Supplemental Information for:

# *N*-Methyl deuterated rhodamines for protein labelling in sensitive fluorescence microscopy

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# 1. General

All chemical reagents and anhydrous solvents for synthesis were purchased from commercial suppliers (Sigma-Aldrich, Fluka, Acros, Fluorochem, TCI) and were used without further purification if not stated otherwise. Commercial coumarin 461 and methylene blue were HPLC purified before concentration assessment and measuring photophysical properties to ensure similar purity and composition as their synthesizes, deuterated counterparts. BG-TMR and BG-SiR were described before.<sup>1</sup>

NMR spectra were recorded at 300 K in deuterated solvents on a Bruker AVANCE III HD 400 equipped with a CryoProbe or on Bruker AV-III spectrometers using either a cryogenically cooled 5 mm TCI-triple resonance probe equipped with one-axis self-shielded gradients or room-temperature 5 mm broadband probe and calibrated to residual solvent peaks ( $^{1}H/^{13}C$  in ppm): DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> (2.50/39.52), MeOD-d<sub>4</sub> (3.31/49.00). Multiplicities are abbreviated as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = pentet, h = heptet, br = broad, m = multiplet. Coupling constants *J* are reported in Hz. Spectra are reported based on appearance, not on theoretical multiplicities derived from structural information. This also concerns the report on  $^{13}C$  NMR, where not all signals were obtained even after long-time recording (presumably quaternary carbons since they do not experience an NOE and relaxation is slower), which is annotated for the respective molecules below.

UPLC-UV/Vis for purity assessment was performed on a Waters H-class instrument equipped with a quaternary solvent manager, a Waters autosampler, a Waters TUV detector and a Waters Acquity QDa detector with an Acquity UPLC BEH C18 1.7  $\mu$ m, 2.1 × 50 mm RP column (Waters Corp., USA). Buffer A: 0.1% TFA in H<sub>2</sub>O Buffer B: 0.1% TFA in MeCN. The typical gradient was from 5% B for 0.5 min; gradient to 95% B over 3.0 min; 95% B for 0.9 min; gradient to 5% B over 1.1 min with 0.6 mL/min flow. LC-MS was performed on i) a Shimadzu MS2020 connected to a Nexera UHPLC system equipped with a Waters ACQUITY UPLC BEH C18 (1.7  $\mu$ m, 50 × 2.1 mm). Buffer A: 0.1% FA in H<sub>2</sub>O Buffer B: acetonitrile. The typical gradient was from 10% B for 0.5 min  $\rightarrow$  gradient to 90% B over 4.5 min  $\rightarrow$  90% B for 0.5 min  $\rightarrow$  gradient to 99% B over 0.5 min with 1 mL/min flow, or ii) an Agilent 1260 Infinity II LC System equipped with Agilent SB-C18 column (1.8  $\mu$ m, 2.1 × 50 mm). Buffer A: 0.1% FA in H<sub>2</sub>O Buffer B: 0.1% FA acetonitrile. The typical gradient was from 10% B for 0.5 min  $\rightarrow$  gradient to 95% B over 5 min  $\rightarrow$  95% B for 0.5 min  $\rightarrow$  gradient to 99% B over 1 min with 0.8 mL/min flow. Retention times ( $t_R$ ) are given in minutes (min). Chromatograms were imported into Graphpad Prism8 and purity was determined by calculating AUC ratios.

Preparative or semi-preparative HPLC was performed on different instruments. i) A Shimadzu Prominence 20A system or a Shimadzu Prominence 8A system (both Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan) equipped with columns as followed: preparative column – Nucleodur C18 HTec, 5  $\mu$ m, 250x32 mm; semi-preparative column – Nucleodur C18 HTec, 5  $\mu$ m, 250x32 mm; semi-preparative column – Nucleodur C18 HTec, 5  $\mu$ m, 250x21 mm (all columns purchased from Macherey-Nagel, GmbH & Co. KG, Düren, Germany). Eluents A (0.1% TFA in H<sub>2</sub>O) and B (0.1% TFA in MeCN) were applied as a linear gradient. Peak detection was performed at maximal absorbance wavelength. ii) An Agilent 1260 Infinity II LC System equipped with columns as followed: preparative column – 5  $\mu$ m: 250 x 10 mm at 4 mL/min flow rate. Eluents A (0.1% TFA in H<sub>2</sub>O) and B (0.1% TFA in MeCN) were applied as a linear gradient. Peak detection was performed at (0.1% TFA in H<sub>2</sub>O) and B (0.1% TFA in MeCN) were applied as a linear gradient. Peak detection was performed at (0.1% TFA in H<sub>2</sub>O) and B (0.1% TFA in MeCN) were applied as a linear gradient. Peak detection was performed at (0.1% TFA in MeCN) were applied as a linear gradient. Peak detection was performed at maximal absorbance wavelength. iii) A Waters e2695 system on a Supelco Ascentis® C18 HPLC Column (5  $\mu$ m, 250 × 21.2 mm at 8 mL/min). Eluents A (0.1% TFA in H<sub>2</sub>O) and B (0.1% TFA in MeCN) were applied as a linear gradient.

