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# *Supporting Information*

Synthetic Hyperacetylation of Nucleosomal Histones

Hidetoshi Kajino,<sup>a</sup> Tomomi Nagatani,<sup>b</sup> Miku Oi,<sup>a</sup> Tomoya Kujirai,<sup>c,d</sup> Hitoshi Kurumizaka,<sup>c,d</sup> Atsuya Nishiyama,<sup>b</sup> Makoto Nakanishi,<sup>b</sup> Kenzo Yamatsugu,<sup>a\*</sup>Shigehiro A. Kawashima,<sup>a\*</sup> & Motomu Kanaia\*

aGraduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

**bDivision of cancer cell biology, The institute of Medical Science, The University of Tokyo, 4-**6-1 Shiroganedai, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8639, Japan

cInstitute for Quantitative Biosciences, The University of Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0032, Japan

dJST-ERATO, KURUMIZAKA Chromatin Atlas, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0032, Japan

Correspondence to

Motomu Kanai (kanai@mol.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Shigehiro A. Kawashima (skawashima@mol.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Kenzo Yamatsugu (yamatsugu@mol.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

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#### **1. Supporting figures**



**Figure S1**. (a) Schematic for synthetic histone acetylation by an chemical catalyst system. (b) Yield of histone acetylation of recombinant nucleosomes (0.2 μM as DNA concentration) by **4** (1 μM) and/or **1**, **2** or **3** (5 μM) for 3 h at 25 °C. The stoichiometry of the acetylated lysines of H3 tail was analyzed by LC-MS/MS. The average and error bars are indicated (twice measurement in the same experiments). (c) A hydrolysis profile of **4** (black ■) at 25 °C. (d) Histone acetylation of recombinant nucleosomes (0.2 μM as DNA concentration) in the presence of HeLa cell extract (non-histone proteins) by **4** (5 μM) for 3 h at 25 °C. Acetylated lysines were detected by immunoblotting using an anti-Ac-Lys antibody. Proteins were visualized by Oriole staining. (e) Acetylation profiles of **Ac-1**–**4** using **7** (●) and **8** (■) at 30 °C. The average and SD (bars) are indicated (n = 3 independent experiments).



**Figure S2**. Energy profile of the DMAP-catalyzed acetylation of methylamine with phenyl acetate, as calculated at the M06-2X/6-31+G\*\* (solvent: water (pcm)).

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Figure S3**. (a) Hydrolysis profiles of **4** (black ■) and **5** (red ●) at 37 °C. (b) Electrophoretic mobility shift assay of recombinant nucleosomes in the presence of **3** or **5**. Recombinant nucleosomes (0.2 μM) were incubated with **3** (0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5 μM) or **5** (0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5 μM), and were analyzed by 6% non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in 0.2× TBE buffer. The bands were visualized by ethidium bromide staining. The position of recombinant nucleosomes is shown. (c) Yield of histone acetylation of recombinant nucleosomes (0.2 μM as DNA conc.) by **6** (30 mM) for 3 h at 25 °C. (d) Yield of histone acetylation by **3** (20 μM) and **6** (1 mM) or **3** (200 μM) and **6** (1, 3, 10, 30 mM). (e) Histone acetylation of recombinant nucleosomes (0.2 μM as DNA conc.) in the presence of HeLa cell extract (nonhistone proteins) by **4** (10 μM); lane 2, **3** (20 μM) and **5** (5 μM); lane 4, **3** (20 μM) and **6** (0.5 mM); lane 6, or **3** (20 μM) and **6** (1 mM); lane 8 for 3 h at 25 °C. Acetylated lysines were detected by immunoblotting using an anti-Ac-Lys antibody. Proteins were visualized by Oriole staining. (f) Yield of histone acetylation by **2** (30 μM) and **6** (1, 3, 10, 30 mM). In (d) and (f), the yield of acetylated lysines of H3 fold domain was determined by LC-MS/MS analysis. The average and error range (bars) are indicated (n = 2 independent experiments).

