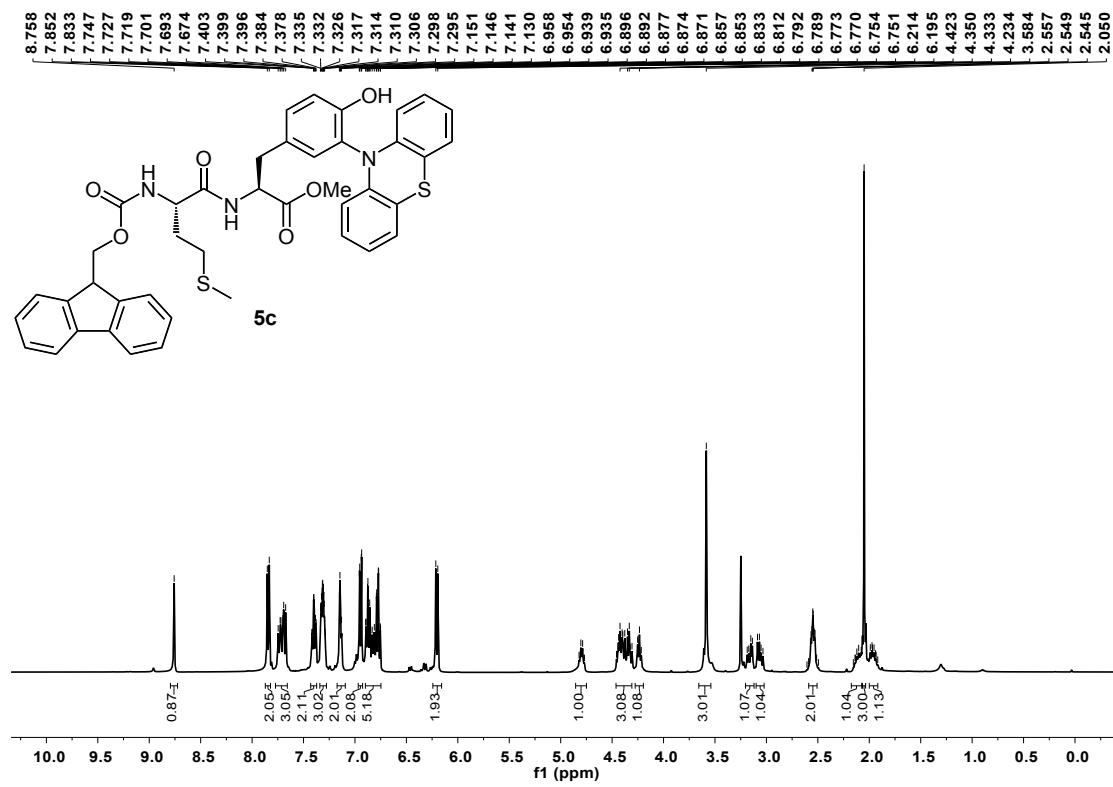


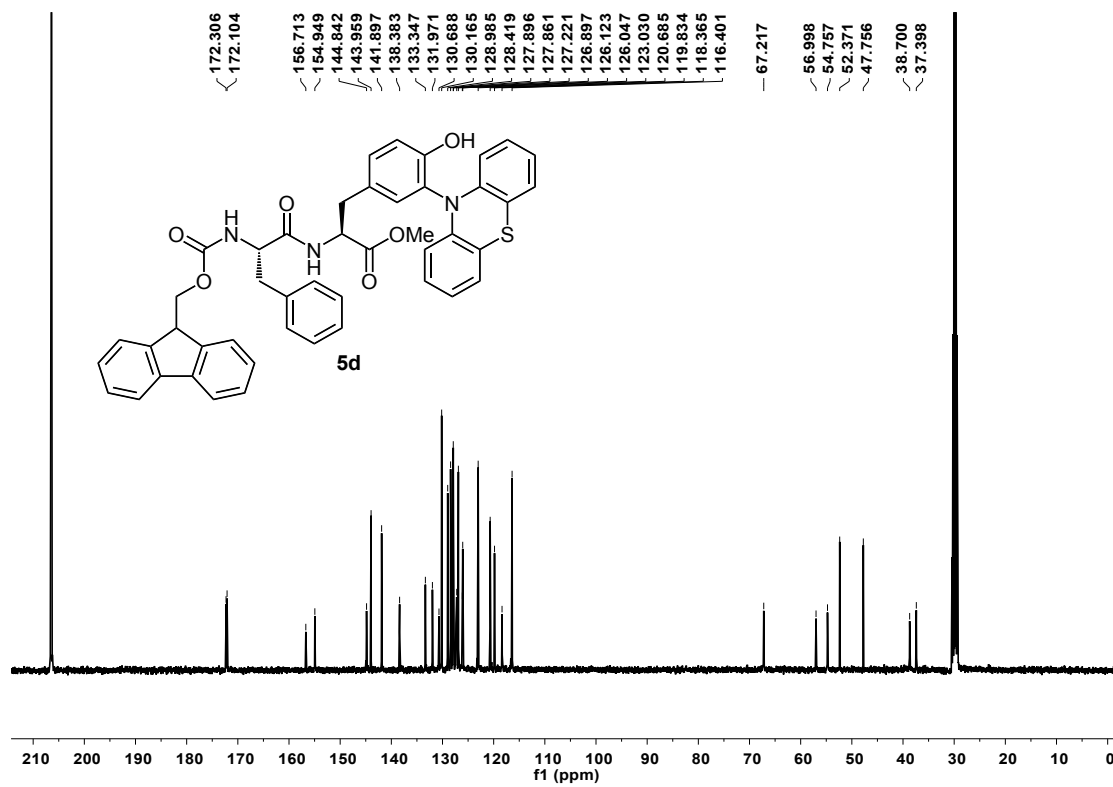
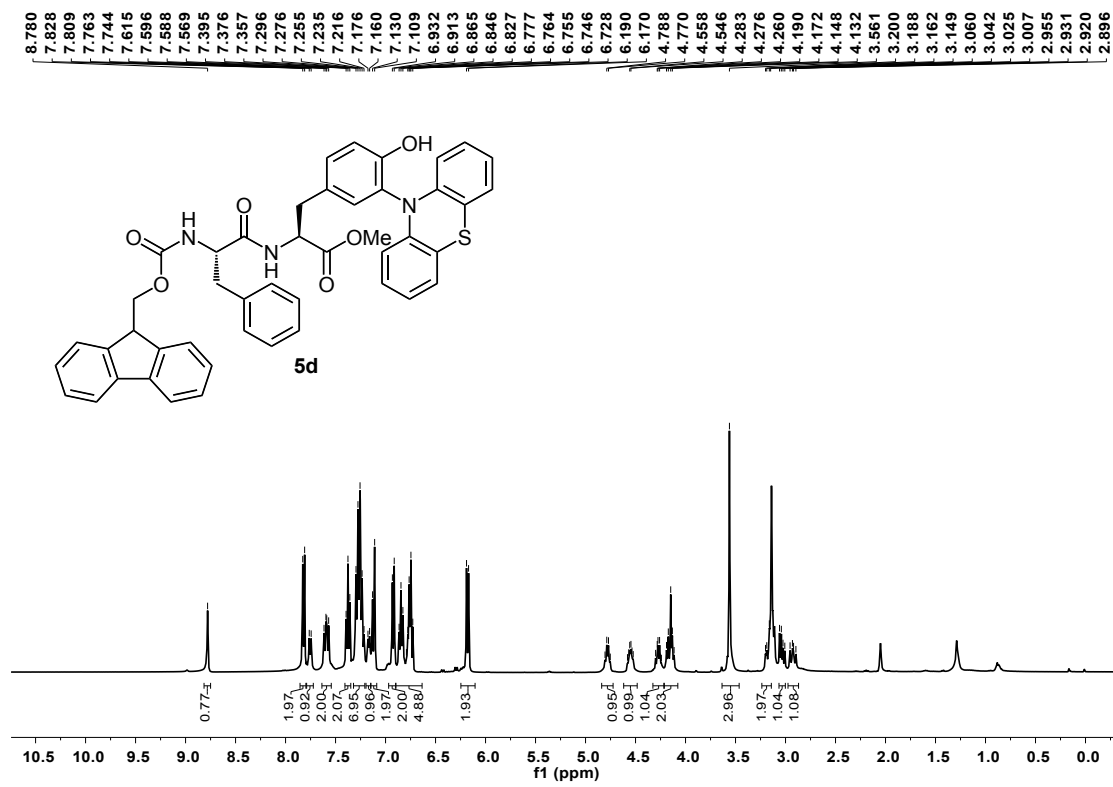


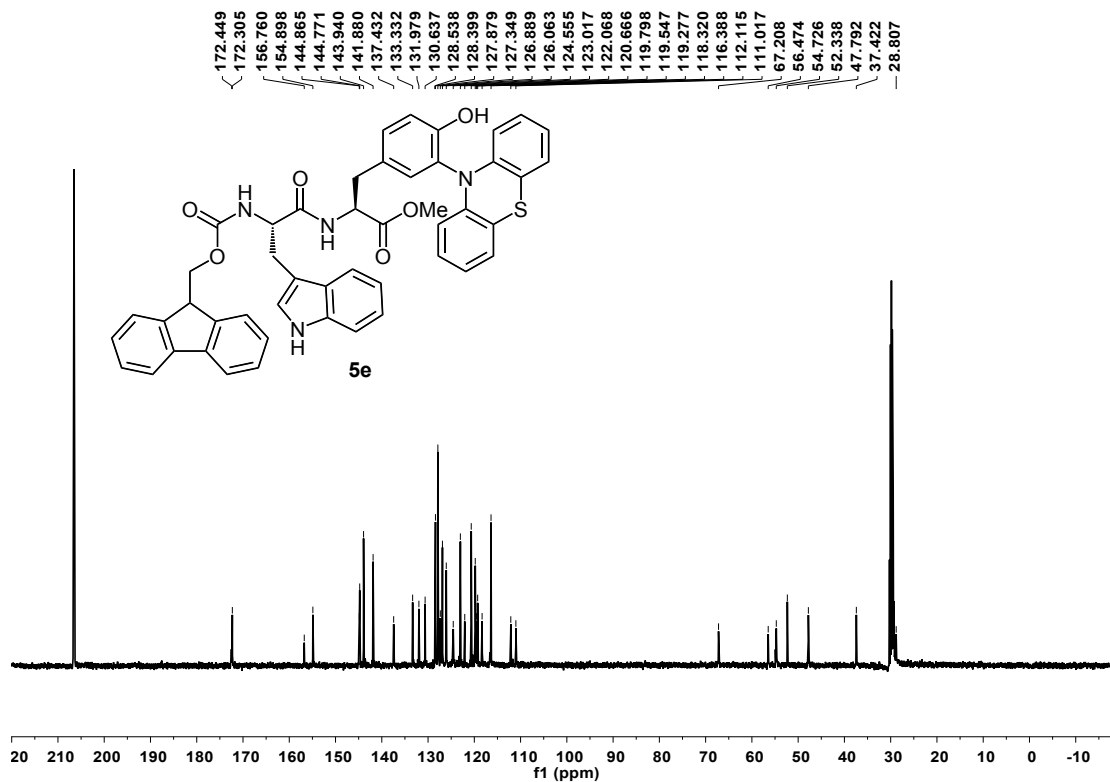
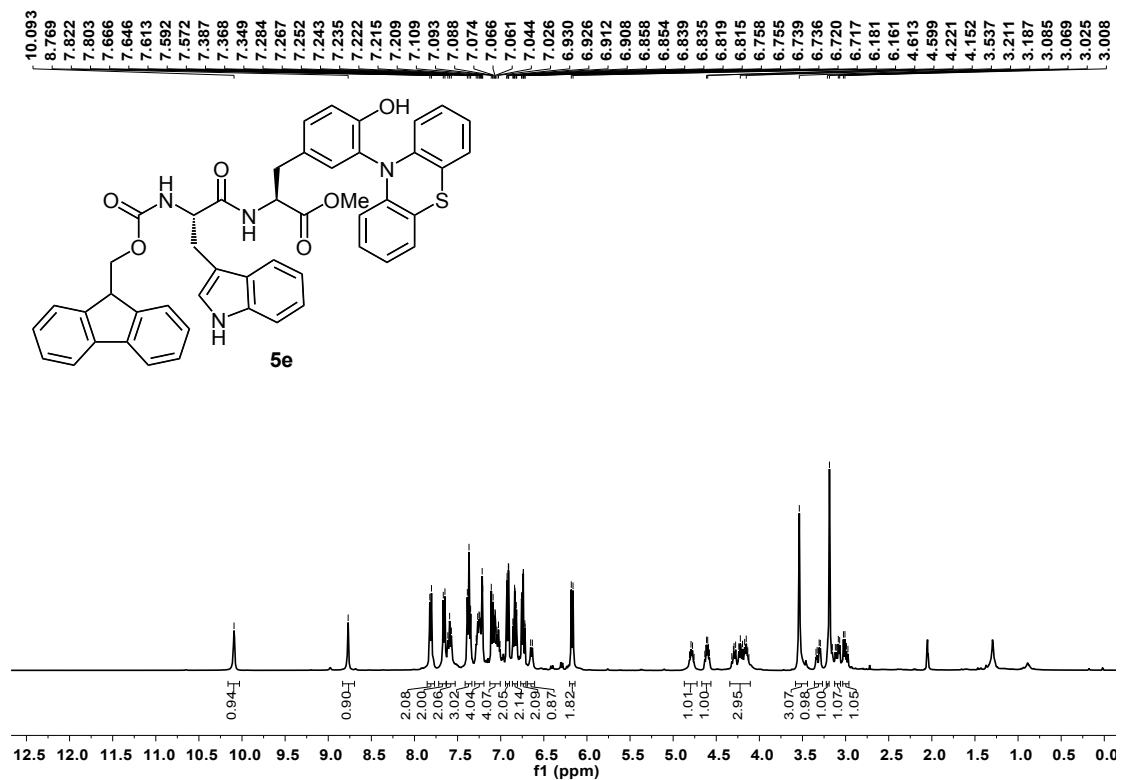


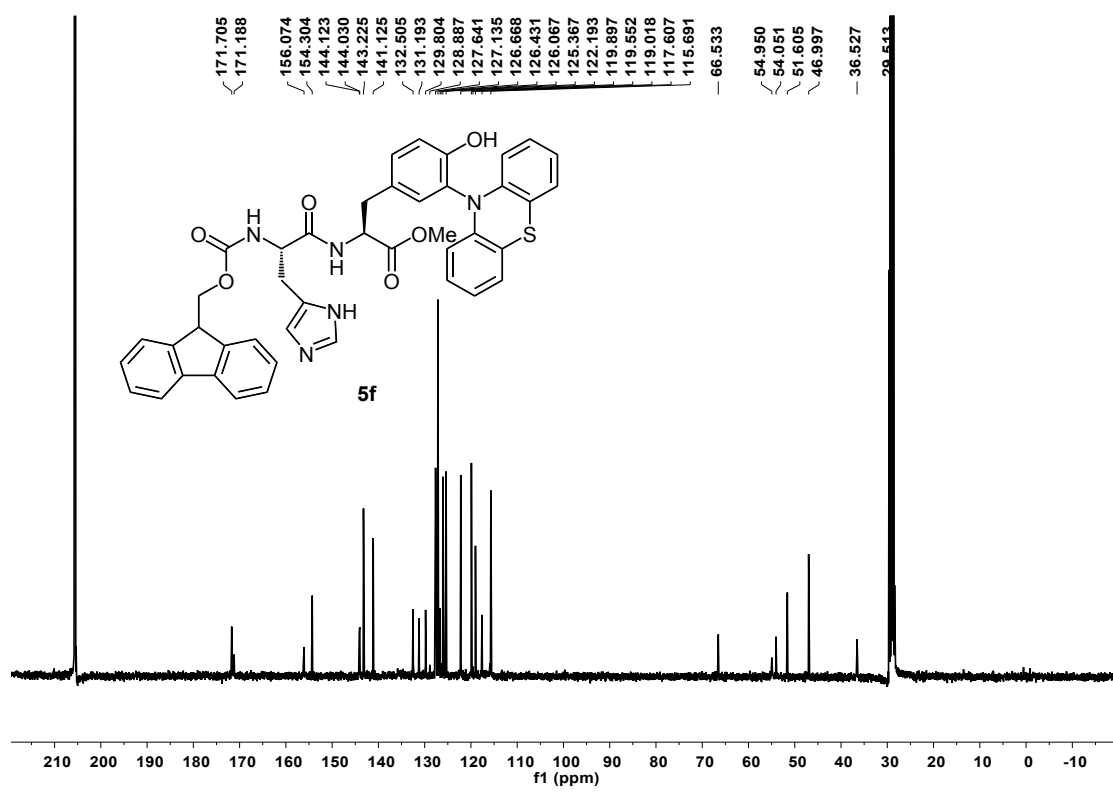
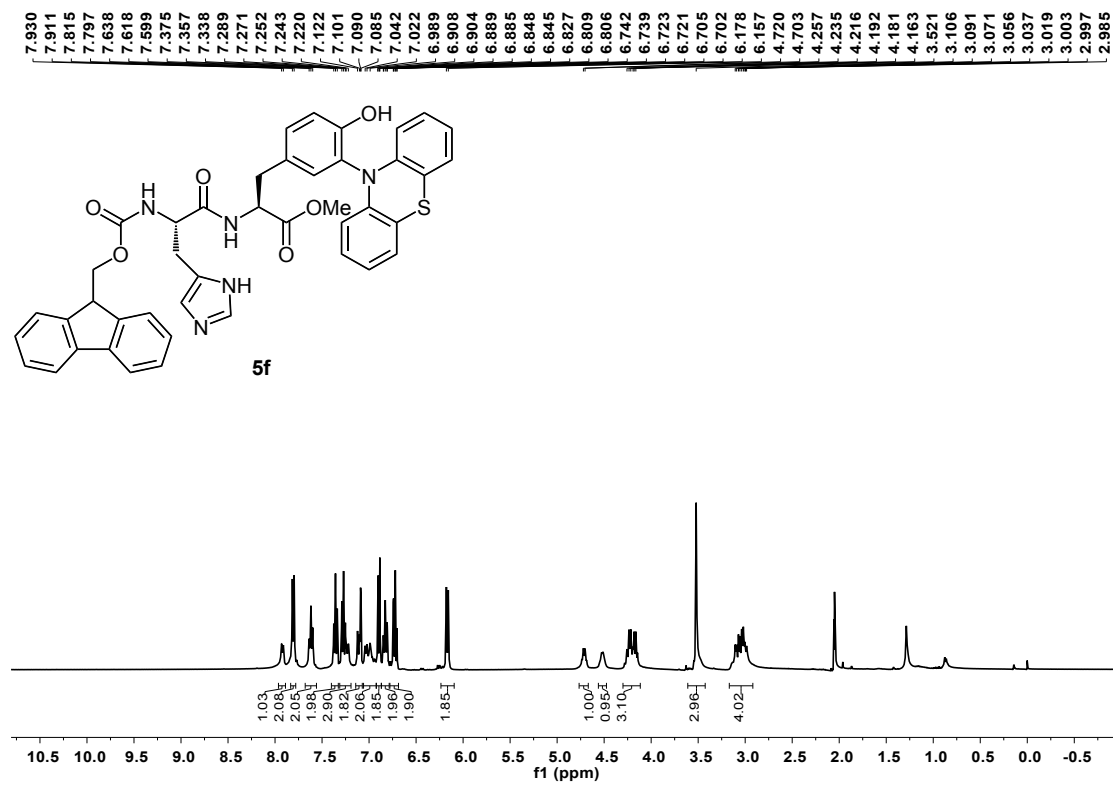