High resolution mass spectrometry was performed on different instruments. i) A Bruker maXis II ETD hyphenated with a Shimadzu Nexera system. The instruments were controlled via Brukers otofControl 4.1 and Hystar 4.1 SR2 (4.1.31.1) software. The acquisition rate was set to 3 Hz and the following source parameters were used for positive mode electrospray ionization: End plate offset = 500 V; capillary voltage = 3800 V; nebulizer gas pressure = 45 psi; dry gas flow = 10 L/min; dry temperature = 250 °C. Transfer, quadrupole and collision cell settings are mass range dependent and were fine-adjusted with consideration of the respective analyte's molecular weight. For internal calibration sodium format clusters were used. Samples were desalted via fast liquid chromatography. A Supelco TitanTM C18 UHPLC Column, 1.9 µm, 80 Å pore size, 20 × 2.1 mm and a 2 min gradient from 10 to 98% aqueous MeCN with 0.1% FA (H<sub>2</sub>O: Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG ROTISOLV® Ultra LC-MS; MeCN: Merck KGaA LiChrosolv® Acetonitrile hypergrade for LC-MS; FA - Merck KGaA LiChropur® Formic acid 98%-100% for LC-MS) was used for separation. Sample dilution in 10% aqueous MeCN (hyper grade) and injection volumes were chosen dependent of the analyte's ionization efficiency. Hence, on-column loadings resulted between 0.25-5.0 ng. Automated internal re-calibration and data analysis of the recorded spectra were performed with Bruker's DataAnalysis 4.4 SR1 software. ii) An Agilent Technologies 6230 series accurate mass TOF LC-MS linked to an Agilent Technologies 1290 Infinity Series machine with a Thermo Accucore<sup>™</sup> RP-MS column, 2.6 µm pore size, 30 × 2.1 mm, and a 3 min gradient from 5 to 99% aqueous MeCN with 0.1% TFA and MeCN with 0.1% TFA. flow rate: 0.8 mL/min; UV-detection: 220 nm, 254 nm, 300 nm.

Intact proteins were analyzed using a Waters H-class instrument equipped with a quaternary Solvent manager, a Waters sample manager-FTN, a Waters PDA detector and a Waters column manager with an Acquity UPLC protein BEH C4 column (300 Å, 1.7  $\mu$ m, 2.1 mm x 50 mm). Proteins were eluted with a flow rate of 0.3 mL/min at a column temperature of 80 °C. The following gradient was used: A: 0.01% FA in H<sub>2</sub>O; B: 0.01% FA in MeCN. gradient 5-95% B from 0-6 min. Mass analysis was conducted with a Waters XEVO G2-XS QTof analyzer. Proteins were ionized in positive ion mode applying a cone voltage of 40 kV. Raw data was analyzed with MaxEnt 1. After deconvolution of the crude spectra, no single or non-labelled SNAP-Halo construct was observed, indicating complete reaction.

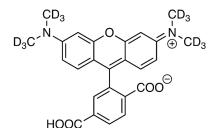
Flash column chromatography (FCC) was performed on a Biotage Isolera One with pre-packed silica columns (0.040–0.063 mm, 230-400 mesh, Silicycle). Reactions and chromatography fractions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on Merck silica gel 60 F254 glass plates. The spots were visualized either under UV light at 254 nm and/or 366 nm or with appropriate staining method (iodine, *para*-anisaldehyde, KMnO<sub>4</sub>) followed by heating.

# 2. Synthesis

# 2.1. General procedure A for fluorophore coupling

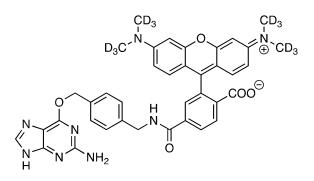
In an Eppendorf tube, 1.0 equiv. of deuterated carboxy-dye was dissolved in 100  $\mu$ L/mg DMSO and 8.0 equiv. of DIPEA. Upon addition of 1.5 equiv. TSTU (from a 10 mg/mL stock in DMSO) the reaction mixture was vortexed and allowed to incubate for 10 min, before 1.5 equiv. of amine (BG-NH<sub>2</sub>, CA-NH<sub>2</sub> or Mal-NH<sub>2</sub> (*N*-(2-Aminoethyl)-maleinimid-trifluoracetat; Aldrich: #56591) were added. The mixture was vortexed again and allowed to incubate for 60 min before it was quenched by addition of 20 equiv. of acetic acid and 25vol% of water. HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided the desired compound, which was aliquoted to 5 nmol and obtained as a colorful powders after lyophilization.