![](_page_5_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Figure S4**. (a) Yield of histone acetylation of recombinant nucleosomes (0.2 μM as DNA concentration, green bars) or XSP (20000 sperm/μL, blue bars) by p300 (5 ng/μL) and Ac-CoA (0.3, 3 mM) for 5 h at 25 °C. (b) Yield of histone acetylation of XSP (20000 sperm/µL) by **2** (30 μM) and **6** (30 mM) for 0.5, 1, 3 or 7 h at 25 °C. In (a) and (b), the stoichiometry of the acetylated lysines of H3 tail and/or fold domain were analyzed by LC-MS/MS. The average and error range (bars) are indicated ((a) twice measurement in the same experiments; (b)  $n = 2$  independent experiments). (c) Brief scheme of DNA replication.<sup>1</sup> 1) First, the origin

recognition complex (ORC) is recruited to replication origin. This is followed by the binding of the MCM2–7 complex, resulting in formation of pre-RC. 2) ELYS accumulates on chromatin and recruits NPC components such as NUPs. 3) Nuclear envelope and NPCs are formed. 4) CDC45, kinases and DNA polymerase transport into the nucleus via NPCs. Kinases phosphorylate MCM2–7 complex, CDC45 and DNA polymerase, and promote their loading on origin, resulting in formation of pre-IC. 5) PCNA is recruited to pre-IC and DNA replication occurs. 6) Synthetic chromatin acetylation inhibits the binding of ELYS on chromatin and consequently DNA replication downstream of it.

# **2. Experimental procedures**

#### General

NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-ECX500 spectrometer, operating at 500 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and 124.51 MHz for <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm on the  $\delta$  scale relative to residual CHCl<sub>3</sub> ( $\delta$  = 7.24 for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and  $\delta$  = 77.0 for <sup>13</sup>C NMR) or CHD<sub>2</sub>OD ( $\delta$  = 3.31 for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and  $\delta$  = 49.0 for <sup>13</sup>C NMR) as an internal reference, respectively. Analytical HPLC was conducted by using a JASCO HPLC system equipped with a UV-2075 spectrometer, PU-2080 pumps, a DG-2080-54 degasser, and an MX-2080-32 mixer or Shimadzu HPLC system equipped with an SPD-20A spectrometer, LC-20AD pumps, and a DGU-20A3R degasser. Preparative HPLC was conducted by using a JASCO HPLC system equipped with a UV-2075 spectrometer, PU-2086 pumps, a DG-2080-53 degasser, an MX-2080-32 mixer or Shimadzu HPLC system equipped with an SPD-20A spectrometer, and LC-6AD pumps. ESI-MS spectra were measured on Bruker micrOTOF II spectrometer (for HRMS). MALDI/TOF-MS was obtained with a Shimadzu Biotech Axima ToF<sup>2</sup> spectrometer. LC-MS/MS analyses were conducted with an AB Sciex Triple TOF 4600 equipped with an Eksigent ekspert microLC 200.

#### **Materials**

All protected α-amino acids were purchased from Watanabe Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Hiroshima, Japan) and Peptide Institute, Inc. (Osaka, Japan). Rink-Amide-AM resin was purchased from Merck KGaA, Co. NMD, **Ac-5** and PhSAc were purchased from Tokyo chemical Industry (Tokyo, Japan). **Ac-1** was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Japan (Tokyo, Japan). Other chemicals were used as received from commercial sources (Sigma-Aldrich Japan (Tokyo, Japan), Tokyo chemical Industry (Tokyo, Japan), Kanto chemical (Tokyo, Japan) or FU-JIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation (Osaka, Japan)), unless otherwise stated. 8DMAP (**1**) 2, 3Py8DMAP3Py (**3**) 2, 3NMD8R (**4**)2, **Ac-2**3, **Ac-3**4, **Ac-4**5 and Ph(CN)OAc6 were synthesized as reported.

#### Synthetic procedures

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **16DMAP (2)**

16DMAP was synthesized on a solid phase in 0.200 mmol scale using Rink-Amide-AM resin. Fmoc-Lys(Mtt)-OH (0.600 mmol, Mtt: 4-Methyltrityl) was sequentially coupled using a DIC– HOBt method (0.600 mmol each) for 60 min at room temperature after removal of each Fmoc group with 20% piperidine–DMF for 10 min to obtain pentadeca-Lys(Mtt) on resin. The Mtt groups were removed by treatment with TFA and TIPS in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3:5:92) for 30 sec x 12 times at room temperature. The deprotected peptide on the resin was treated with 3-(methyl-4-pyridylamino)propionic acid<sup>7</sup> (4.80 mmol), DIC (4.80 mmol), and HOBt (4.80 mmol) in DMF for 24 h at room temperature to afford 16DMAP on the resin. 16DMAP was cleaved from the resin by treatment with TFA in the presence of TIPS and water (95:2.5:2.5) for 60 min at room temperature, concentrated under reduced pressure, and precipitated with ether to afford crude 16DMAP, which was purified with preparative HPLC (YMC-Pack ODS-AM, 20 mm I.D. x 250 mm, linear gradient; 10–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 40 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min) to afford 16DMAP (**2**,133 mg (16TFA salt), 20.9 μmol, y. 10%) as white solids after lyophilization.