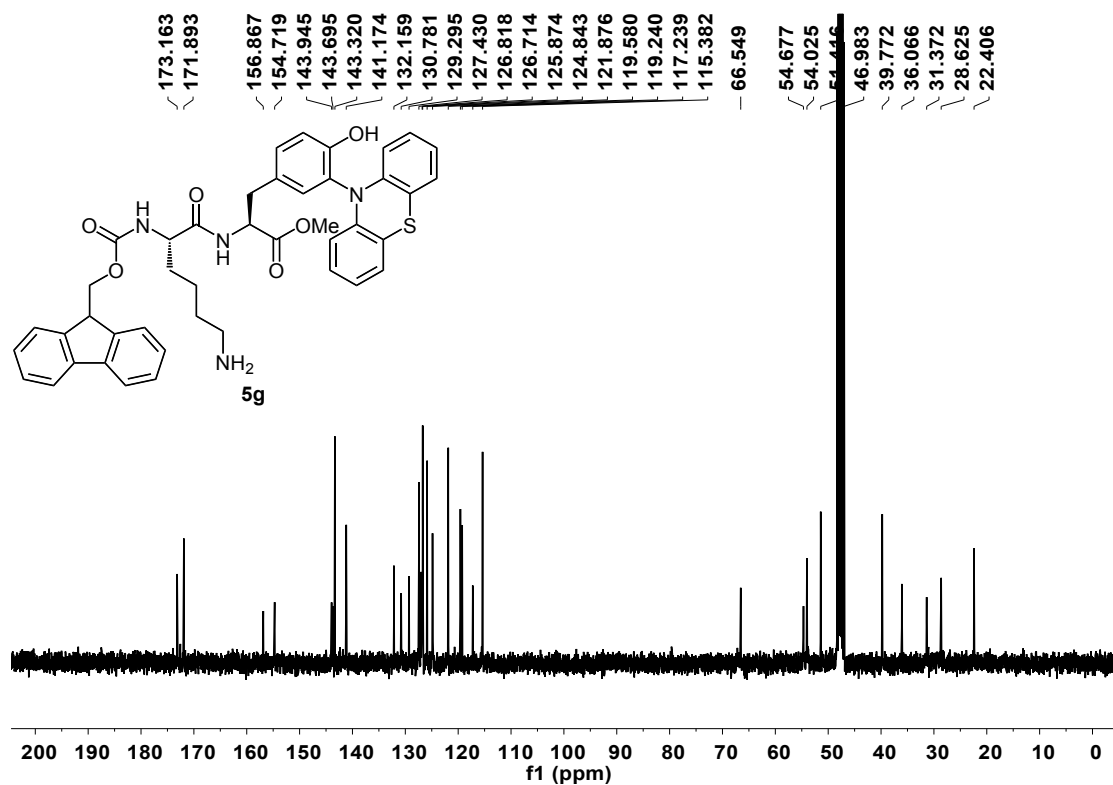
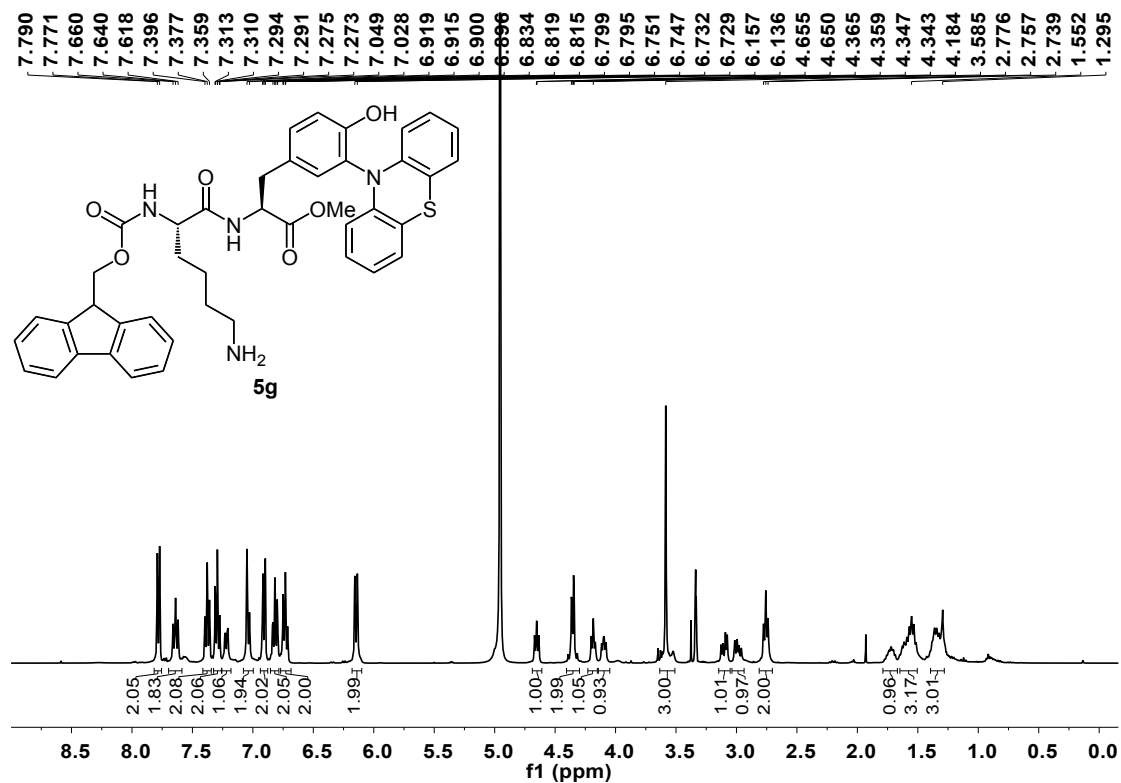


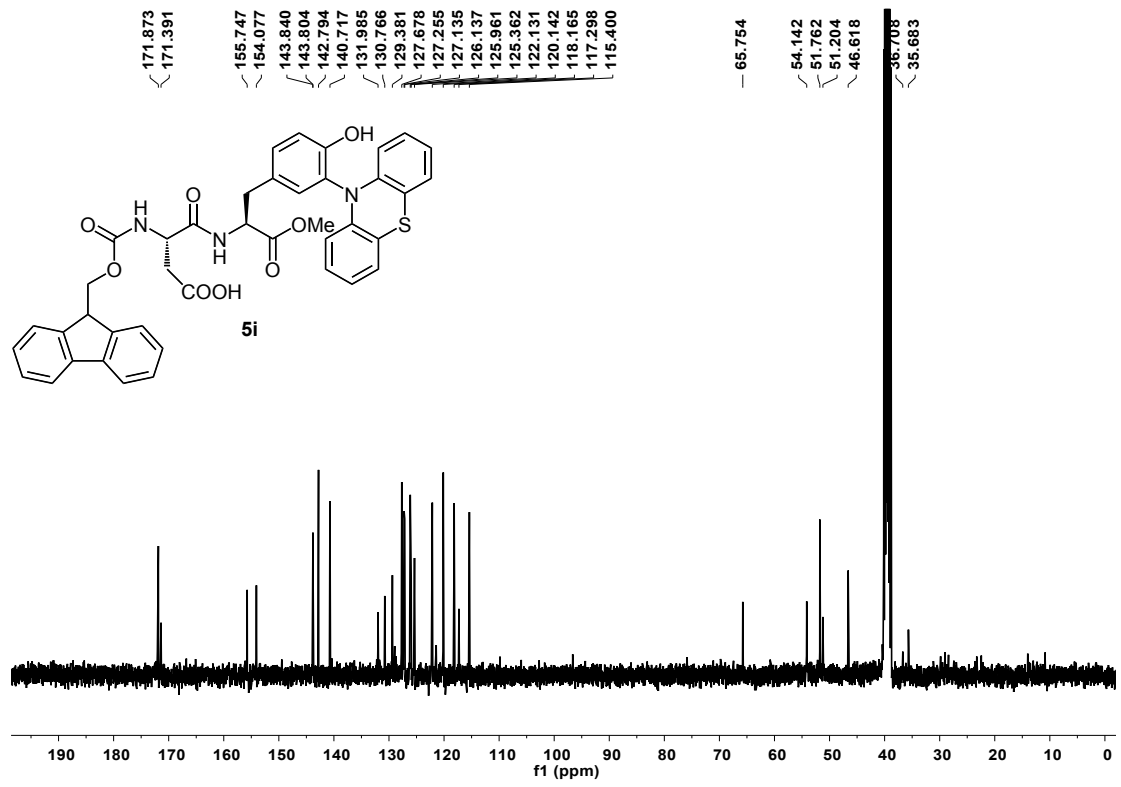
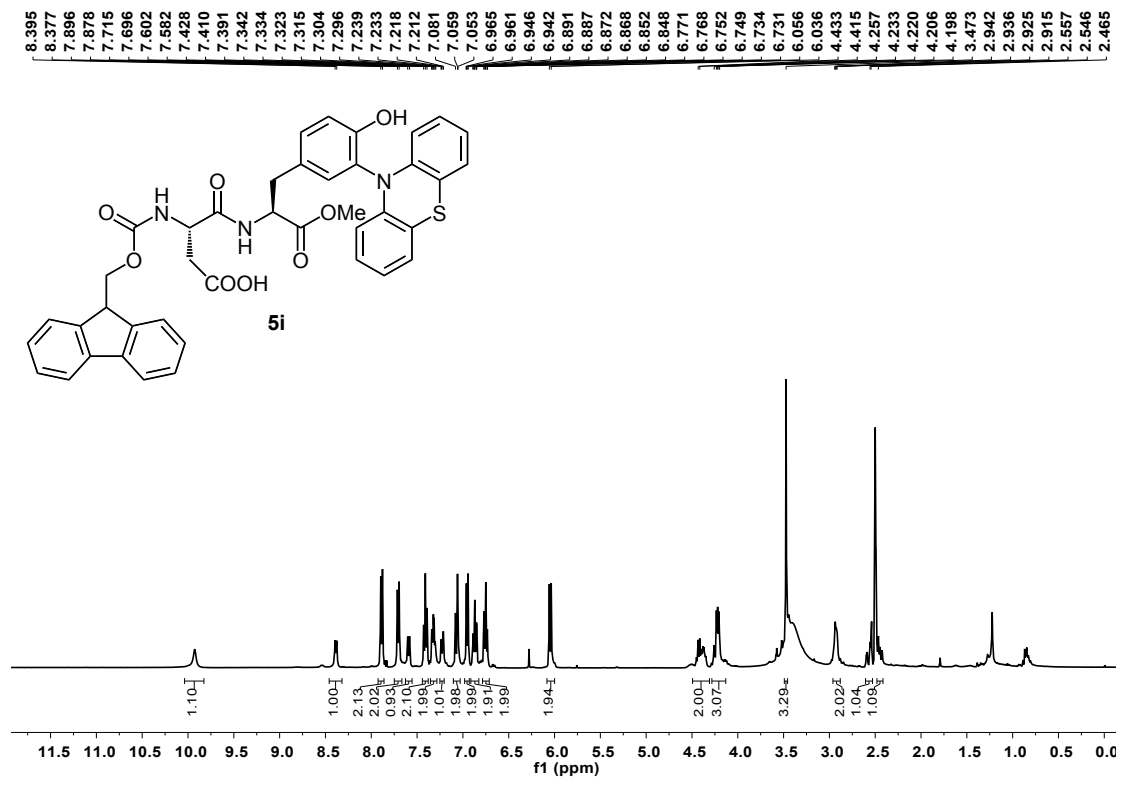






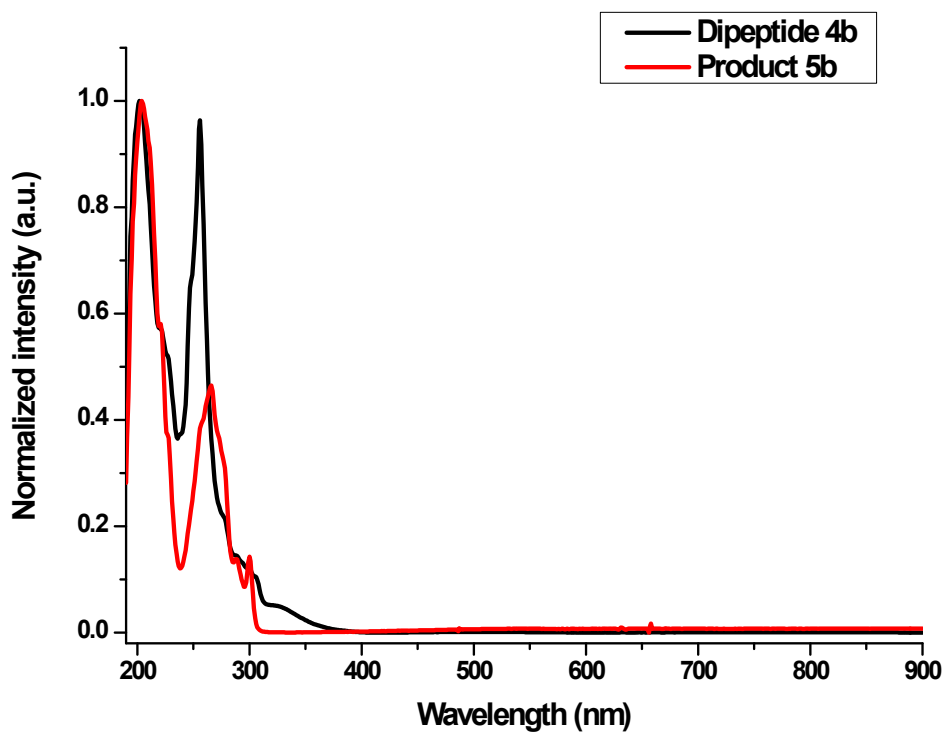
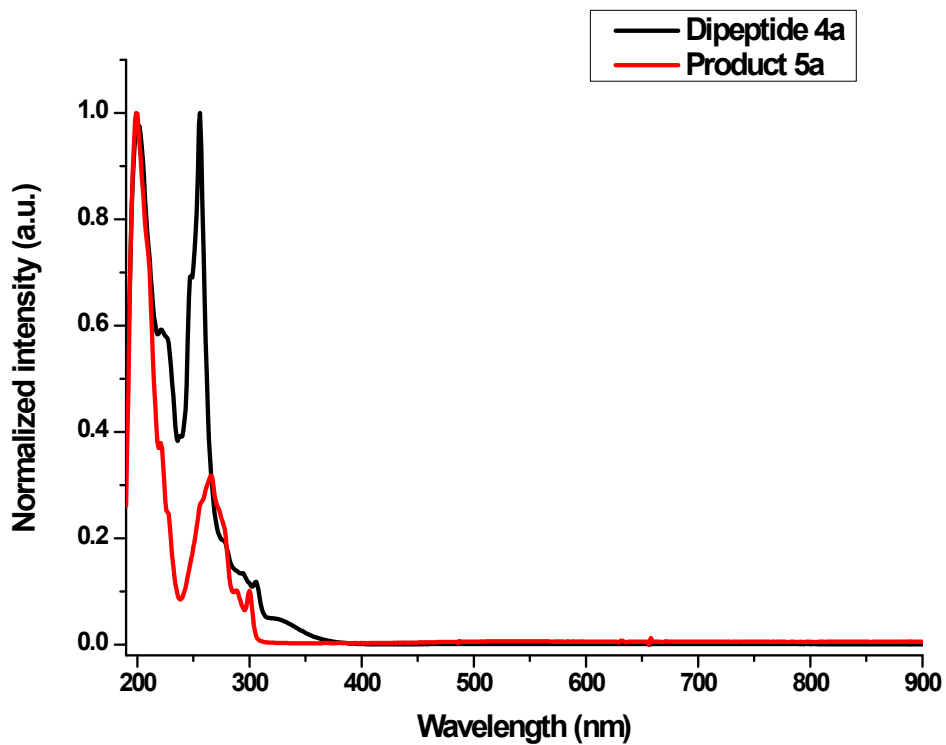