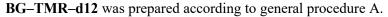
# 2.2. 2-(6-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)-4carboxybenzoate (2)

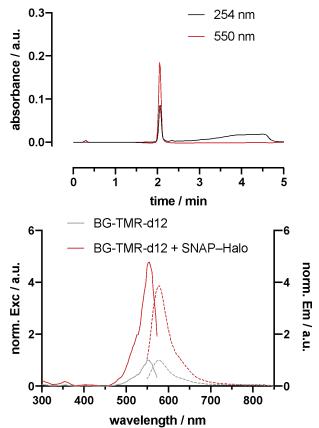


A Schlenk flask was charged under an argon atmosphere with 50.0 mg (71.8 µmol, 1.0 equiv.) of *tert*-butyl 3-oxo-3',6'-bis(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)-3*H*-spiro[isobenzofuran-1,9'-xanthene]-6-carboxylate<sup>2</sup> (1), 13.2 mg (14.4 µmol, 0.2 equiv.) of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)-dipalladium(0) (Pd<sub>2</sub>dba<sub>3</sub>), 10.3 mg (21.5 µmol, 0.3 equiv.) of 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)-2',4',6'-tri*iso*propylbiphenyl (XPhos), 112 mg (344 µmol, 4.8 equiv.) of Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 18.9 mg (215 µmol, 3.0 equiv.) of (D<sub>3</sub>C)<sub>2</sub>NH x HCl), before 2 mL of dry 1,4-dioxane were added via syringe. The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C over night before it was cooled to room temperature and all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. 10% TFA in DCM was added to the crude and the deprotection step was allowed to incubate at r.t. over 4 hours. After removal of all volatiles and reuptake of the crude in MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O = 1:1, HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided 22.0 mg (49.7 µmol) of the desired compound as a red powder in 69% yield.

<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>): δ [ppm] = 8.42–8.37 (m, 2H), 7.97 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 7.04 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>): δ [ppm] = 167.7, 167.4, 160.4, 159.1, 136.1, 135.9, 135.4, 132.8, 132.3, 132.0, 115.6, 114.9, 97.4. Two carbon signals missing. HRMS (ESI): calc. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>11</sub>D<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 443.2355, found: 443.2352. 2.3. 4-((4-(((2-Amino-9*H*-purin-6-yl)oxy)methyl)benzyl)carbamoyl)-2-(6-(bis(methyld<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)benzoate (BG-TMR-d12)





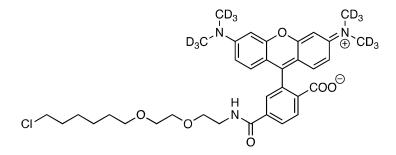


<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, MeOD):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.41 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, J = 7.9, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 7.04 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.2 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2H) 5.60 (s, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H).

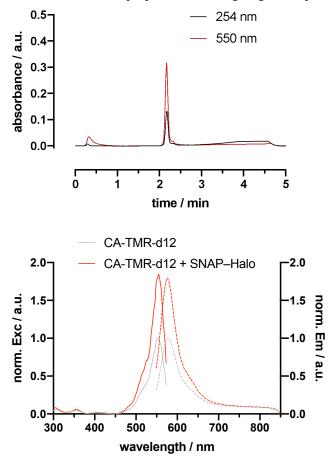
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 167.8, 167.3, 161.1, 160.5, 159.1, 159.0, 154.4, 142.5, 140.4, 139.2, 135.9, 135.6, 135.0, 132.8, 132.0, 130.3, 130.0, 129.9, 128.9, 115.5, 114.8, 97.3, 70.2, 44.4. Two carbon signals missing.

HRMS (ESI): calc. for C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>24</sub>D<sub>12</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M+2H]<sup>2+</sup>: 348.1776, found: 348.1770.

2.4. 2-(6-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)-4-((2-(2-((6-chlorohexyl)oxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (CA-TMR-d12)



CA-TMR-d12 was prepared according to general procedure A.

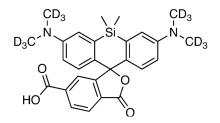


<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.79 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H) 8.22 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H) 7.06 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.64–3.58 (m, 4H) 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.53 (t, J = 6.63 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (quint, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (quint, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H) 1.40 (quint, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.32 (quint, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>): δ [ppm] = 168.0, 167.3, 160.6, 159.1, 159.1, 139.4, 135.5, 134.8, 132.8, 132.1, 130.3, 130.1, 115.5, 114.9, 97.4, 72.1, 71.2, 71.2, 70.4, 45.7, 41.2, 33.7, 30.5, 27.7, 26.4.

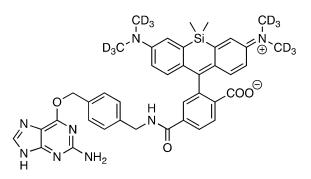
HRMS (ESI): calc. for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>31</sub>D<sub>12</sub>ClN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 648.3588, found: 648.3587.