MALDI/TOF-MS (CHCA) *m*/*z* Calcd: 4532.73 [M+H]+, Found: 4532.72; Retention time: 11.4 min (YMC-Triart C18, 4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm, linear gradient of 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 20 min with a flow rate of 0.9 mL/min). Purity: >95% (HPLC analysis at 254 nm).

#### **Synthesis of 3PAc8R and PAc-gly**

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **3PAc8R (5):**

To a stirred solution of azido compound2 (5.70 mg, 2.50 μmol) in water–*t*BuOH (1:1, 1.8 mL), 4-ethynylphenyl acetate8 solution in *t*BuOH (106 mM, 400 μL, 42.4 mmol), Cu-TBTA solution in water–*t*BuOH (CuSO4:TBTA = 1:2, 1.4 mL; separately prepared by mixing TBTA solution in *t*BuOH (7.42 mM, 1.08 mL, 8.01 mmol) and CuSO4 aqueous solution (12.5 mM, 0.320 mL, 4 μmol)), and sodium ascorbate aqueous solution (50 mM, 0.400 mL, 20.0 μmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 h. Volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was suspended in water (5 mL). Insoluble materials were removed by filtration, and filtrate was purified with preparative HPLC (YMC-Triart C18, 20 mm I.D. x 250 mm, linear gradient; 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 60 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min) to afford 3PAc8R (**5**, 4.78 mg (8TFA salt), 1.43 μmol, y. 57%) as white solids after lyophilization.

MALDI/TOF-MS (CHCA) *m*/*z* Calcd: 2427.29 [M+H]+, Found: 2427.18; Retention time: 14.2 min (YMC-Triart C18, 4.6 mm I.D x 150 mm, linear gradient of 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 20 min with a flow rate of 0.9 mL/min). Purity: >95% (HPLC analysis at 254 nm).

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### **PAc-gly (6):**

To the mixture of 2-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)ethan-1-ol<sup>9</sup> (69.2 mg, 0.395 mmol) and alkyne 4-ethynylphenyl acetate (95.0 mg, 0.593 mmol) in water–*t*BuOH (1:1, 6.9 mL), Cu-TBTA solution in water–*t*BuOH (CuSO4:TBTA = 1:2, 7.0 mL; separately prepared by mixing TBTA solution in *t*BuOH (11.3 mM, 3.50 mL, 39.5 μmol) and CuSO4 aqueous solution (5.66 mM, 3.50 mL, 19.8 μmol)), and sodium ascorbate aqueous solution (494 mM, 200 mL, 0.0988 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h. Volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was taken up in  $CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>$ , and organic layer was washed with 10% CuSO4 aq and brine, dried over Na2SO4, filtered, and concentrated to afford crude PAc-gly, which was purified with silica gel column chromatography (Ac-OEt/MeOH = 6/4) to afford PAc-gly (**6**, 122.9 mg, 0.366 mmol, y. 93%) as colorless oil. 1H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz) δ 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.57 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 3.60–3.62 (m, 4H), 3.54 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 125 MHz) δ 169.4, 150.4, 146.9, 128.4, 126.8, 122.0, 121.0, 72.4, 70.6, 70.2, 69.5, 61.7, 50.4, 21.1; ESI-MS *m*/*z* 358 [M+Na]+;

ESI-HRMS: *m*/*z* calcd for C16H21N3O5Na [M+Na]+: 358.1373. Found: 358.1371.