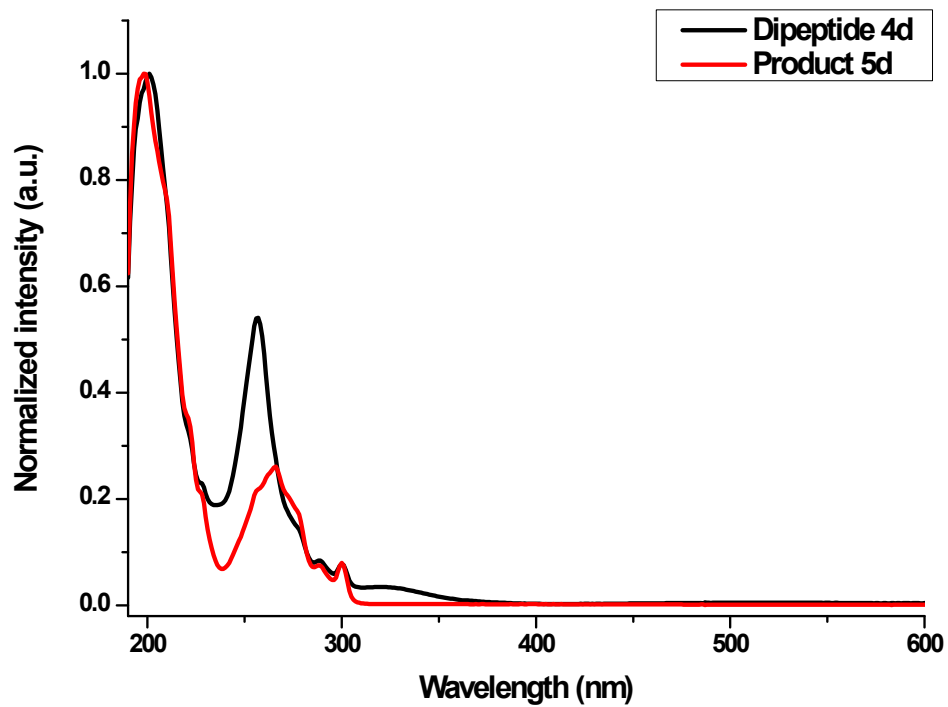
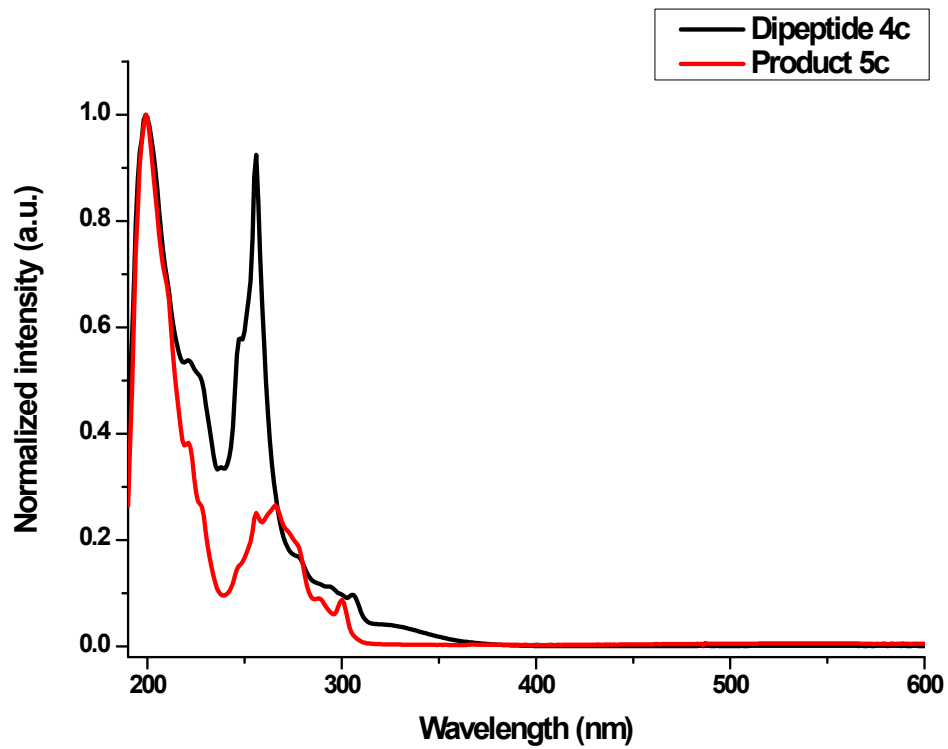


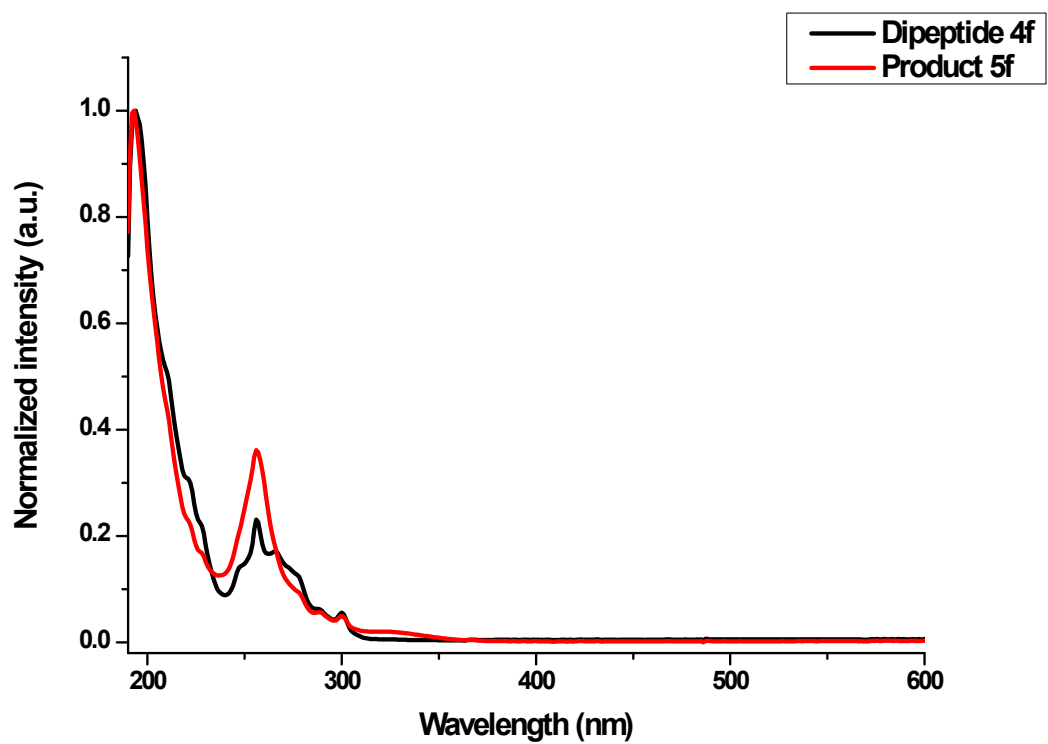
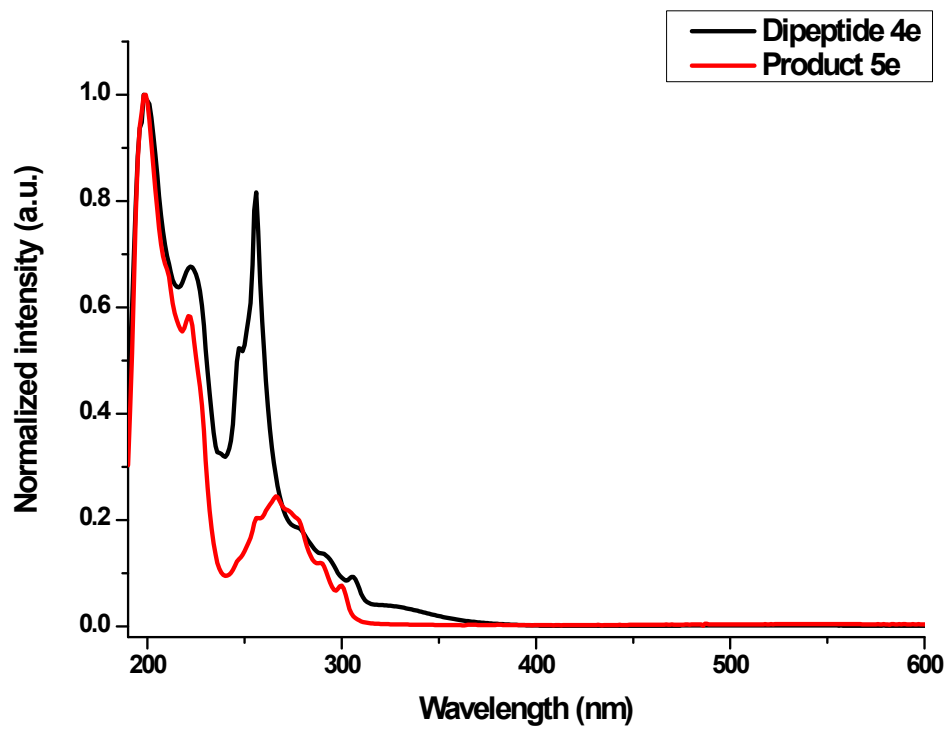


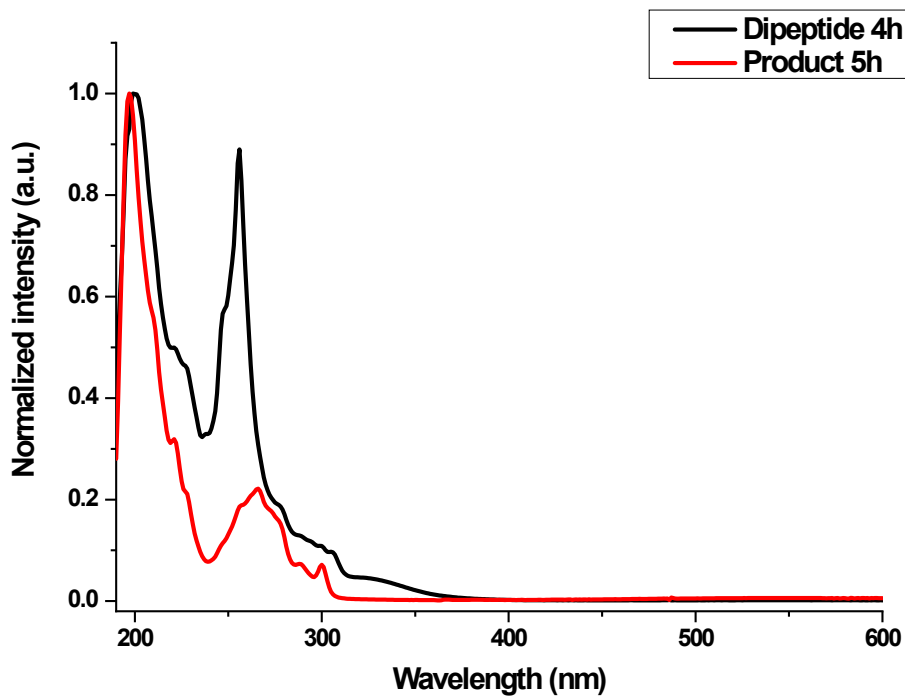
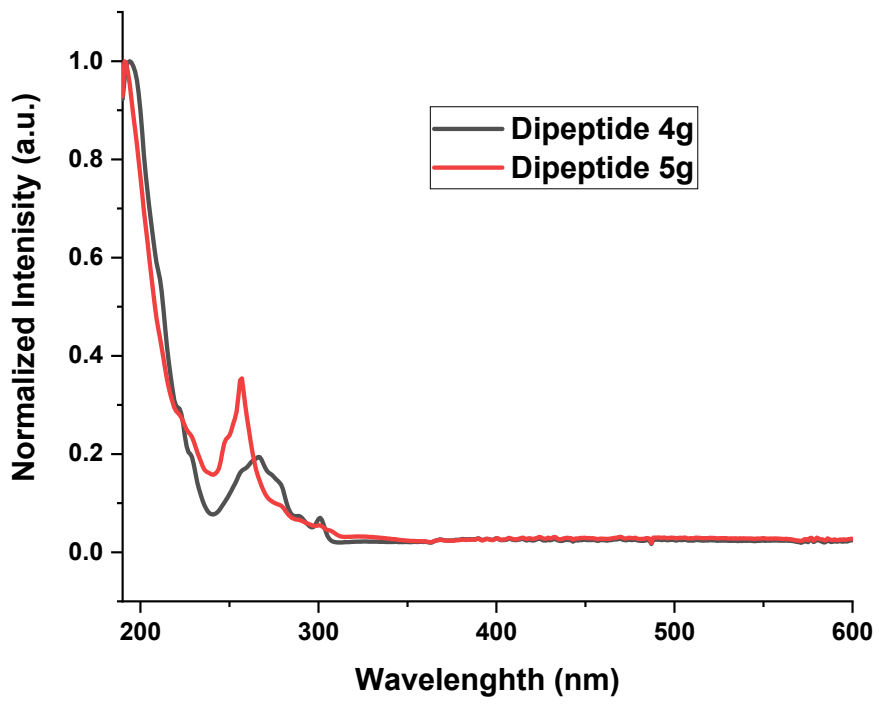
5.2 UV-VIS Absorption Spectra of Reactants and Products

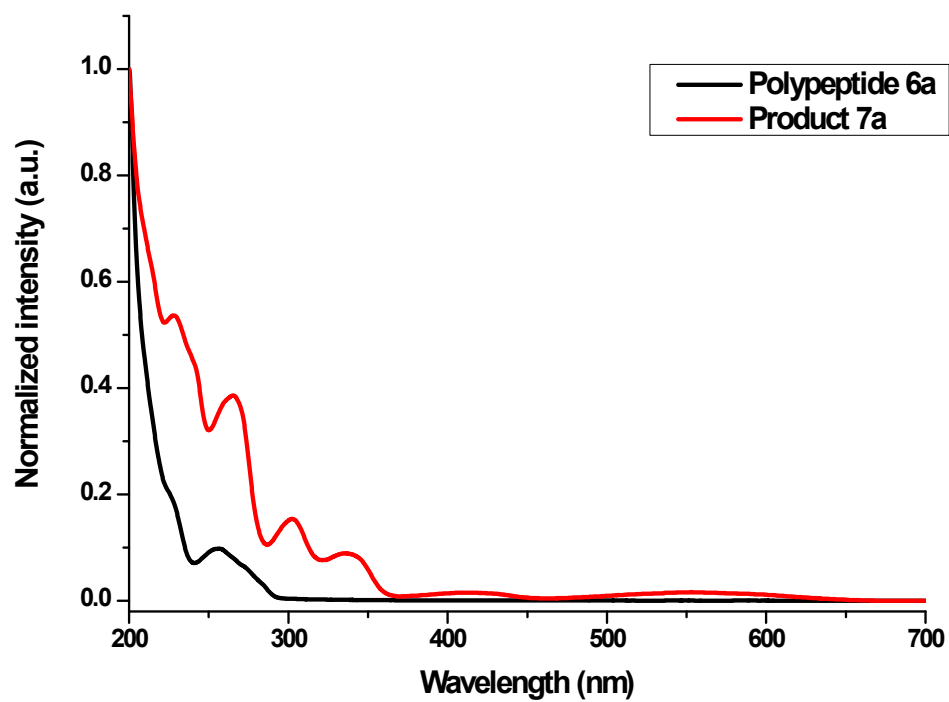
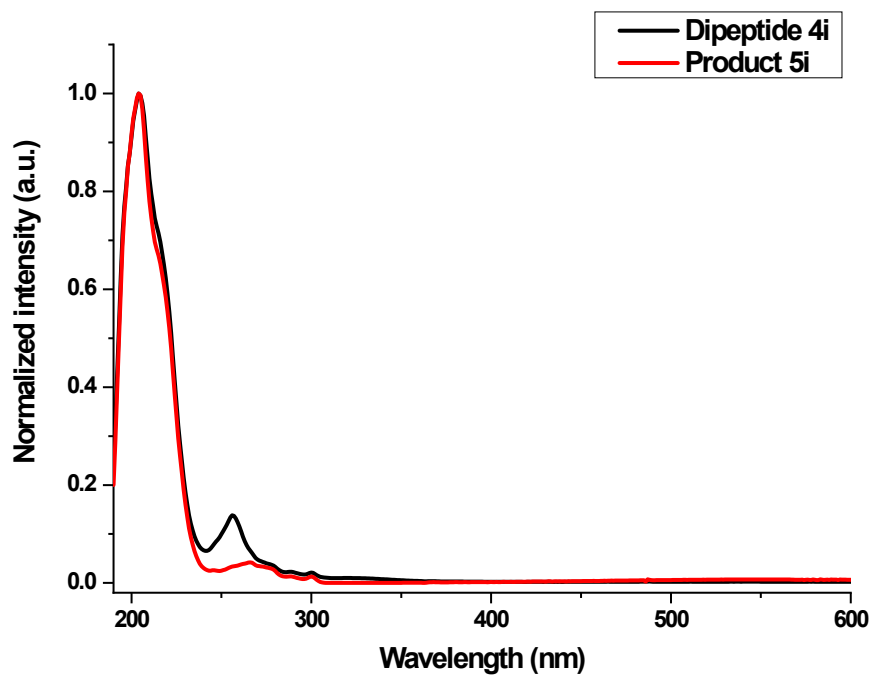
Normalized UV-VIS Spectra of Reactants and Products

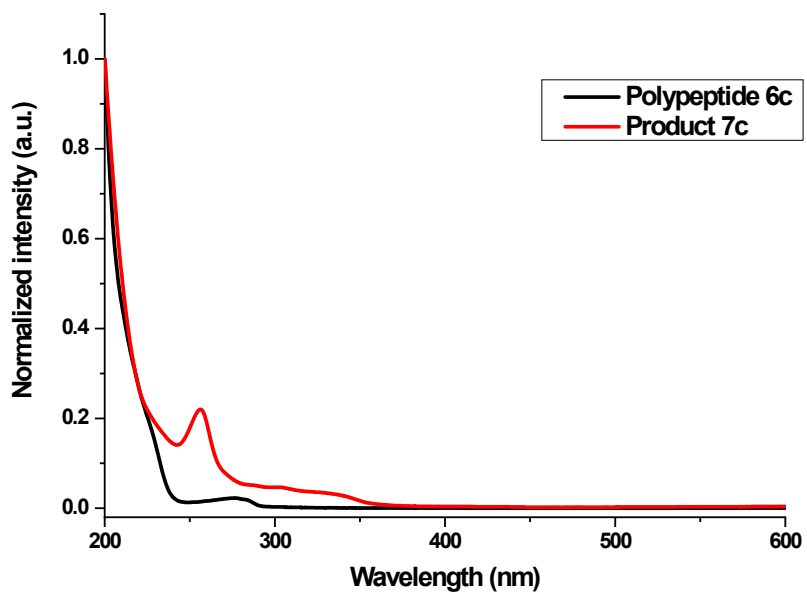
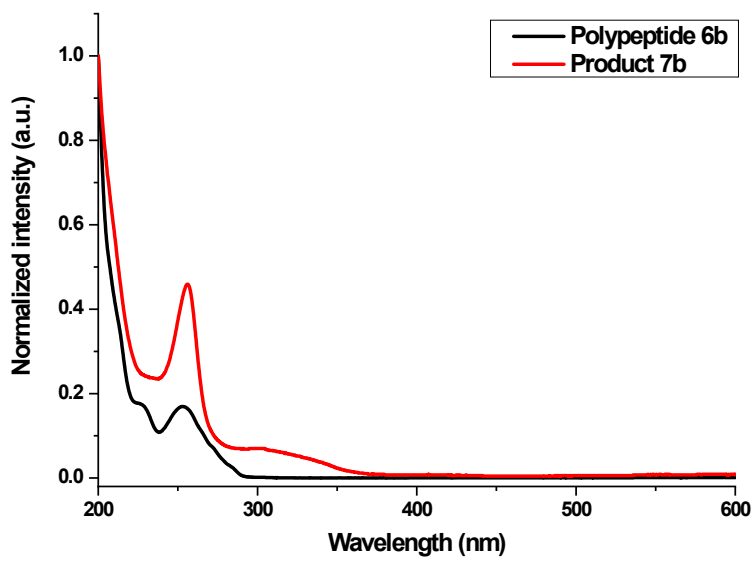