2.5. 3,7-Bis(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-5,5-dimethyl-3'-oxo-3'*H*,5*H*-spiro[dibenzo[*b*,*e*]siline-10,1'-isobenzofuran]-6'-carboxylic acid (4)

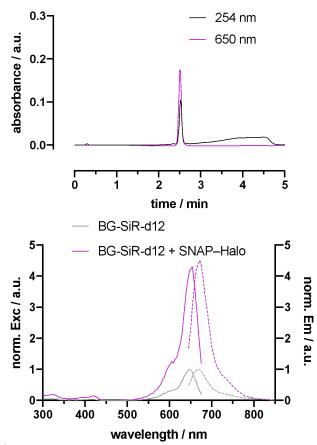


A Schlenk flask was charged under an argon atmosphere with 50.0 mg (67.7  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 equiv.) of *tert*-butyl 5,5-dimethyl-3'-oxo-3,7-bis(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)-3'H,5H-spiro[dibenzo[*b,e*]-siline-10,1'-isobenzo-furan]-6'-carboxylate<sup>2</sup> (**3**), 12.4 mg (13.5  $\mu$ mol, 0.2 equiv.) of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (Pd<sub>2</sub>dba<sub>3</sub>), 9.7 mg (20.3  $\mu$ mol, 0.3 equiv.) of 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)-2',4',6'-tri*iso*propylbiphenyl (XPhos), 106 mg (325  $\mu$ mol, 4.8 equiv.) of Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 17.8 mg (203  $\mu$ mol, 3.0 equiv.) of (D<sub>3</sub>C)<sub>2</sub>NH x HCl), before 2 mL of dry 1,4-dioxane were added via syringe. The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C over night before it was cooled to room temperature and all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. 10% TFA in DCM was added to the crude and the deprotection step was allowed to incubate at r.t. over 4 hours. After removal of all volatiles and reuptake of the crude in MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O = 1:1, HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided 8.2 mg (16.9  $\mu$ mol) of the desired compound as a purple-blue powder in 25% yield.

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (600 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>): δ [ppm] = 8.34 (m, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 2.75, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 0.66 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (150 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>): δ [ppm] = 168.1, 168.0, 154.8, 147.7, 144.3, 140.0, 135.6, 135.2, 131.7, 131.6, 131.1, 130.0, 121.5, 115.3, -0.7, -1.8. One carbon signal missing. **HRMS** (ESI): calc. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>17</sub>D<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Si [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 485.2644, found: 485.2645. 2.6. 4-((4-(((2-Amino-9*H*-purin-6-yl)oxy)methyl)benzyl)carbamoyl)-2-(7-(bis(methyld<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-5,5-dimethyl-3,5-dihydrodibenzo[*b*,*e*]silin-10yl)benzoate (BG-SiR-d12)



BG-SiR-d12 was prepared according to general procedure A.

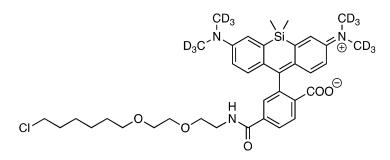


<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (600 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H) 8.13 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H) 7.74 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H) 6.73 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.8 Hz, 2H) 5.62 (s, 2H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 0.64 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 3H).

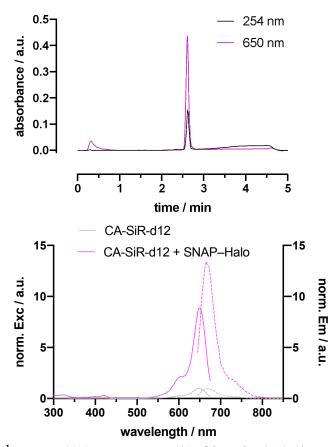
<sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (150 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.1, 167.9, 161.1, 158.0, 154.9, 153.4, 148.2, 144.1, 143.8, 140.7, 138.9, 135.4, 134.3, 131.9, 130.2, 129.9, 129.8, 129.0, 128.9, 121.5, 118.6, 116.7, 115.2, 70.9, 44.5, -0.8, -1.7. One carbon signal missing.

**HRMS** (ESI): calc. for  $C_{40}H_{30}D_{12}N_8O_4Si [M+2H]^{2+}$ : 369.1920, found: 369.1917.

2.7. 2-(7-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-5,5-dimethyl-3,5dihydrodibenzo[*b*,*e*]silin-10-yl)-4-((2-(2-((6chlorohexyl)oxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (CA-SiR-d12)



CA-SiR-d12 was prepared according to general procedure A.

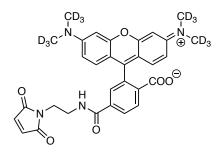


<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (600 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2), 6.75 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.63–3.60 (m, 2H), 3.60–3.54 (m, 4H), 3.51 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (quint, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.51 (quint, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (quint, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.32 (quint, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 0.64 (s, 3H), 0.59 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD-d<sub>4</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.1 167.8, 155.1, 148.5, 140.9, 139.0, 134.4, 132.0, 129.8, 121.5, 115.1, 72.1, 71.1, 70.4 45.7, 41.1 33.7, 30.7, 30.4, 27.6, 26.4, -0.88, -1.68. Four carbon signals missing.