#### **Synthesis of X-AKFR peptide**

#### **Fmoc-Ala-Lys(Boc)-Phe-Arg(Pbf) on resin**:

Fmoc-Ala-Lys(Boc)-Phe-Arg(Pbf: 2,2,4,6,7-Pentamethyldihydrobenzofuran-5-sulfonyl) on resin was synthesized on a solid phase in 0.183 mmol scale using Rink-Amide-AM resin. Fmoc-Arg(Pbf)-OH (0.549 mmol), Fmoc-Phe-OH (0.549 mmol), Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH (0.549 mmol), Fmoc-Ala-OH (0.549 mmol) were sequentially coupled using a DIC–HOBt method (0.549 mmol each) for 60 min at room temperature after removal of each Fmoc group with 20% piperidine–DMF for 10 min to obtain Fmoc-Ala-Lys(Boc)-Phe-Arg(Pbf) on resin.

![](_page_11_Figure_3.jpeg)

# **DMAP-Ala-Lys-Phe-Arg-NH2 (DMAP-AKFR, 7)**:

Fmoc-Ala-Lys(Boc)-Phe-Arg(Pbf) on resin (0.0276 mmol) was used for the subsequent synthesis. The Fmoc group was removed by treatment with 20% piperidine–DMF for 10 min at room temperature. The Fmoc-removed peptide on the resin was treated with 3-(methyl-4 pyridylamino)propionic acid (0.0549 mmol), DIC (0.0549 mmol), and HOBt (0.0549 mmol) in DMF for 12 h at room temperature to afford DMAP-Ala-Lys(Boc)-Phe-Arg(Pbf) on the resin. The peptide was cleaved from the resin and the protecting groups were simultaneously removed by treatment with TFA in the presence of TIPS and water (95:2.5:2.5) for 60 min at room temperature, concentrated under reduced pressure, and precipitated with ether to afford crude DMAP-AKFR, which was purified with preparative HPLC (YMC-Triart C18, 20 mm I.D. x 250 mm, linear gradient; 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 100 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min) to afford DMAP-AKFR (**7**, 2.47 mg (2TFA salt), 2.71 mmol, y. 10%) as white solids after lyophilization.

MALDI/TOF-MS (CHCA) *m*/*z* Calcd: 682.41 [M+H]+, Found: 682.64; Retention time: 10.9 min (YMC-Triart C18, 4.6 mm I.D x 150 mm, linear gradient of 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 20 min with a flow rate of 0.9 mL/min). Purity: >95% (HPLC analysis at 254 nm).

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### **Bz-Ala-Lys-Phe-Arg-NH2 (Bz-AKFR, 8)**:

Fmoc-Ala-Lys(Boc)-Phe-Arg(Pbf) on resin (0.0153 mmol) was used for the subsequent synthesis. The Fmoc group was removed by treatment with 20% piperidine–DMF for 10 min at room temperature. The Fmoc-removed peptide on the resin was treated with 25% benzoic anhydride–CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> for 5 min at room temperature to afford Bz-Ala-Lys(Boc)-Phe-Arg(Pbf) on the resin. The peptide was cleaved from the resin and the protecting groups were simultaneously removed by treatment with TFA in the presence of TIPS and water (95:2.5:2.5) for 60 min at room temperature, concentrated under reduced pressure, and precipitated with ether to afford crude Bz-AKFR, which was purified with preparative HPLC (YMC-Triart C18, 20 mm I.D. x 250 mm, linear gradient; 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 100 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min) to afford Bz-AKFR (**8**, 1.70 mg (TFA salt), 2.30 mmol, y. 15%) as white solids after lyophilization.

MALDI/TOF-MS (CHCA) *m*/*z* Calcd: 624.36 [M+H]+, Found: 624.52; Retention time: 12.6 min (YMC-Triart C18, 4.6 mm I.D x 150 mm, linear gradient of 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 20 min with a flow rate of 0.9 mL/min). Purity: >95% (HPLC analysis at 254 nm).

# Chemical experiments

# **HPLC analysis of hydrolysis ratio of 4 and 5**

**4** or **5** was dissolved in PBS buffer (pH 7.4) and incubated at 25 or 37 °C. Samples were analyzed after 0, 2, 4, 6 h by analytical HPLC, which was performed using YMC-Triart C18 (4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm) column using a linear gradient of 0–100% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 20 min at room temperature with a flow rate of 1 mL/min at 254 nm.

# **Investigation of acetyl donor-ability using 7 or 8**

**7** or **8** (0.5 mM) and acetyl donor (NMD, **Ac-1**–**5** ; 10 mM) were mixed in PBS buffer (pH 7.4, 20% acetonitrile), and the mixture was incubated at 30 °C. Samples were analyzed after 2, 6, 18 h by MALDI/TOF-MS. The acetylation yield was calculated by dividing the peak intensity of the acetylated mass peak with the sum of the acetylated and unacetylated mass peaks.