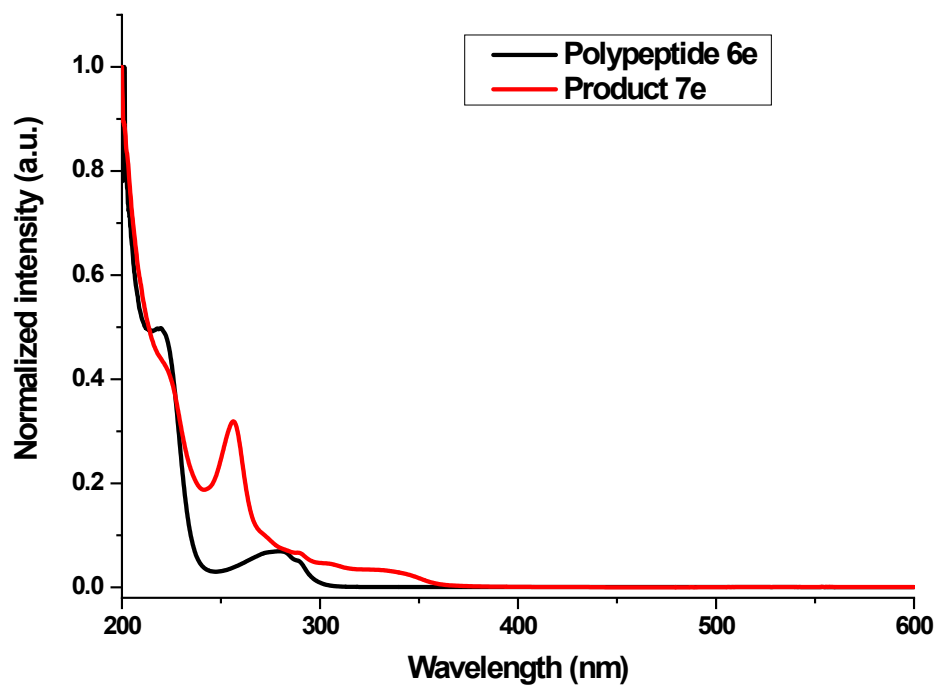
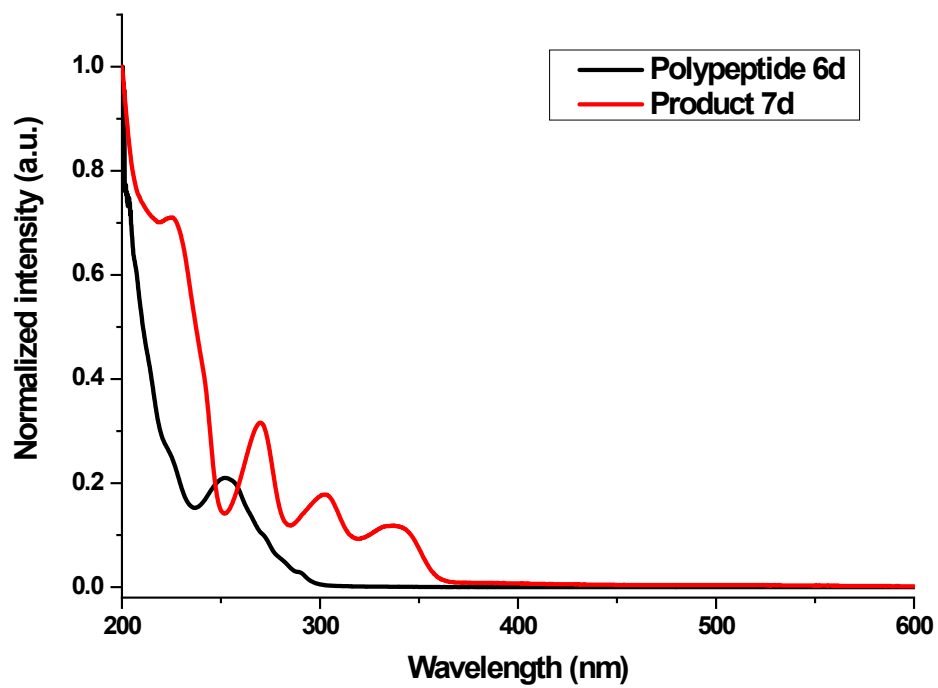


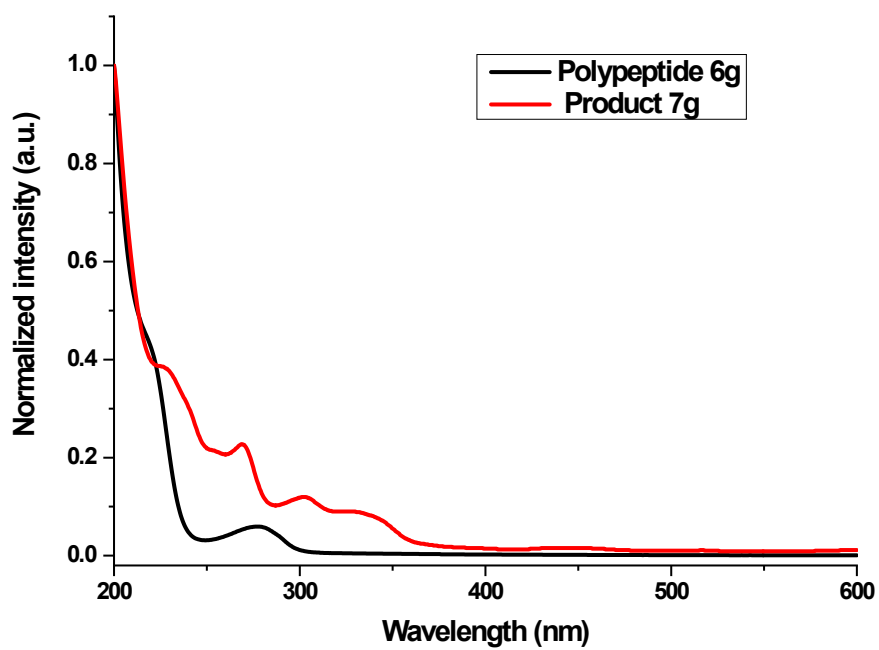
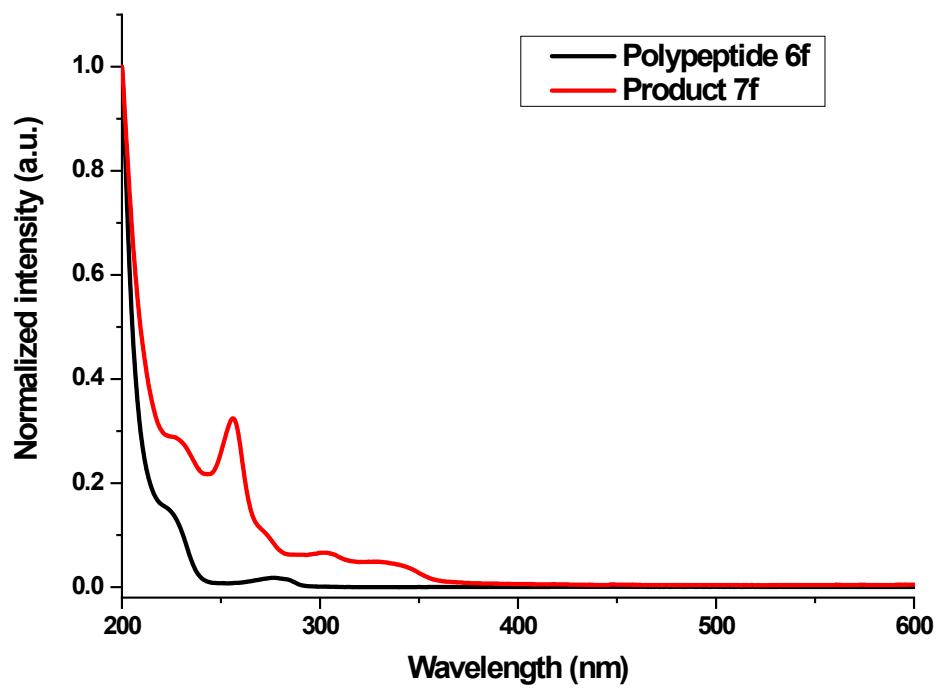


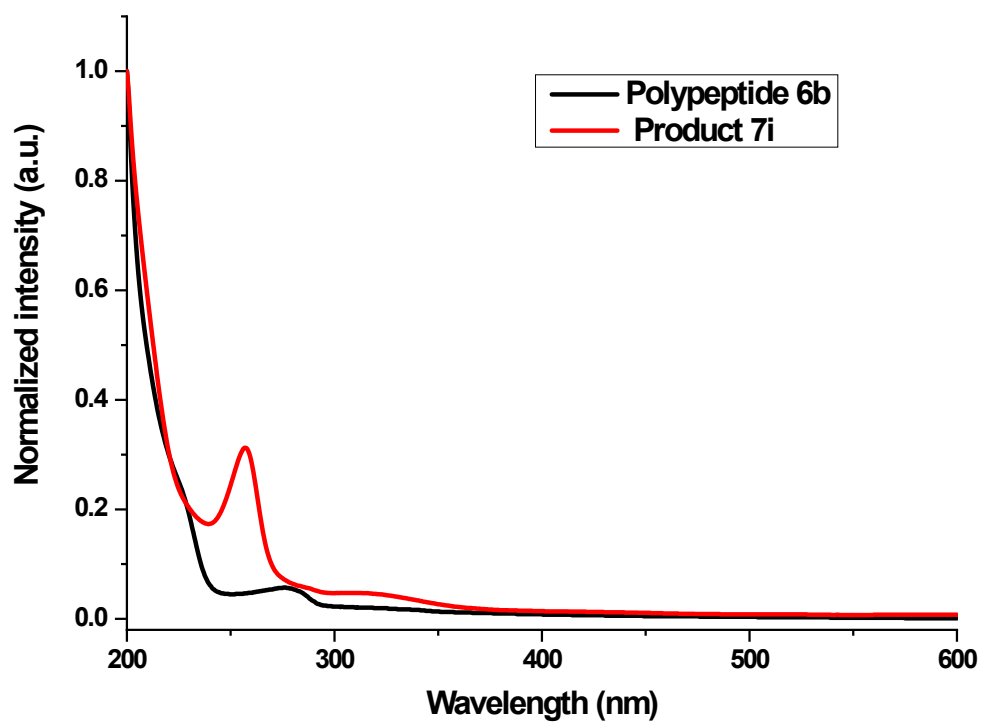
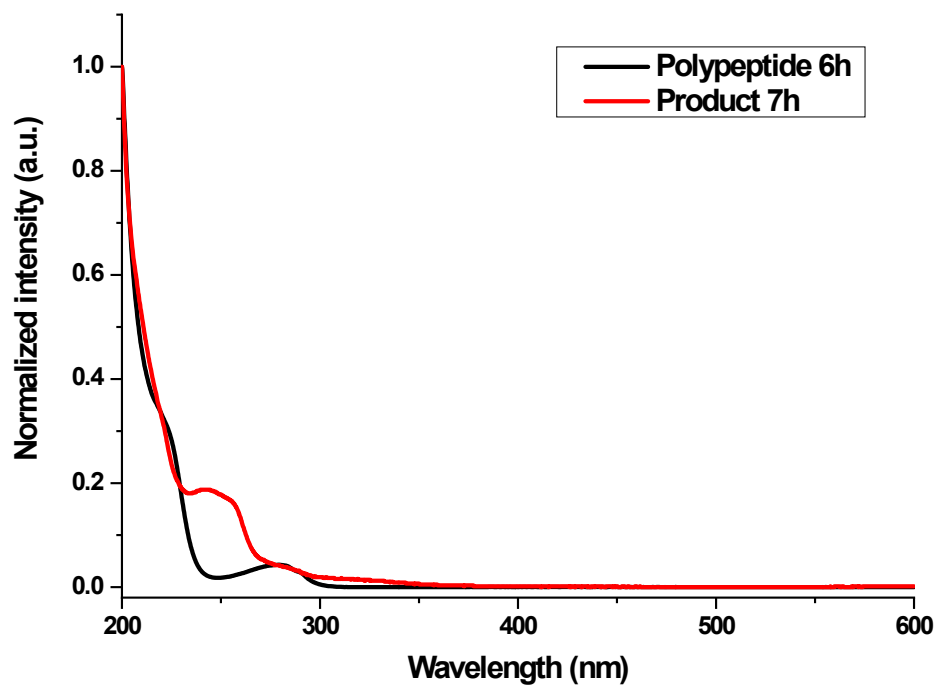


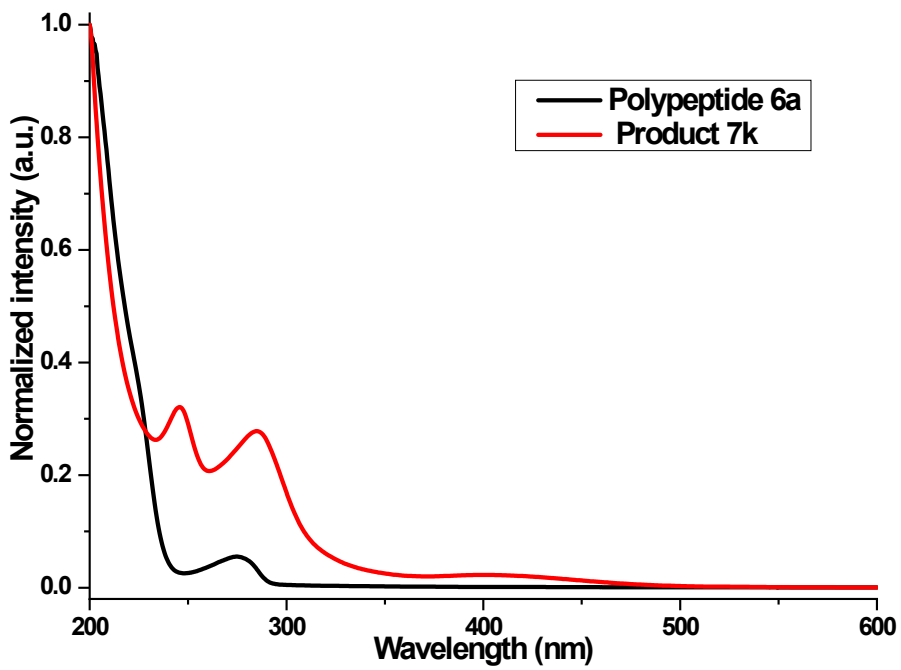
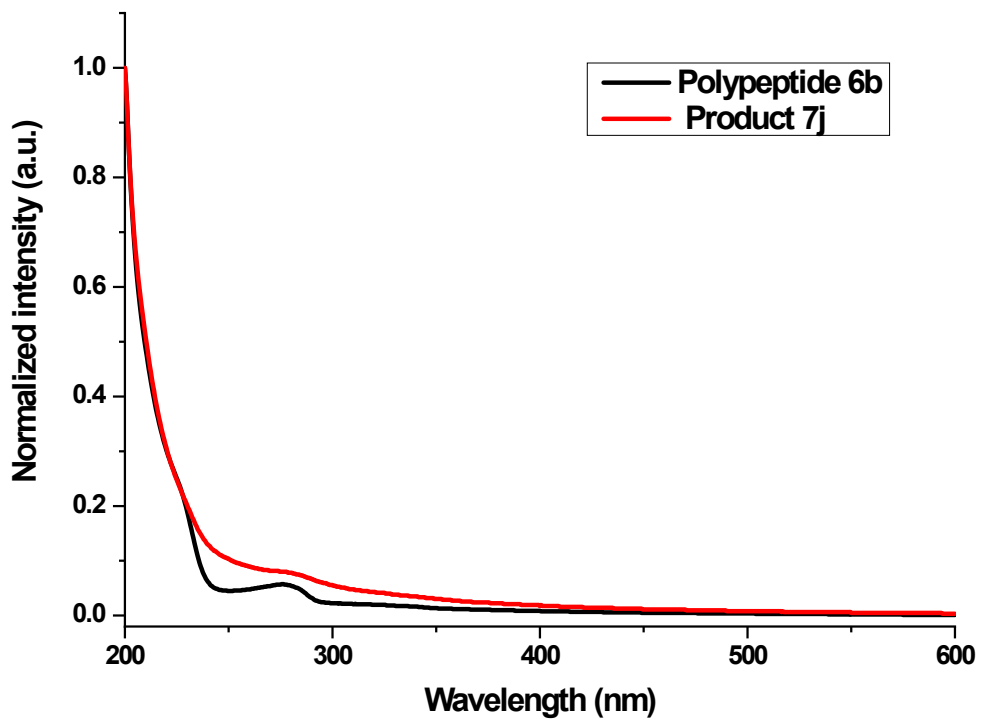