**HRMS** (ESI): calc. for  $C_{37}H_{37}D_{12}CIN_3O_5Si [M+H]^+$ : 690.3878, found: 690.3874.

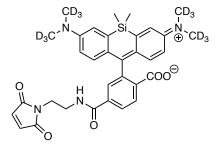
2.8. 2-(6-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)-4-((2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (Mal-TMR-d12)



Mal-TMR-d12 was prepared according to general procedure A.

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.79 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.50 (br s, 1H), 8.05–8.03 (m, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.52–6.48 (m, 6H), 3.52 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 3.35–3.32 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 170.9, 168.1, 165.0, 152.8, 152.1, 152.0, 140.4, 134.5, 128.9, 128.4, 124.7, 122.3, 116.4, 109.0, 105.5, 97.9, 84.7, 37.8, 36.9. **HRMS** (ESI): calc. for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>17</sub>D<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 565.2835, found: 565.2879.

2.9. 2-(7-(Bis(methyl-d3)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d3)iminio)-5,5-dimethyl-3,5dihydrodibenzo[b,e]silin-10-yl)-4-((2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1yl)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (Mal-SiR-d12)



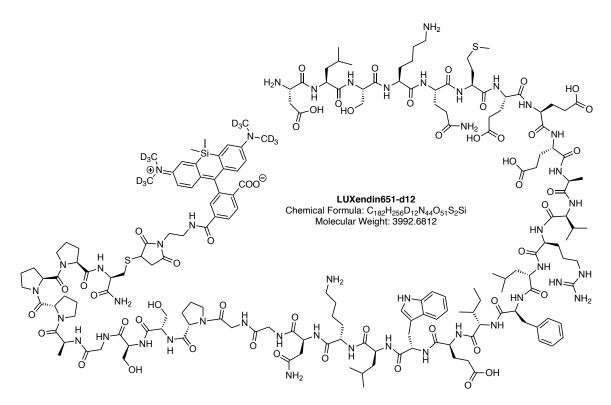
Mal-SiR-d12 was prepared according to general procedure A.

<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ [ppm] = 8.91 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 0.5H), 8.82 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 0.7H), 8.09–8.04 (m, 1.2 H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 0.6H), 7.68 (s, 0.4H), 7.58 (s, 0.6H), 7.09 (br s, 1.5H), 6.96 (s, 0.7H), 6.71–6.65 (m, 3.0H), 3.56–3.50 (m, 2.1H), 3.37 (q, J = 5.7 Hz, 1.3H), 2.86 (q, J =7.3 Hz, 1.8H), 2.58 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 0.9H), 0.64 (s, 3H), 0.53–0.52 (m, 3H). Two isomers. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ [ppm] = 172.6, 171.0, 165.2, 164.9, 158.5, 158.3, 158.1, 157.8,

149.3, 139.6, 134.5, 130.6, 128.2, 128.0, 125.6, 122.7, 114.6, 113.9, 38.8, 37.8, 36.9, 36.7, 33.6, 33.0, -0.1, -1.3, -1.4. Two isomers, some carbons missing.

**HRMS** (ESI): calc. for  $C_{31}H_{22}D_{12}N_4O_5Si [M+H]^+$ : 607.3124, found: 607.3192.

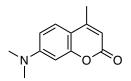
### 2.10. LUXendin651-d12



**LUXendin651-d12** was prepared as described previously by using Mal-SiR-d<sub>12</sub> instead of Mal-SiR.<sup>3</sup> Briefly, 400 nmol Ex4(9-39)\_S39C obtained from solid-phase peptide synthesis<sup>3</sup> was incubated with 500 nmol SiR-d12-Mal in PBS and allowed to incubate at room temperature o.n. before the reaction was submitted to RP-HPLC to obtain 75 nmol of LUXendin651-d12 in 19% yield. LCMS trace is shown in Supporting Figure 2.

**MS** (ESI): calc. for  $C_{182}H_{259}D_{12}N_{44}O_{51}S_2Si [M+3H]^{3+}$ : 1331.3315, found: 1331.9871.

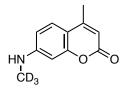
### 2.11. 7-(Dimethylamino)-4-methyl-2*H*-chromen-2-one (Coumarin 461)



Preparative RP-HPLC provided the desired compound as a faint yellow powder after lyophilization.

<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.52 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 2.34 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 161.1, 155.7, 154.0, 153.3, 126.4, 109.4, 109.2, 108.6, 97.9, 40.2, 18.4. HRMS (ESI): calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 204.1019, found: 204.1018.