## **In vitro acetylation assay using recombinant nucleosomes**

Recombinant nucleosomes (0.2 μM as DNA concentration) were mixed with cytoplasmic/nucleoplasmic proteins purified from HeLa cells, and the mixture was used as substrates. Catalyst (**1**, **2** and **3**) and/or acetyl donor (**4**, **5** and **6**) were mixed with the substrates in 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) buffer with 150 mM potassium chloride and 1.5 mM magnesium chloride, and the whole was incubated at 25 °C. Samples were analyzed by the Western blotting using an anti-Ac-Lys antibody (9441, Cell Signaling Technology) or LC-MS/MS performed as described previously<sup>2</sup>.

#### Biochemical experiments

#### **Antibody**

Mouse monoclonal antibody against PCNA PC-10 was purchased from Santa Crutz Biotechnology and used for immunoblotting. Mouse monoclonal MCM7 antibody ab2360 was purchased from Abcam. Rabbit polyclonal MCM2 antibody ab4461 was purchased from Abcam. Rabbit polyclonal histone H3 antibody ab1791 was purchased from Abcam. Mouse monoclonal nuclear pore complex proteins antibody ab24609 was purchased from Abcam. Cdc45 antibody was generous gift (Shintomi K, RIKEN).

Rabbit polyclonal antibody against *X. laevis* ELYS was raised against the peptide CRGRRGRVITSDDLRE by SCRUM Inc.

#### **In vitro acetylation assay using XSC**

*Xenopus laevis* sperm chromatin (XSC, 20000 sperm/μL) was used as substrates. **2** and/or **6** were mixed with the substrates in 20 mM HEPES-KOH (pH 7.5) buffer with 150 mM potassium chloride and 1.5 mM magnesium chloride, and the whole was incubated at 25 °C. Samples were analyzed by the Western blotting using an anti-Ac-Lys antibody (9441, Cell Signaling Technology) or LC-MS/MS.

#### *Xenopus* **egg extracts**

Preparation of interphase egg extracts was performed as described previously<sup>10</sup> with minor modifications. Briefly, all extracts were supplemented with energy regeneration mix (2 mM ATP, 20 mM phosphocreatine, and 5 μg/mL creatine kinase). An untreated or an acetylated XSC (3,000-4,000 sperm/μL in the final reaction) was added to egg extracts and incubated at 22 °C. For chromatin spin-down from the egg extracts, sperm nuclei were incubated in 15- 25 μL of the extract preparation. The extracts were diluted with 200 μL of ice-cold chromatin purification buffer (CPB; 50 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 20 mM HEPES-KOH, pH 7.7) containing 2% sucrose, 0.1% NP-40, and 2 mM *N*-ethylenemaleimide (NEM) and kept on ice for 5 min. Underlay diluted extracts with 1.5 mL CPB containing 30% sucrose and centrifuged at 15,000 g for 10 min at 4 °C using a swing–bucket rotor. The pellets were resuspended in Laemmli sample buffer. The DNA replication efficiency was determined as described previously<sup>11</sup>.

## **Immunofluorescence microscopy**

An untreated or an acetylated XSC was incubated in the egg extracts containing 10 μM Cy3 dCTP (PA53021, GE healthcare). 2 μL extracts were diluted with 2 μL EB (10 mM HEPES-KOH, pH 7.7, 100 mM KCl, 0.1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 50 mM sucrose) containing 25 % glycerol and 10% formalin, 5 μg/mL Hoechst and were mounted between slide and coverslip to visualize DNA and membrane vesicle. Images were acquired with AxioVision software on a Zeiss AxioObserver microscope.

#### Computational general information

All the calculations were carried out with Gaussian 16 (Revision B.01) program package<sup>12</sup>. Unless otherwise noted, geometry optimization and vibrational analysis were carried out at M06-2 $X^{13}$  with 6-31+G\*\* basis set<sup>14</sup>. All stationary points were optimized without any symmetry assumptions and characterized by normal coordinate analysis at the same level of theory (number of imaginary frequencies, NIMAG, 0 for minima and 1 for TSs). The intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC) method was used to track minimum energy paths from transition structures to the corresponding local minima<sup>15–18</sup>. The self-consistent reaction field (SCRF) method based on the Polarizable Continuum Model (PCM)<sup>19,20</sup> was employed to evaluate the solvent reaction field (water; *ε* = 78.3553).