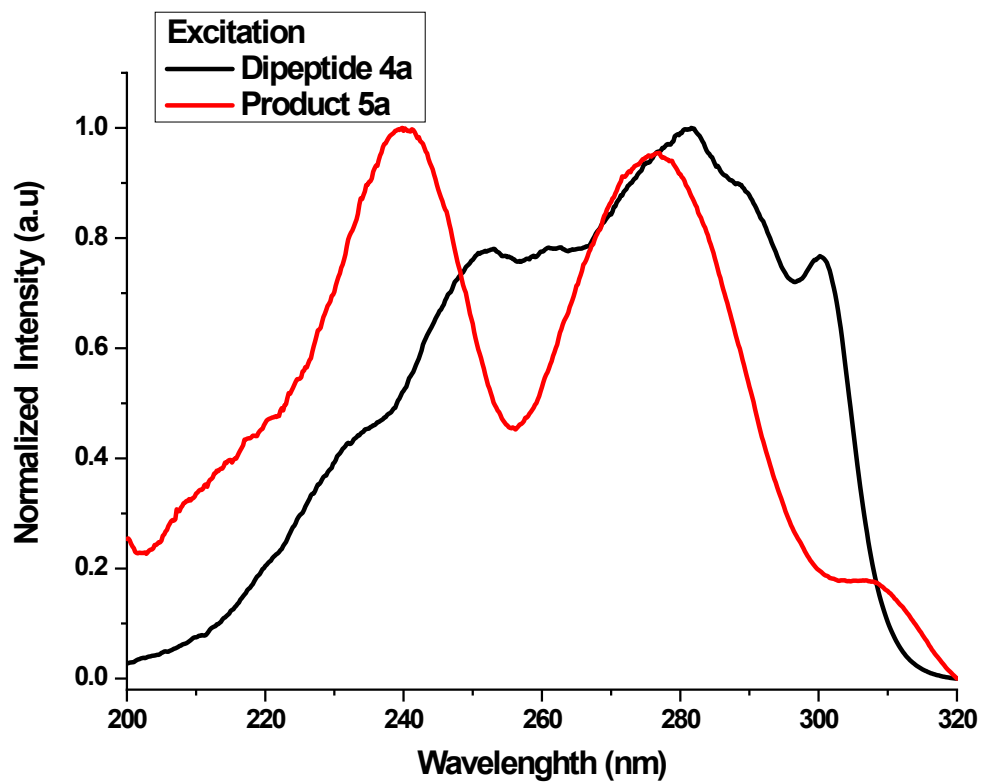
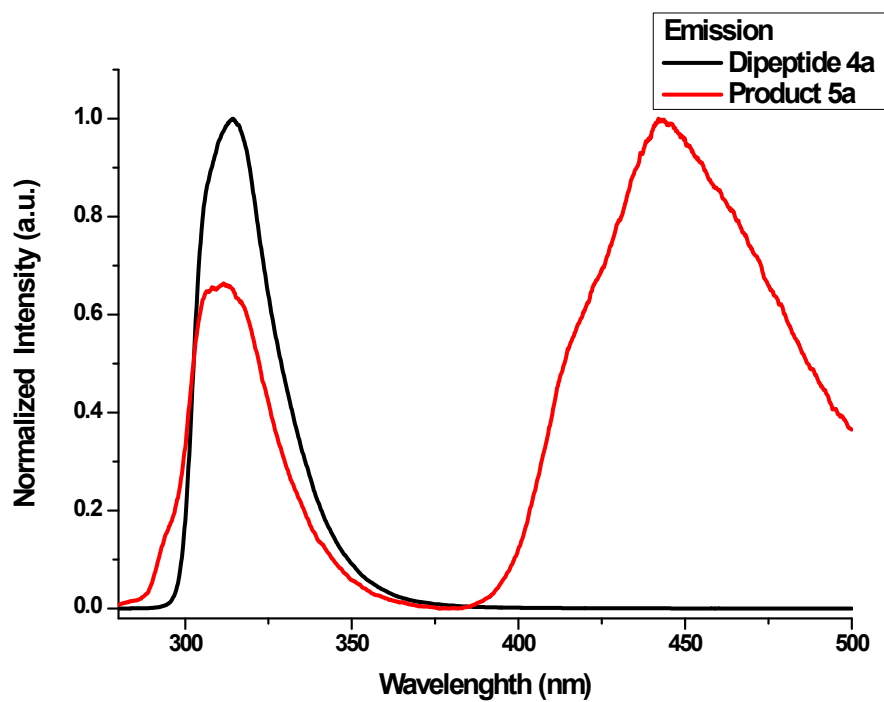




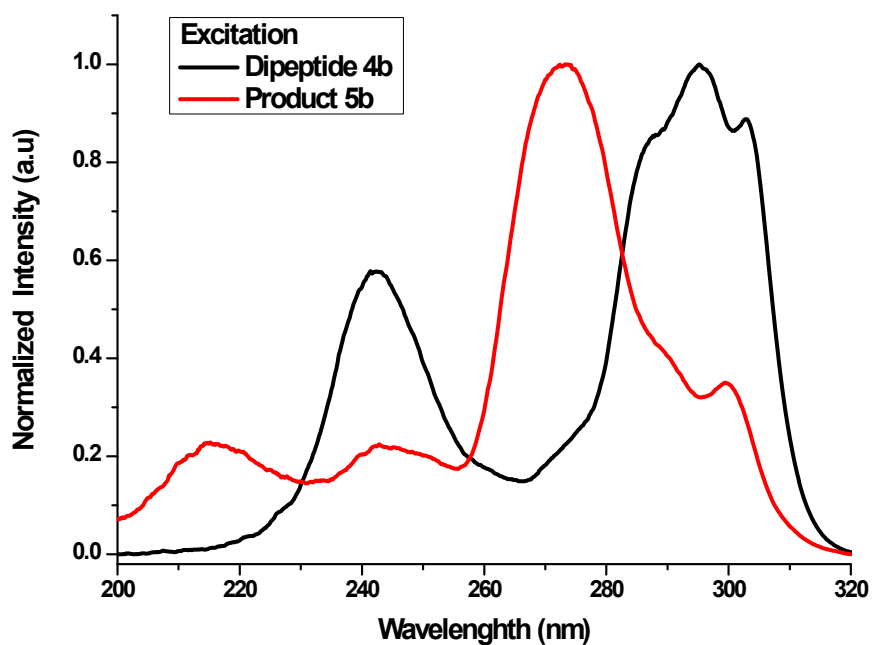
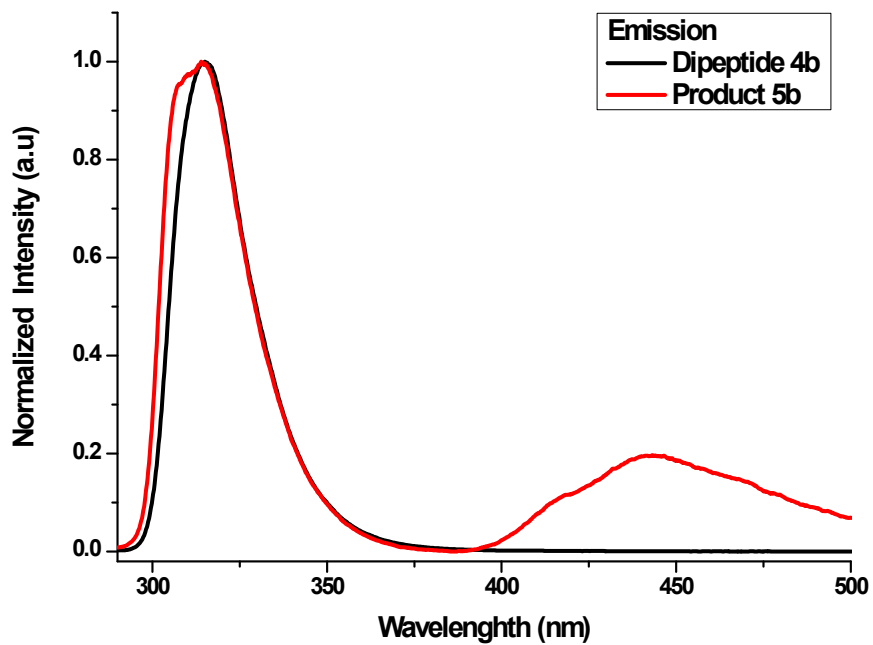


5.3 Fluorescence Measurement of Reactants and Products

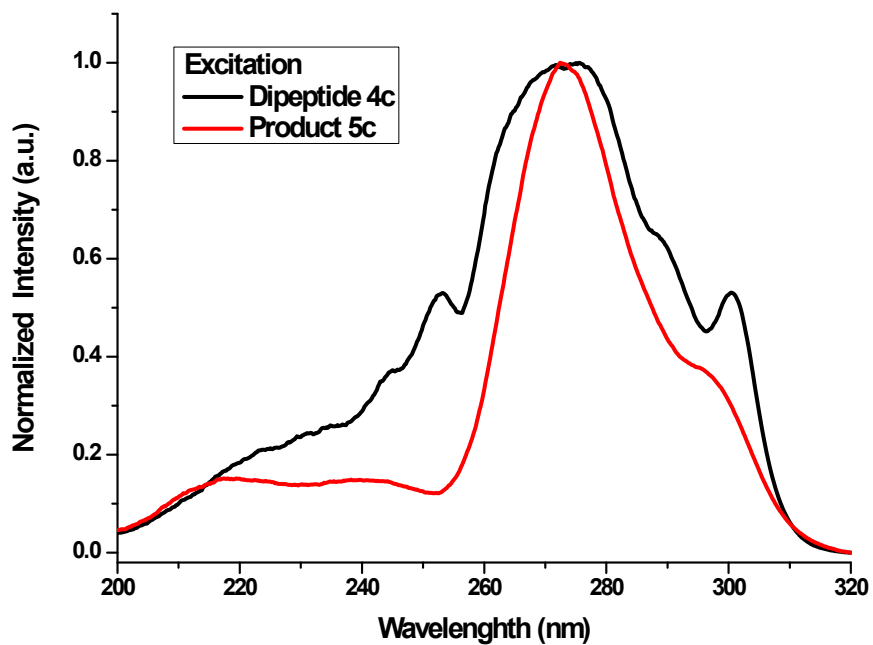
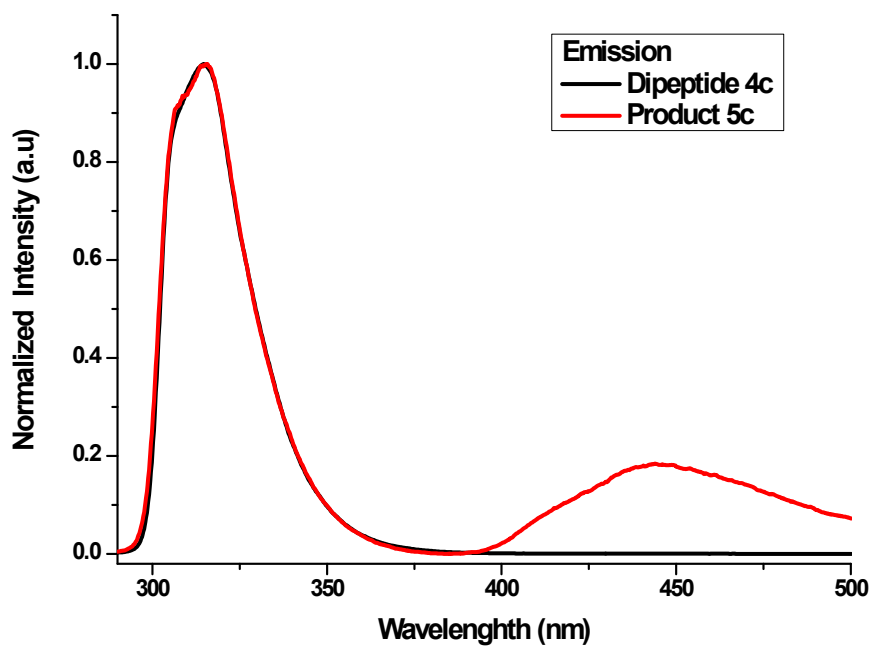
Normalized emission (excited at 260 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of 4a and 5a



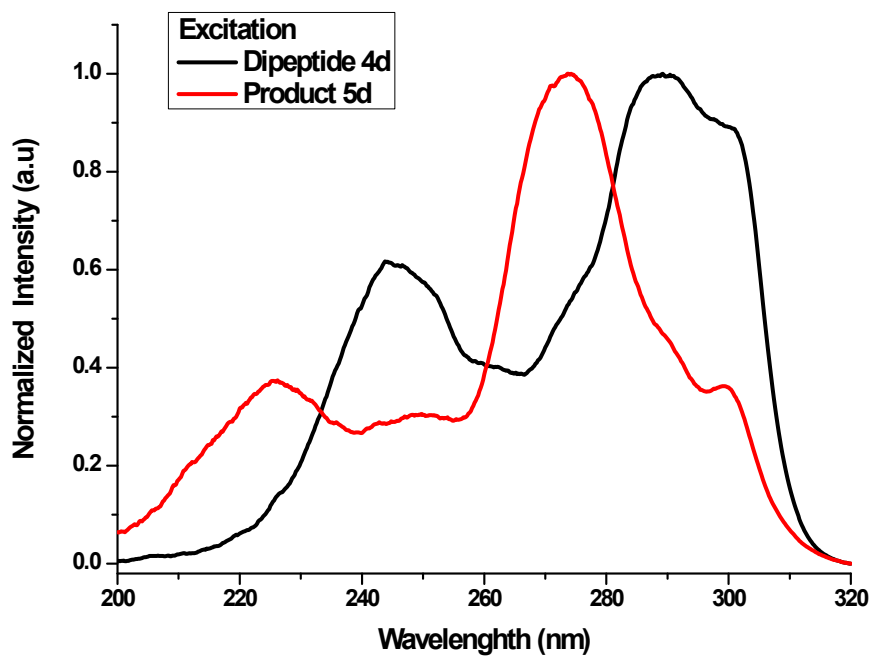
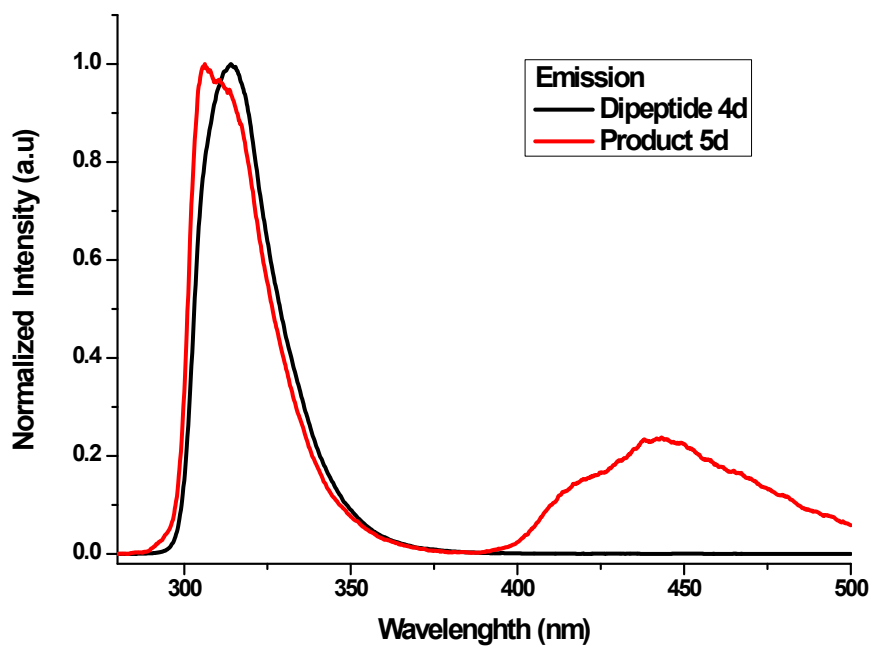
Normalized emission (excited at 270 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4b** and **5b**



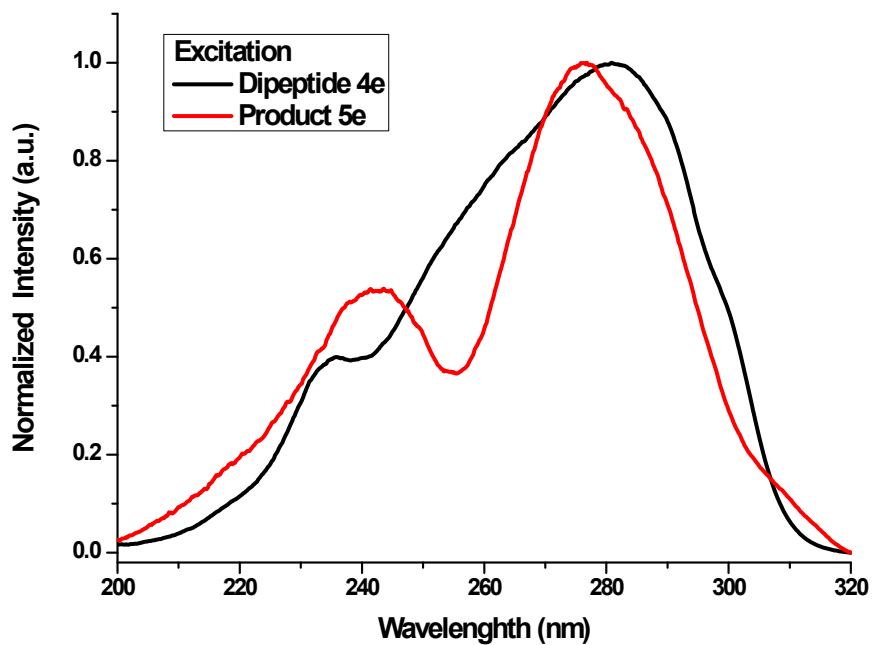
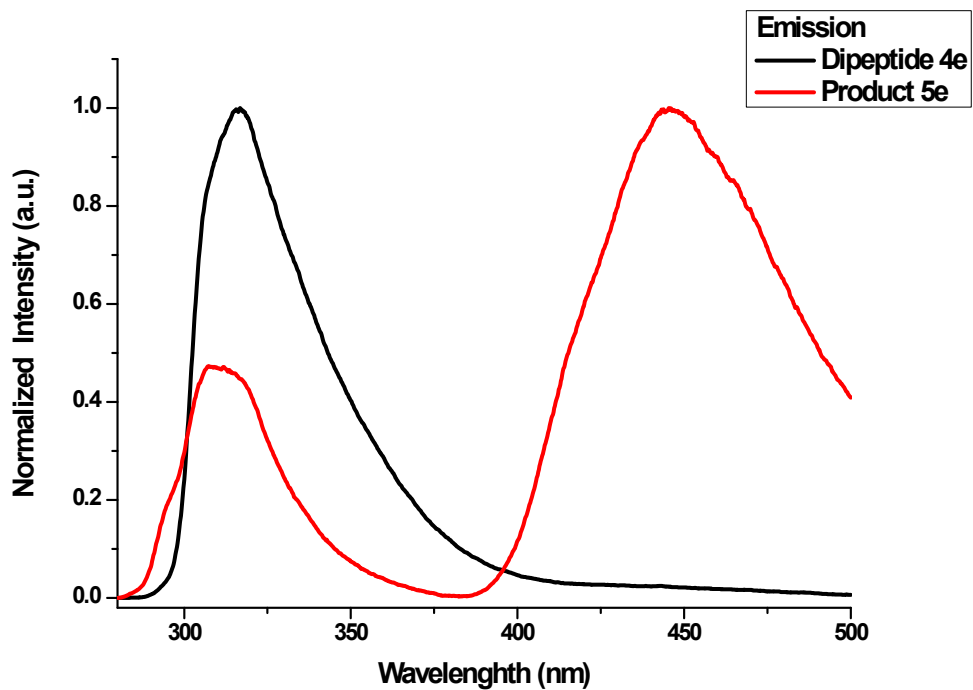
Normalized emission (excited at 270 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4c** and **5c**