#### 2.12. 4-Methyl-7-((methyl-d3)amino)-2H-chromen-2-one (6)

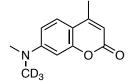


A round bottom flask was charged with 65.0 mg (371 µmol, 1.0 equiv.) of 7-amino-4-methyl-2Hchromen-2-one (5) and dissolved in 3 mL of MeCN before 102 mg (742.0 µmol, 2.0 equiv.) of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 135 mg (928 µmol, 57.8 µL, 2.5 equiv.) iodomethane-d<sub>3</sub> were added. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 3 h before it was cooled to room temperature and all volatiles were removed in vacuo. HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided 12.5 mg (65.1 µmol) of the desired compound as a beige powdered side product in 18% yield. The d6 congener was isolated in 27% yield (vide infra).

<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.44 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.58 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): *δ* [ppm] = 161.2, 156.2, 154.2, 153.9, 126.3, 110.5, 109.1, 107.8, 96.3, 18.5.

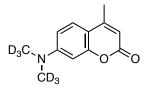
**HRMS** (ESI): calc. for  $C_{11}H_9D_3NO_2 [M+H]^+$ : 193.1051, found: 193.1051.

#### 2.13. 4-Methyl-7-(methyl(methyl-d3)amino)-2H-chromen-2-one (Coumarin 461d3)



A round bottom flask was charged with 12.0 mg (62.5 µmol, 1.0 equiv.) of 4-Methyl-7-((methyld3)amino)-2H-chromen-2-one (6) and dissolved in 3 mL of MeCN before 100 mg (725.0 µmol, 11.6 equiv.) of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 135 mg (2.4 mmol, 150 µL, 38 equiv.) iodomethane were added. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 12 h before it was cooled to room temperature and all volatiles were removed in vacuo. HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided 10.0 mg (48.3 µmol) of the desired compound as a beige powdered side product in 77% vield.

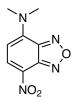
<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.52 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.33 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 3H).<sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 161.2, 155.7, 154.1, 153.4, 126.4, 109.4, 109.2, 108.6, 97.8, 18.4. One carbon masked by DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>. **HRMS** (ESI): calc. for  $C_{12}H_{11}D_3NO_2 [M+H]^+$ : 207.1207, found: 207.1205.



A round bottom flask was charged with 65.0 mg (371  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 equiv.) of 7-amino-4-methyl-2*H*-chromen-2-one (5) and dissolved in 3 mL of MeCN before 102 mg (742.0  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 equiv.) of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 135 mg (928  $\mu$ mol, 57.8  $\mu$ L2.5 equiv.) iodomethane-d<sub>3</sub> were added. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 3 h before it was cooled to room temperature and all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided 21.2 mg (101.4  $\mu$ mol) of the desired compound as a beige powder in 27% yield.

<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.52 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 161.2, 155.7, 154.0, 153.4, 126.3, 109.4, 108.5, 97.8, 18.4. HRMS (ESI): calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>D<sub>6</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 210.1394, found: 210.1396.

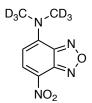
# 2.15. *N*,*N*-Dimethyl-7-nitrobenzo[*c*][1,2,5]oxadiazol-4-amine (NBD)



A round bottom flask was charged with 30.0 mg (150.3  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 equiv.) of 4-chloro-7-nitro-2,1,3benzoxadiazole (7) and dissolved in 3 mL of anhydrous EtOH before 24.3 mg (301  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 equiv.) dimethylamine hydrochloride and 60  $\mu$ L triethylamine (431  $\mu$ mol, 3.0 equiv.) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h before all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided 18.6 mg (89.4  $\mu$ mol) of the desired compound as a bright orange powder in 59% yield. Crystals suitable for X-ray crystallography were obtained as fine needles by allowing a 5 mg/mL solution in DMSO stand open to the atmosphere for one week.

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.46 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (br s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] =146.6, 144.9, 144.8, 136.2, 119.7, 102.2, 43.5 (br). **HRMS** (ESI): calc. for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 209.0669, found: 209.0673.

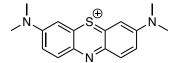
### 2.16. *N*,*N*-Bis(methyl-d3)-7-nitrobenzo[*c*][1,2,5]oxadiazol-4-amine (NBD-d6)



A round bottom flask was charged with 30.0 mg (150.3  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 equiv.) of 4-chloro-7-nitro-2,1,3benzoxadiazole (7) and dissolved in 3 mL of anhydrous EtOH before 26.3 mg (301  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 equiv.) dimethyl-d6-amine hydrochloride and 60  $\mu$ L triethylamine (431  $\mu$ mol, 3.0 equiv.) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h before all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. HPLC (MeCN:H<sub>2</sub>O+0.1% TFA = 10:90 to 90:10 over 60 minutes) provided 29.2 mg (136.4  $\mu$ mol) of the desired compound as a bright orange powder in 91% yield. Crystals suitable for X-ray crystallography were obtained as fine needles by allowing a 5 mg/mL solution in DMSO stand open to the atmosphere for one week.

<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.46 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 147.2, 145.3, 145.3, 136.7, 120.2, 102.6. HRMS (ESI): calc. for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>3</sub>D<sub>6</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 215.1046, found: 215.1046.