# **Cartesian coordinates and energies**

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **DMAP**

![](_page_16_Picture_227.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

# **PAc**

![](_page_16_Picture_228.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_229.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_8.jpeg)

# **IM***PAc***1**

Energy (RM062X): -842.067606668 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -841.823991 A.U.

- -

![](_page_16_Picture_230.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_238.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_239.jpeg)

Energy (RM062X): -842.062580376 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -841.804158 A.U. - O -1.124725 -2.055863 -0.464694 C -1.121796 -1.357689 1.846348 H -0.502594 -2.210074 2.135972 H -0.842846 -0.486881 2.443275

H -2.631974 2.464507 -0.308334 H -3.497781 -1.739880 -0.052822 H -5.907055 -1.256872 -0.285536 O -1.549358 0.196576 -0.015420 C -0.969793 -1.118182 0.344914

H -2.166838 -1.602988 2.058488

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **IM***PAc***2**

![](_page_18_Picture_266.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_267.jpeg)

# $\overset{\oplus}{\mathsf{NH}}_4\mathsf{Me}$

# **+NH4Me**

![](_page_18_Picture_268.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_8.jpeg)

# **IM***PAc***4**

Energy (RM062X): -938.365915743 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -938.027927 A.U.

![](_page_19_Picture_256.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **TS***PAc***4**

Energy (RM062X): -938.336294974 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -938.011784 A.U. - C -1.757220 0.858314 1.175610

![](_page_19_Picture_257.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_258.jpeg)

- -

![](_page_20_Picture_227.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **IM***PAc***5**

![](_page_20_Picture_228.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_267.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### **IM***PAc***6**

Energy (RM062X): -630.981336932 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -630.747405 A.U. - C -0.210568 -1.159816 -0.603410 C 1.144275 -1.023355 -0.751797 C 1.850563 -0.076861 0.061108 C 1.062893 0.686609 0.981035 C -0.273578 0.457840 1.102664 N -0.913865 -0.475231 0.342088 H -0.791145 -1.858519 -1.191496 H 1.641141 -1.614909 -1.507223

![](_page_21_Picture_268.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_5.jpeg)

# **TS***PAc***6**

Energy (RM062X): -630.976278062 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -630.735546 A.U. - C -0.117633 1.313271 0.151923 C 1.244416 1.233445 0.281175

![](_page_22_Picture_231.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **IM***PAc***7**

![](_page_22_Picture_232.jpeg)

N -2.814360 -0.040678 1.183708 H -3.829654 -0.163443 1.191218 H -2.640897 0.838565 1.677079 H -1.089707 -0.969276 1.962839

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **TS***PAc***7**

Energy (RM062X): -630.971070413 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -630.729587 A.U. - C -0.080066 1.208109 0.100549

![](_page_23_Picture_249.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_250.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_6.jpeg)

# **IM***PAc***8**

![](_page_23_Picture_251.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_194.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **MeNHAc**

![](_page_24_Picture_195.jpeg)

H -0.685410 -1.670759 0.051919 H -1.882913 0.985553 -0.529694

![](_page_24_Figure_5.jpeg)

#### **IM***PAc***9**

Energy (RM062X): -382.556798067 A.U. Gibbs Free Energy: -382.427352 A.U. - C -0.000001 1.887703 1.171067 C 0.000001 0.486455 1.200564 C 0.000003 -0.223751 0.000000 C 0.000001 0.486455 -1.200564 C -0.000001 1.887703 -1.171067 N 0.000000 2.547770 0.000000 H -0.000003 2.437179 2.089204 H 0.000002 -0.033820 2.135559 H 0.000002 -0.033820 -2.135559 H -0.000003 2.437179 -2.089204 N 0.000000 -1.561451 0.000000 C -0.000001 -2.296451 -1.273057 H 1.008804 -2.474786 -1.581940 H -0.504406 -3.231388 -1.145114 H -0.504403 -1.718179 -2.018765 C -0.000001 -2.296451 1.273057 H -0.504403 -1.718179 2.018765 H -0.504406 -3.231388 1.145114 H 1.008804 -2.474786 1.581940 H 0.000003 3.547770 0.000000

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# **4. Spectral data**

# 1H NMR

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)