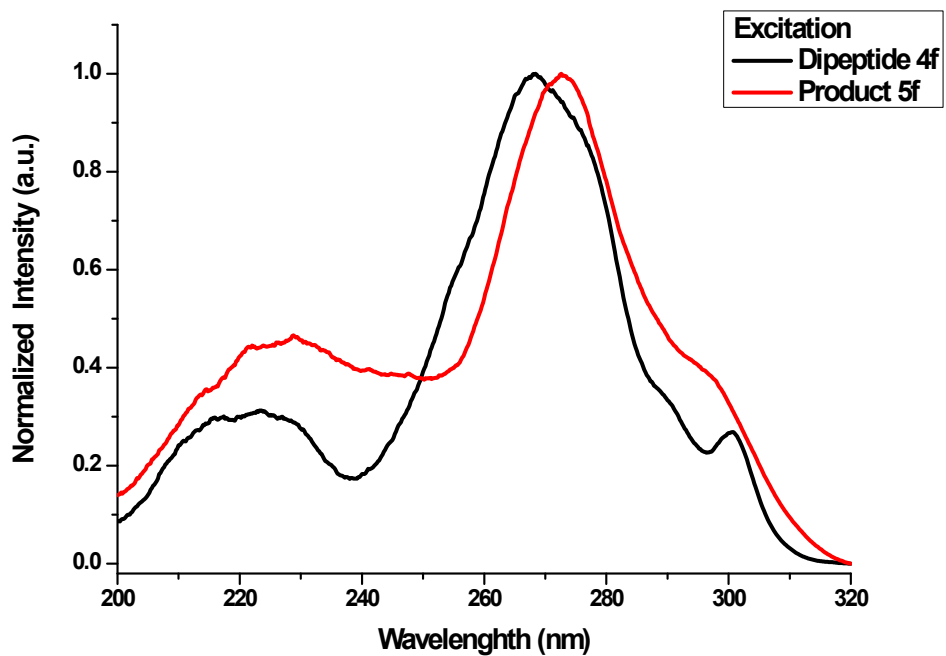
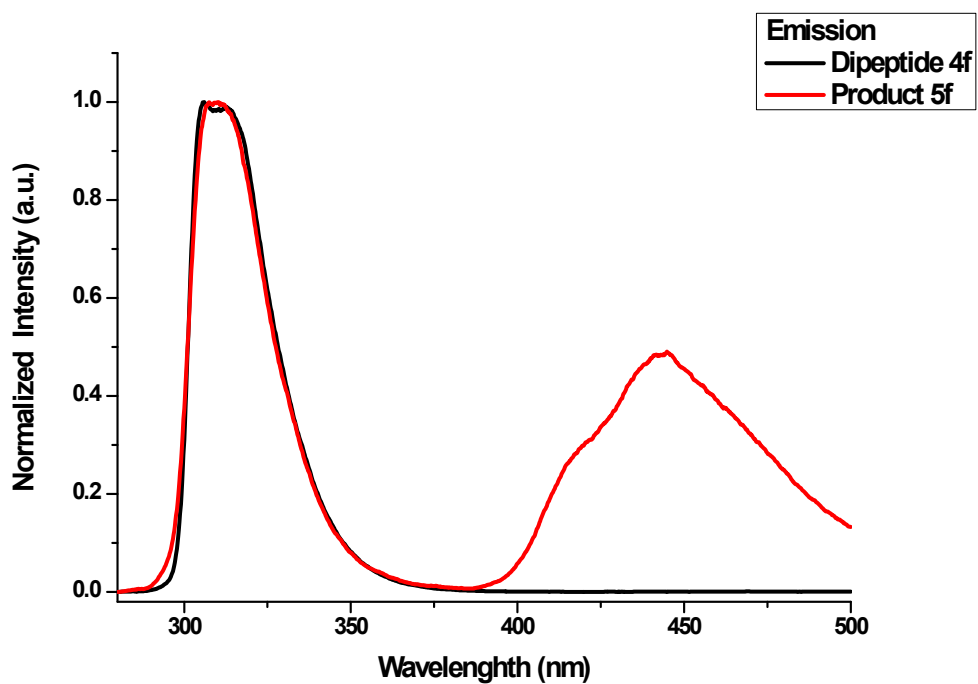
Normalized emission (excited at 260 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4d** and **5d**



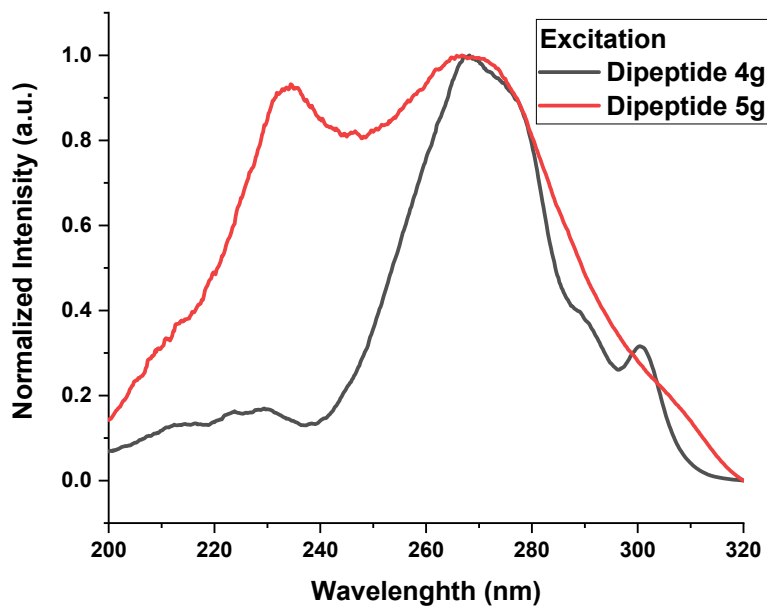
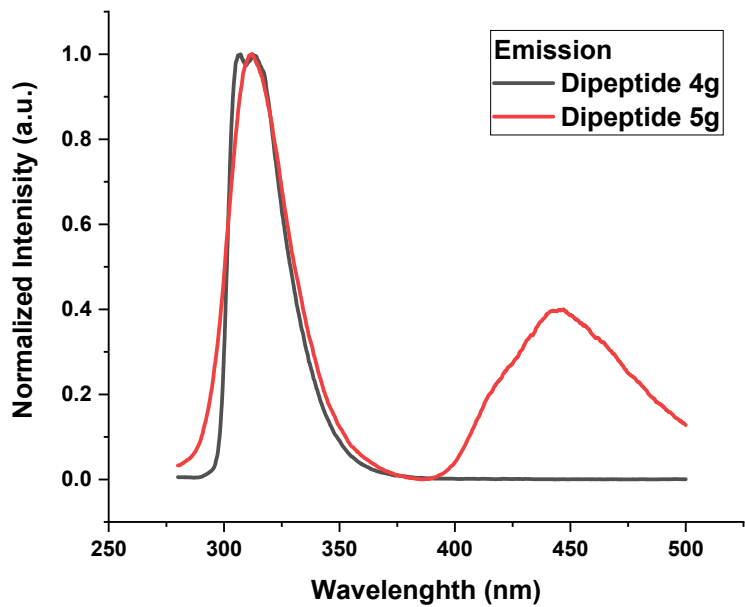
Normalized emission (excited at 260 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4e** and **5e**



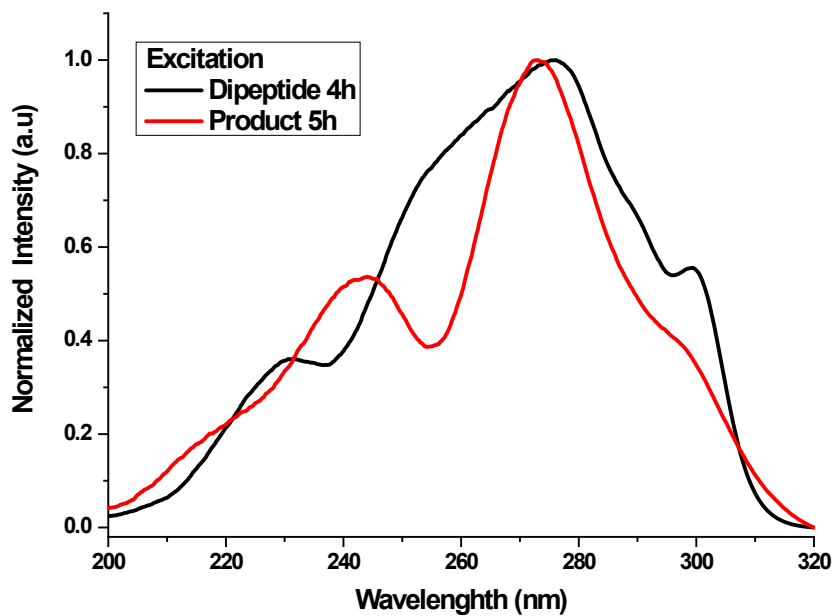
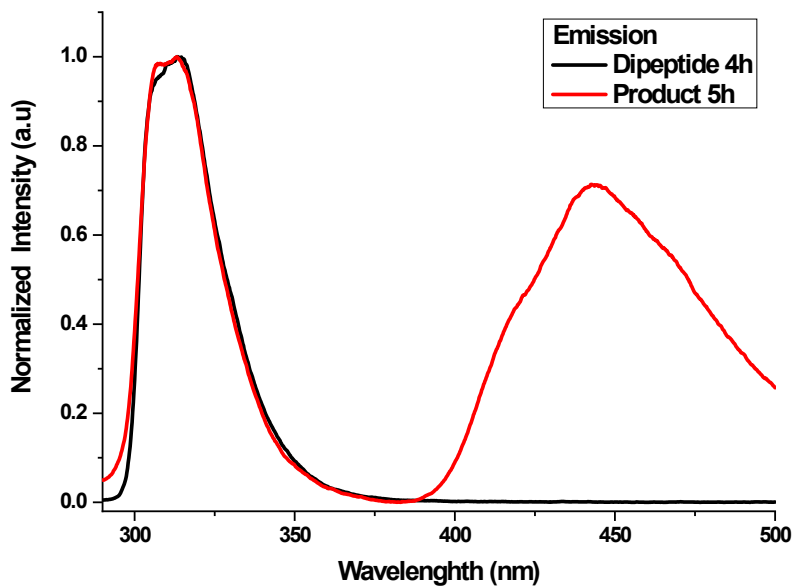
Normalized emission (excited at 260 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4f** and **5f**



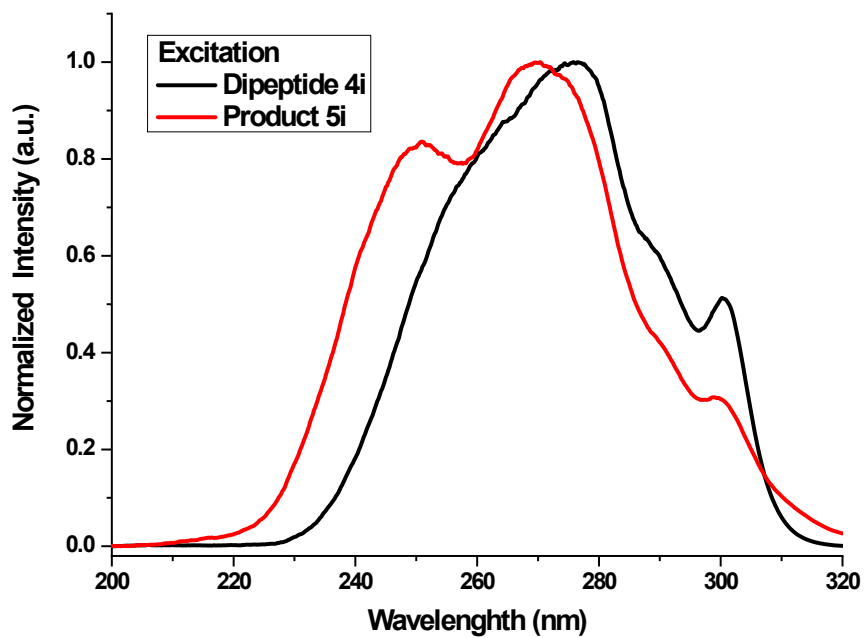
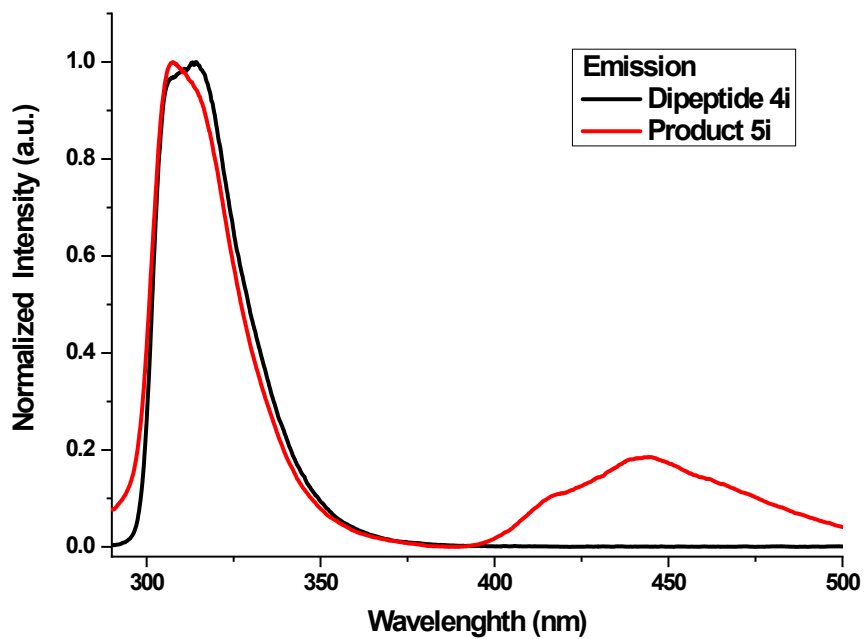
Normalized emission (excited at 260 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4g** and **5g**



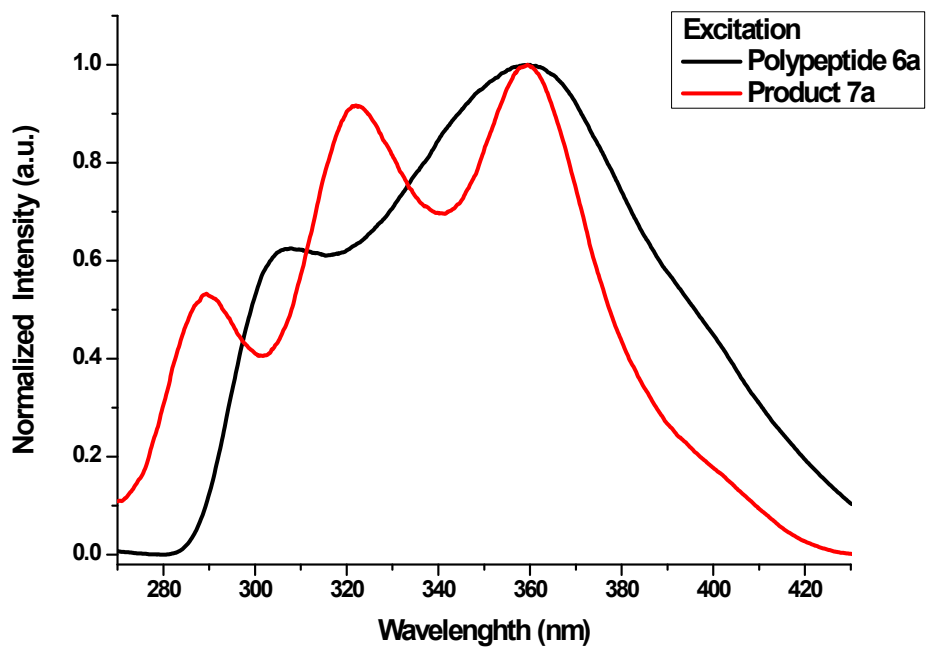
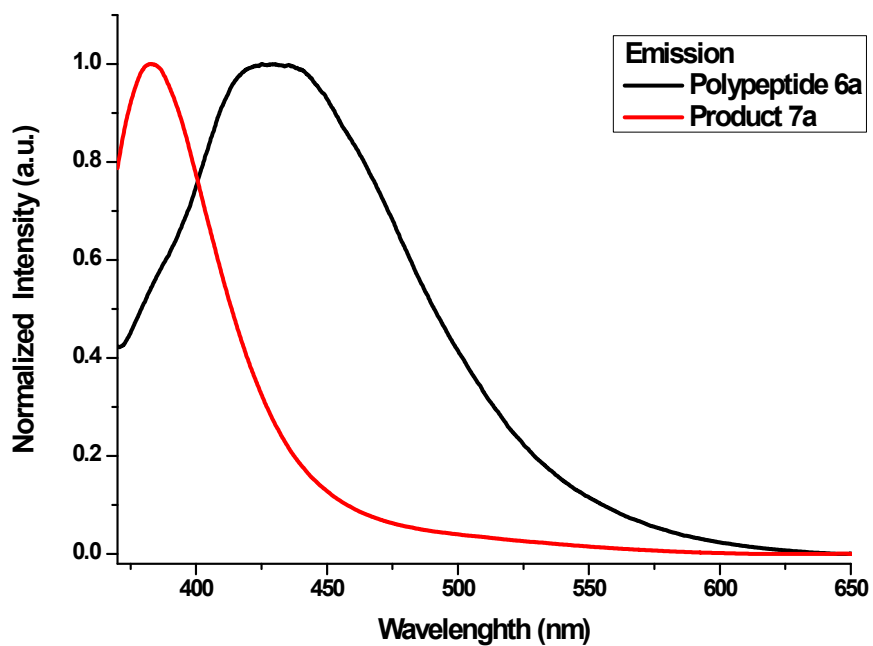
Normalized emission (excited at 270 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4h** and **5h**