# 2.17. **3**,7-Bis(dimethylamino)phenothiazin-5-ium (Methylene Blue)

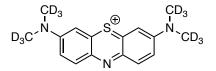


Preparative RP-HPLC provided the desired compound as a blue powder after lyophilization.

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.92 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.51–7.48 (m, 4H), 3.37 (s, 12H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 153.9, 137.8, 135.0, 133.5, 119.0, 106.8, 41.0. HRMS (ESI): calc. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S [M]<sup>+</sup>: 296.1969, found: 296.1972.

# 2.18. 3,7-Bis(bis(methyl-d3)amino)phenothiazin-5-ium (Methylene Blue-d12)

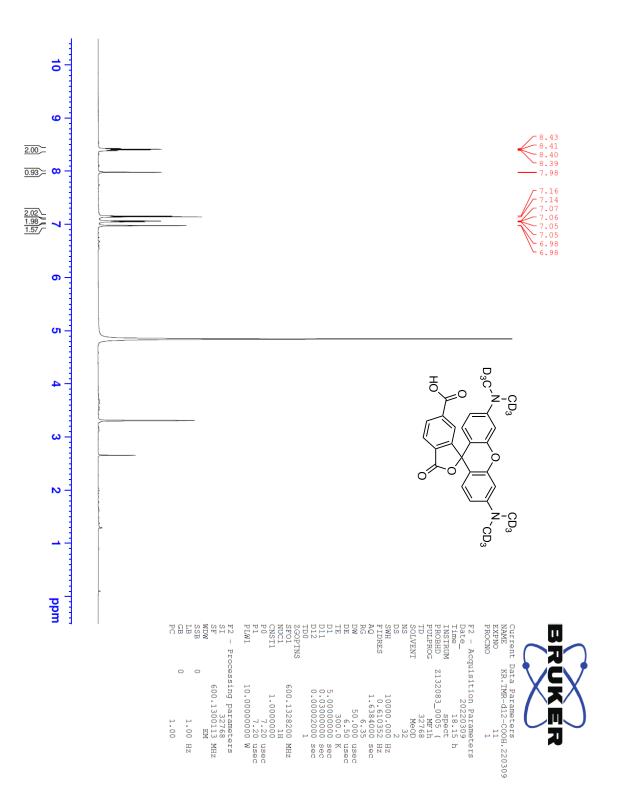


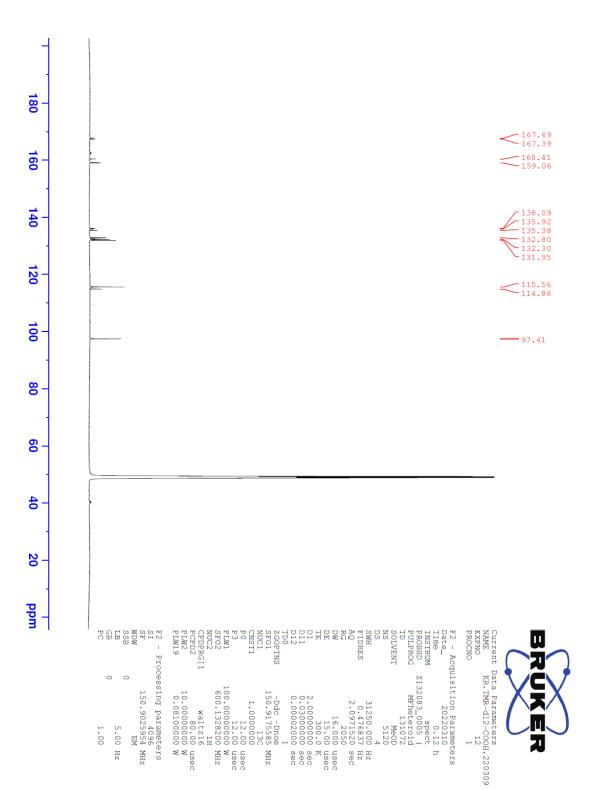
A round bottom flask was charged with 20 mg (69.6  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 equiv.) of thionine acetate (8) and dissolved in 5 mL of MeCN before 96 mg (696  $\mu$ mol, 10.0 equiv.) of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 101 mg (696  $\mu$ mol, 44.3  $\mu$ L, 10.0 equiv.) iodomethane-d<sub>3</sub> were added. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 3 h before it was cooled to room temperature and all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. Preparative RP-HPLC provided 14 mg (34.2  $\mu$ mol as TFA salt) of the desired compound as a blue powder after lyophilization in 49% yield.

<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.86 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.42 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>**C** NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 154.0, 137.9, 135.0, 133.6, 119.0, 106.7. **HRMS** (ESI): calc. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>6</sub>D<sub>12</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S [M]<sup>+</sup>: 284.1216, found: 284.1216.