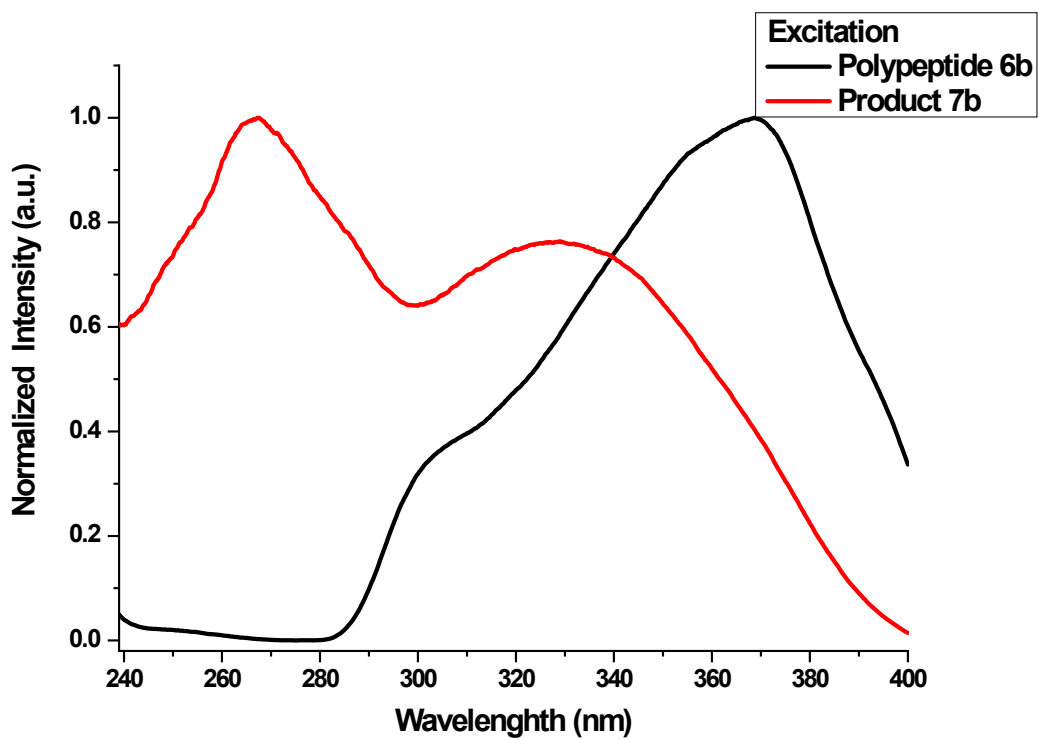
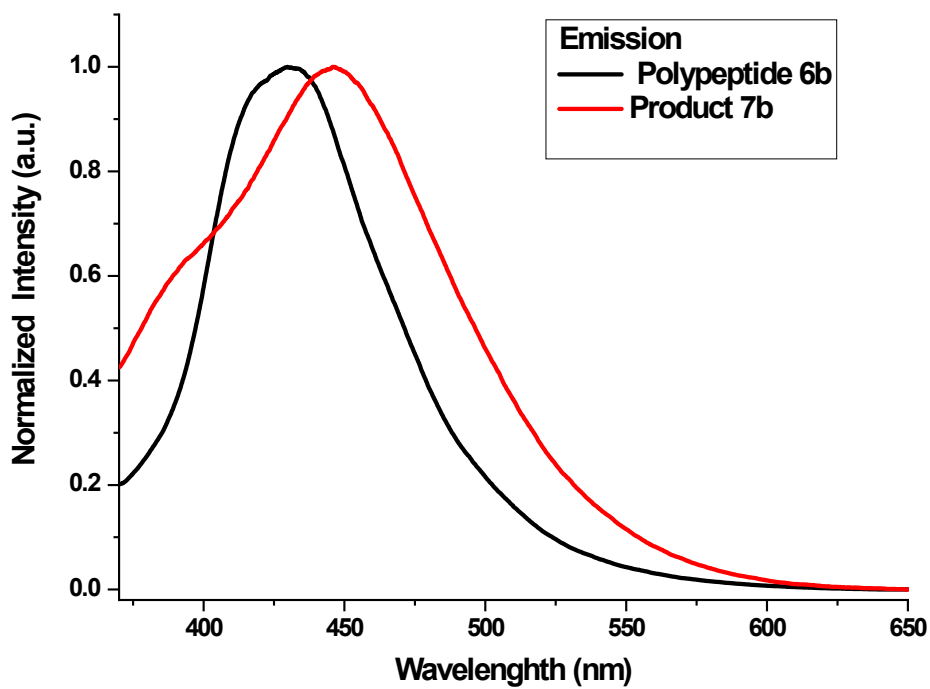
Normalized emission (excited at 270 nm) and excitation (observed at 340 nm) spectra of **4i** and **5i**



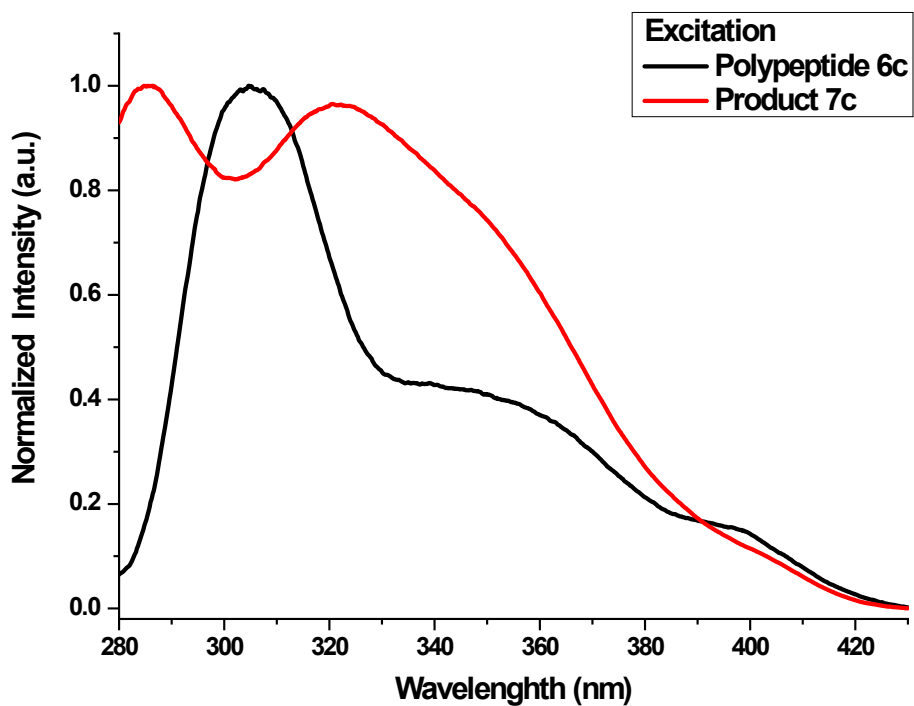
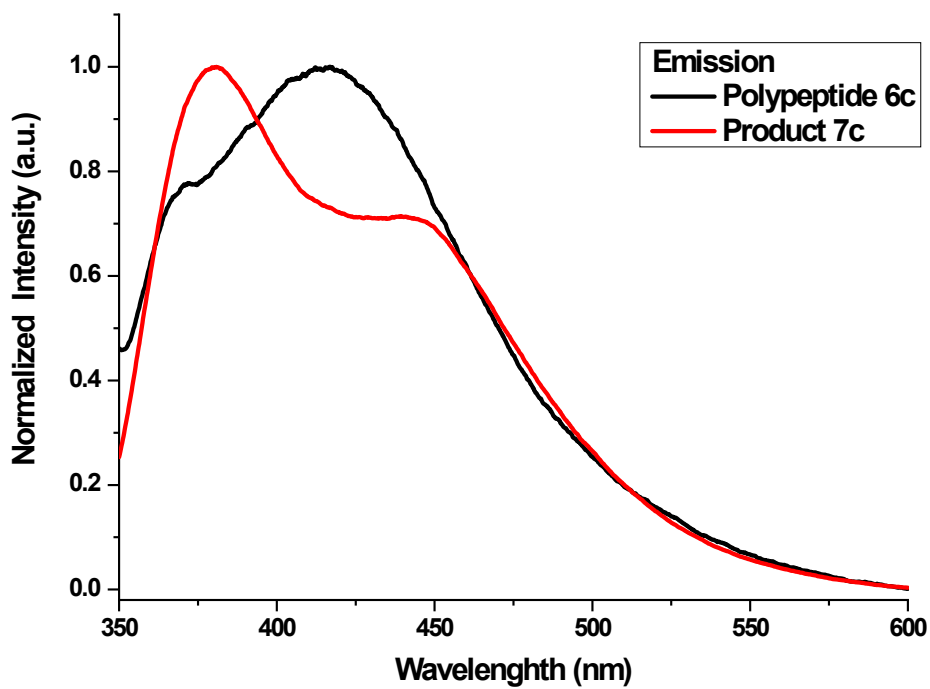
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6a** and **7a**



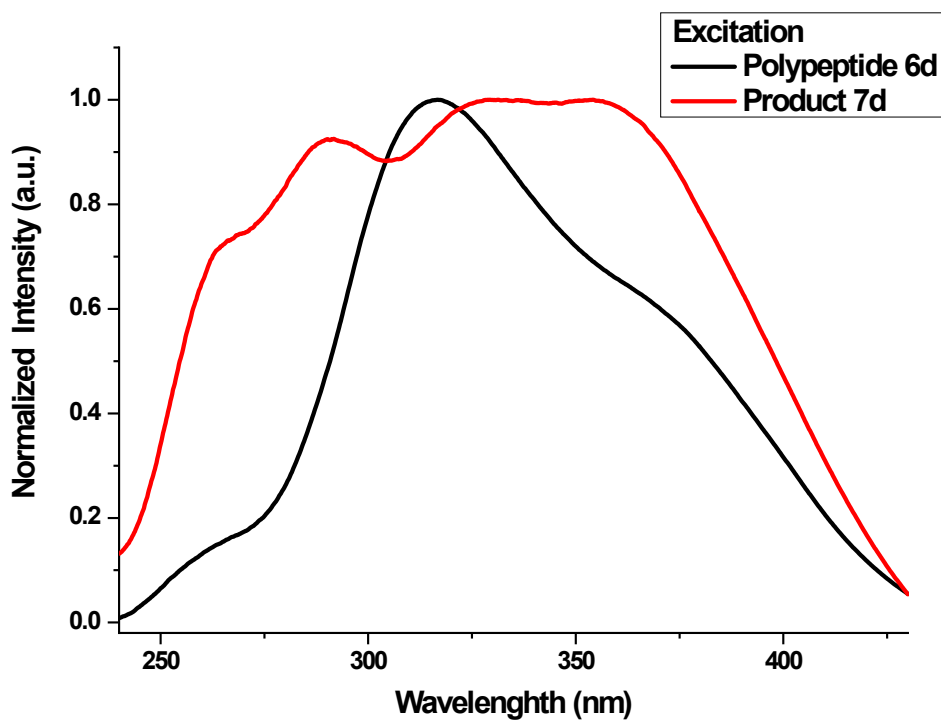
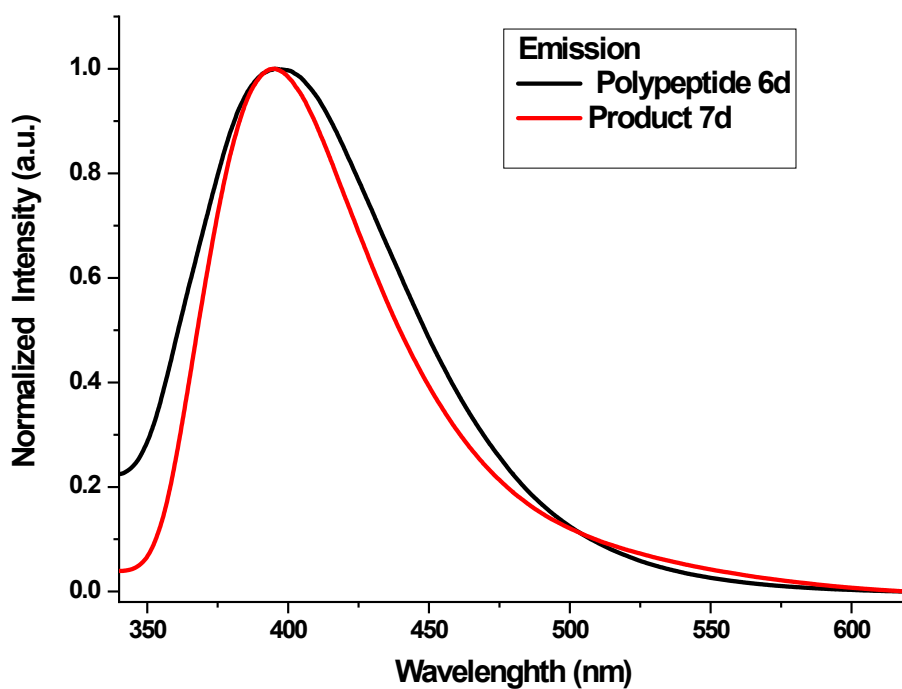
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6b** and **7b**



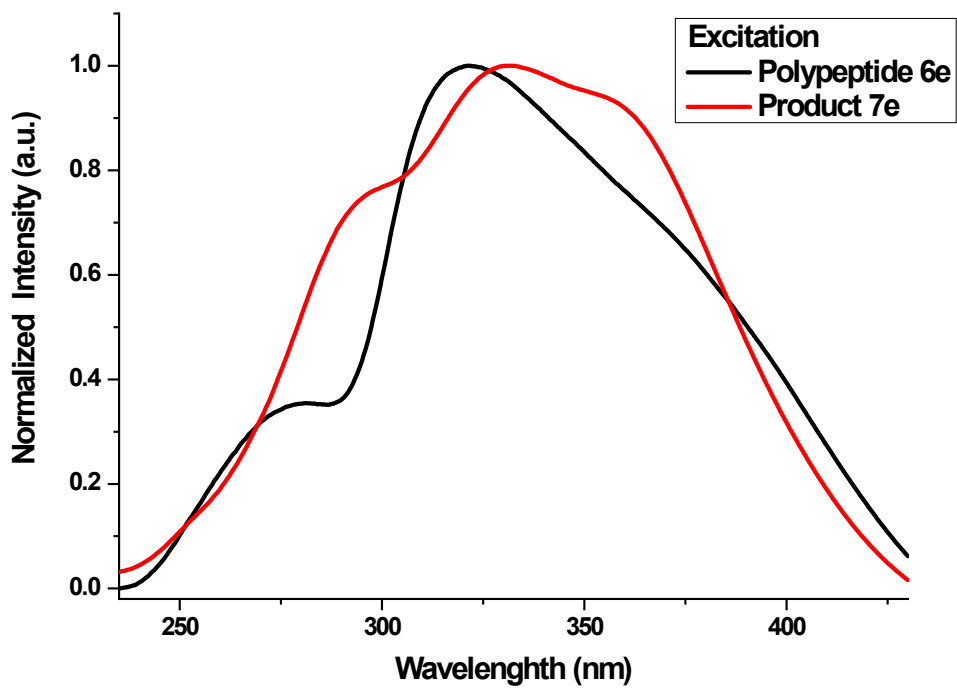
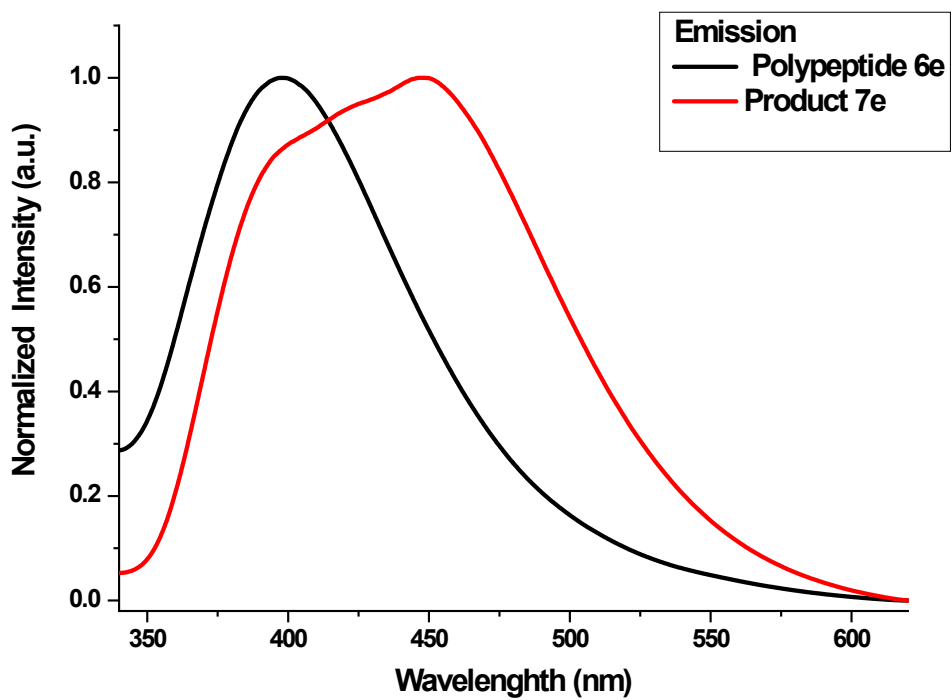
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6c** and **7c**



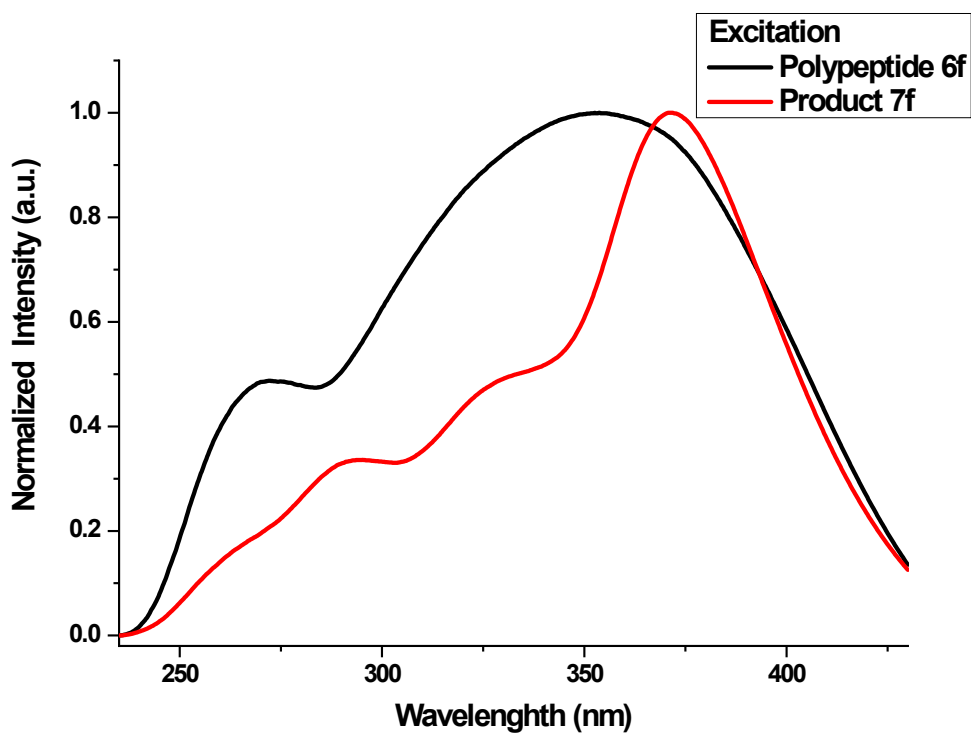
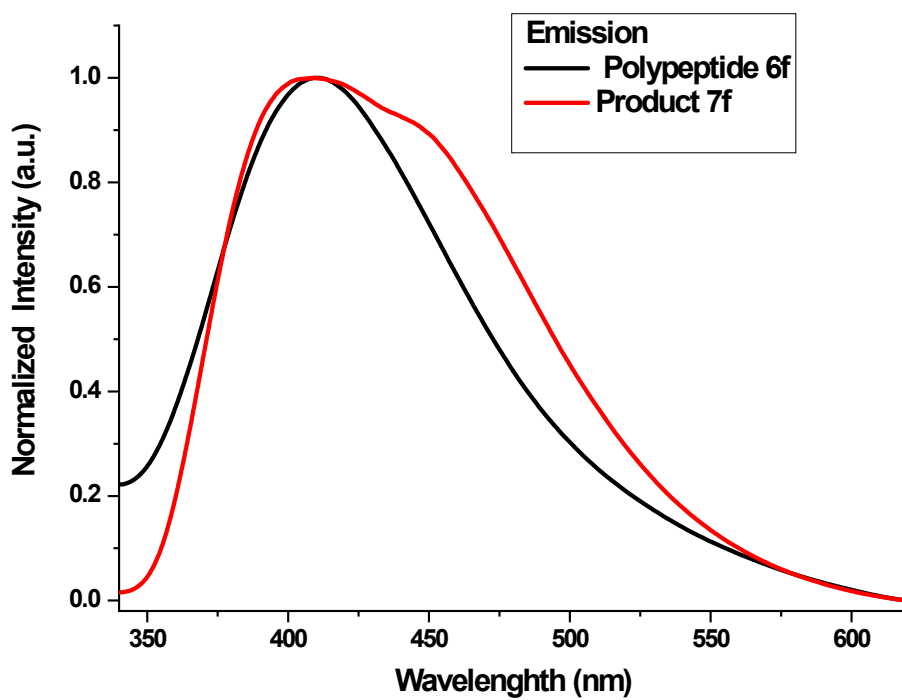
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6d** and **7d**



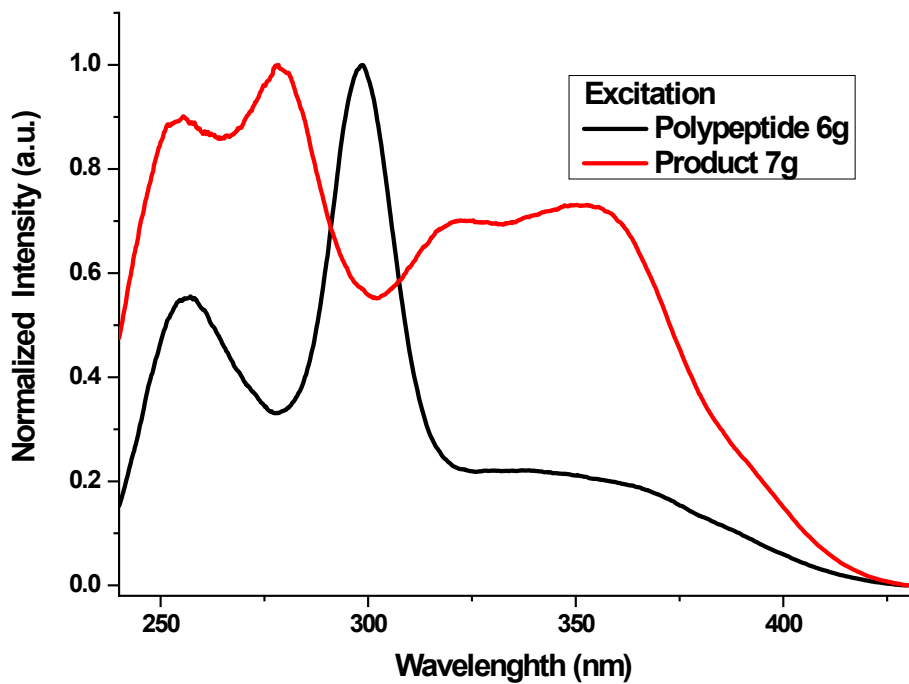
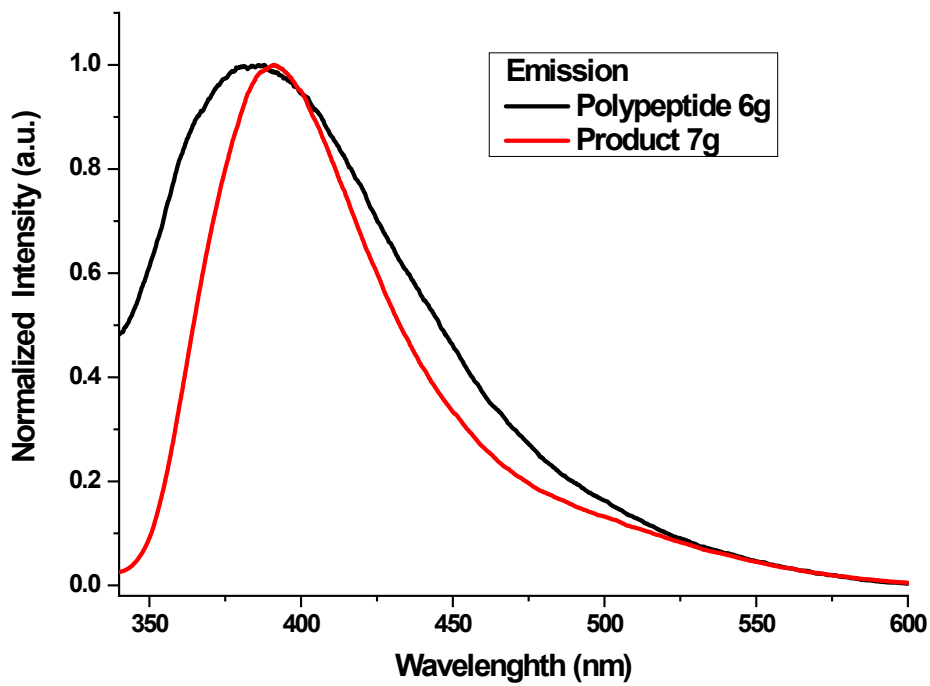
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6e** and **7e**



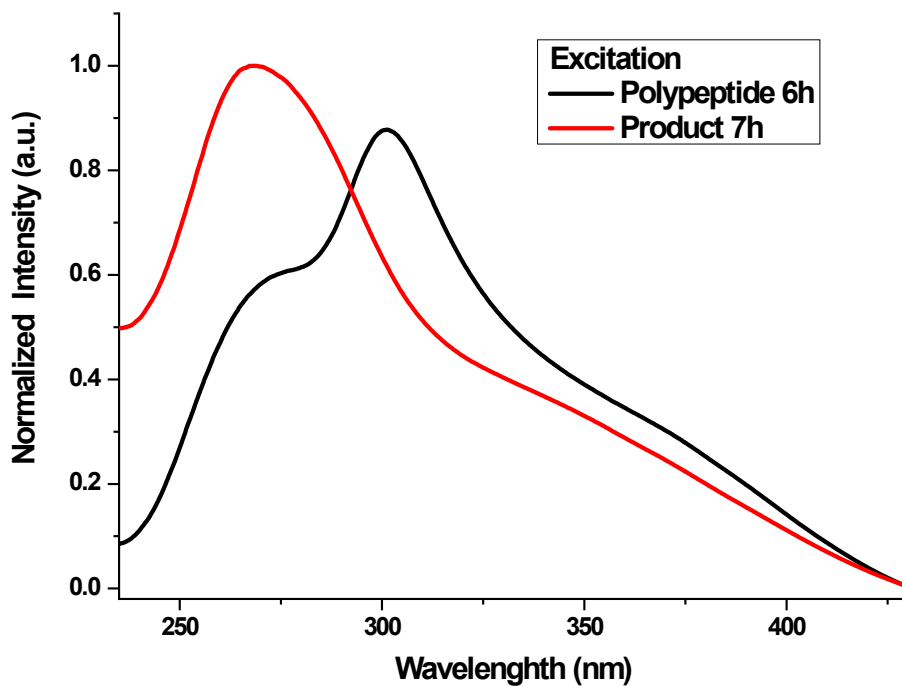
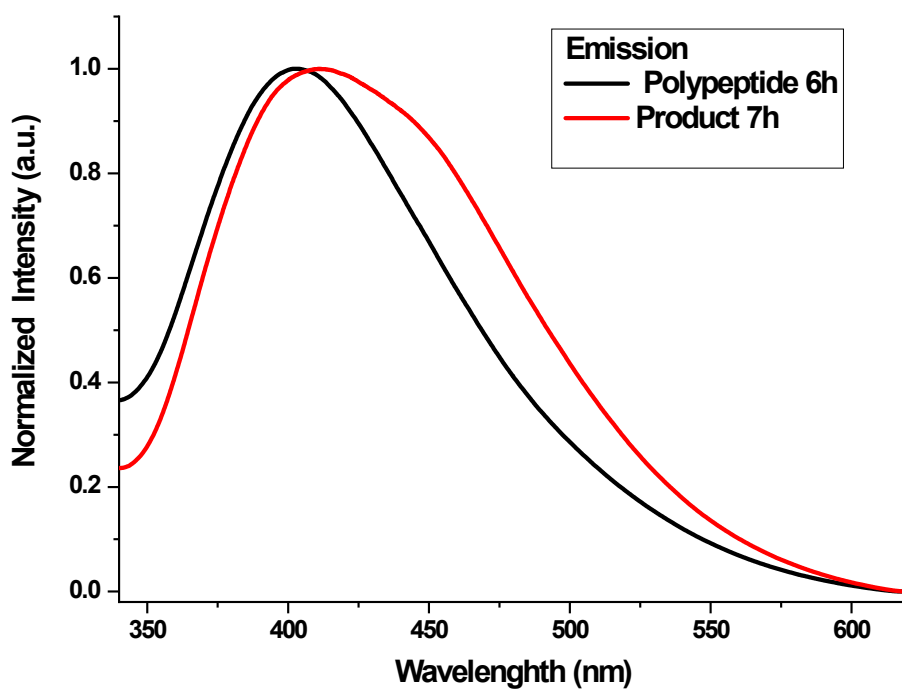
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6f** and **7f**



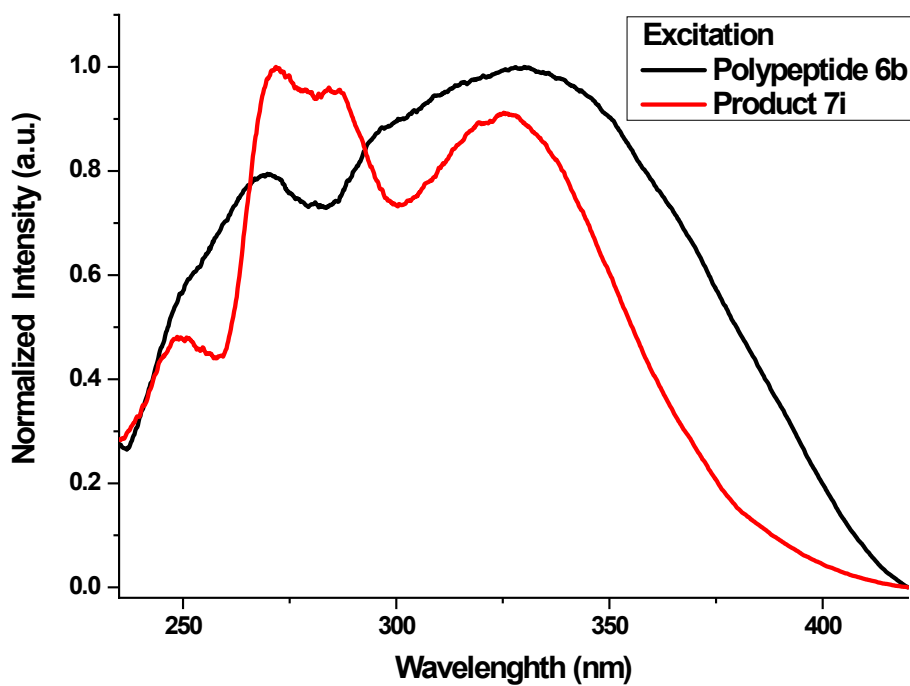
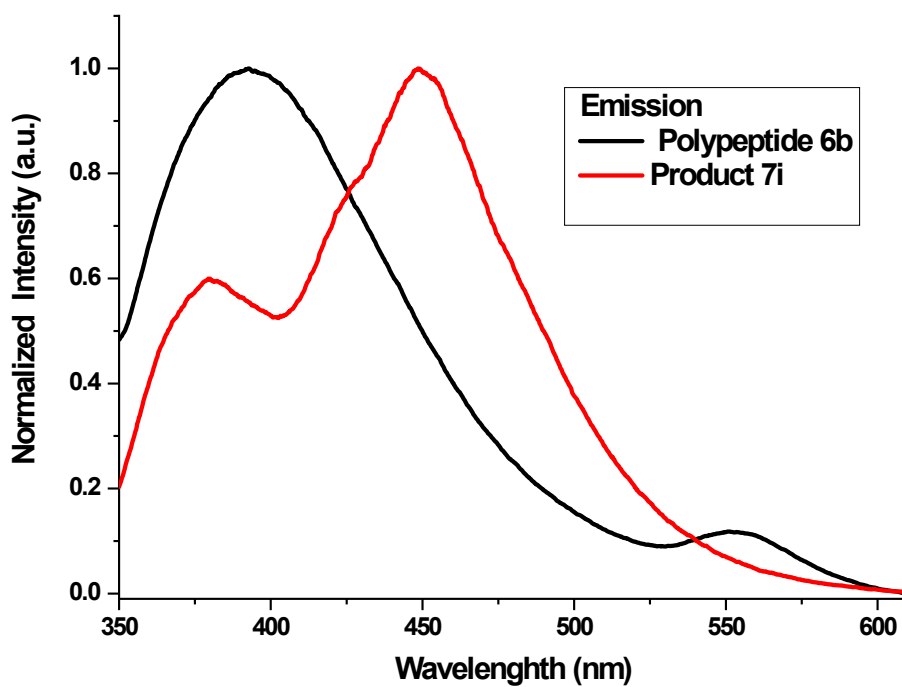
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of 6g and 7g



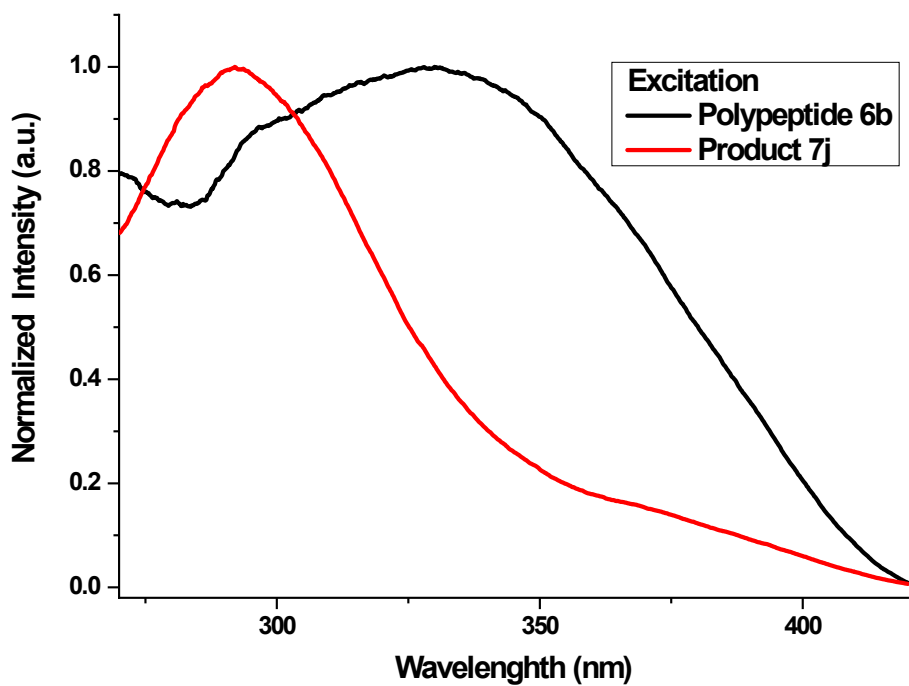
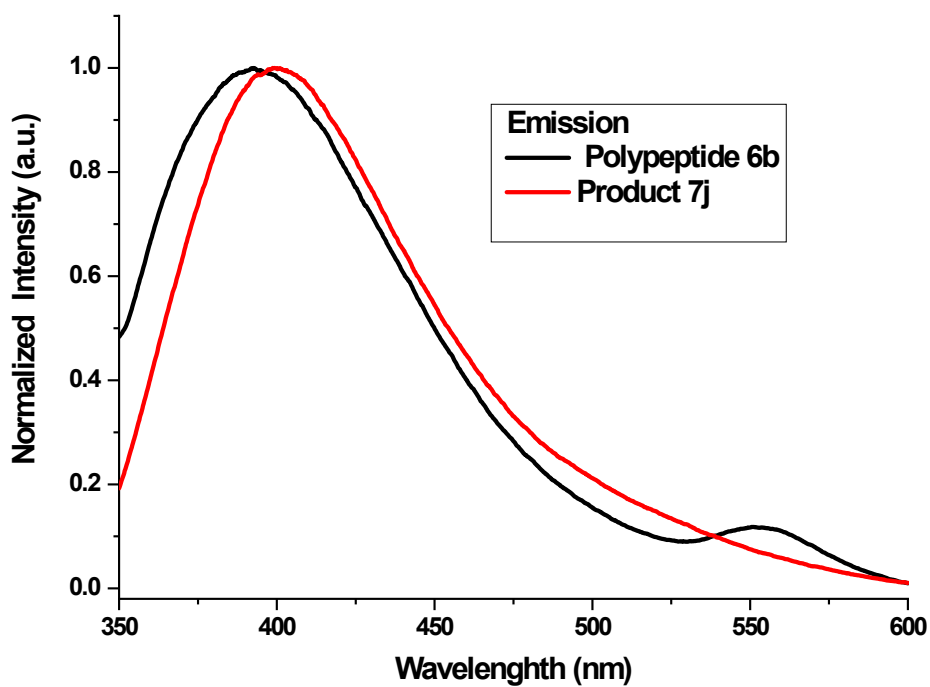
Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6h** and **7h**



Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6b** and **7i**



Normalized emission (excited at 320 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6b** and **7j**



Normalized emission (excited at 360 nm) and excitation (observed at 450 nm) spectra of **6a** and **7k**