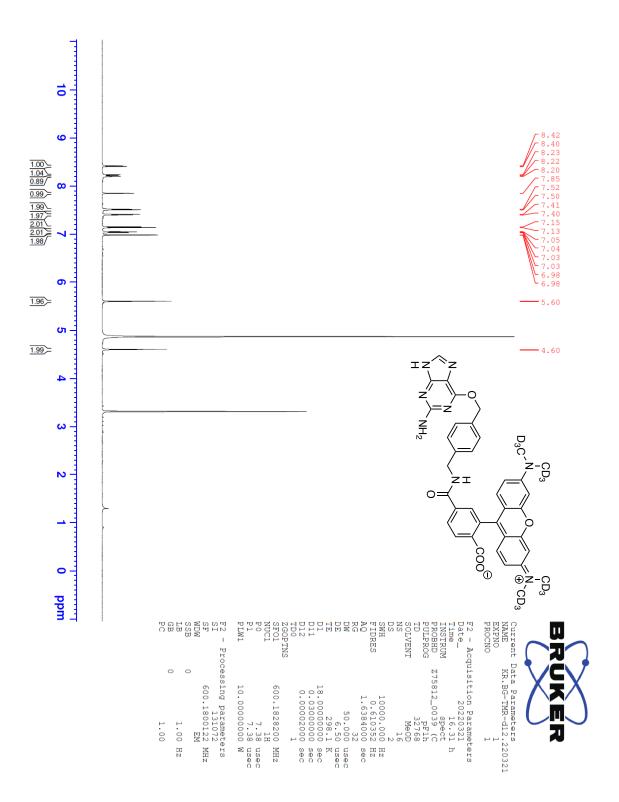
# 3. NMR spectra

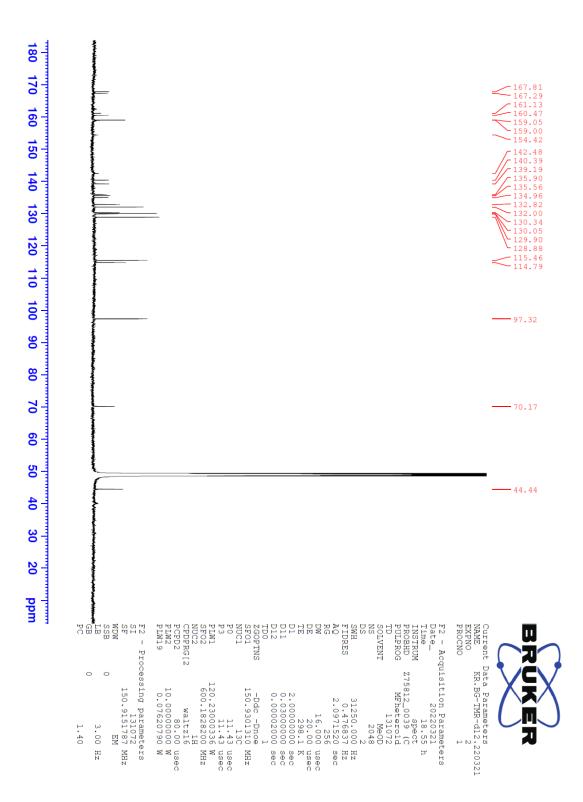
3.1. 2-(6-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)-4carboxybenzoate (2)



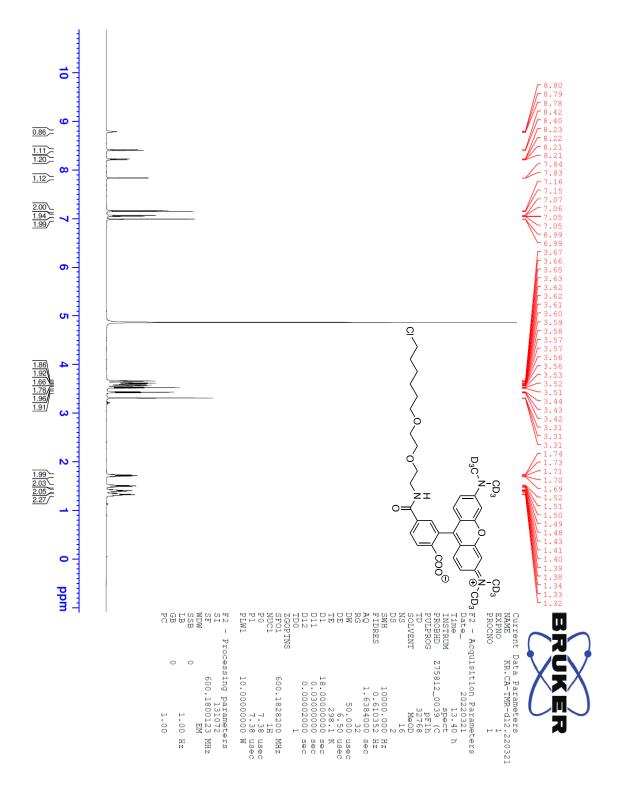


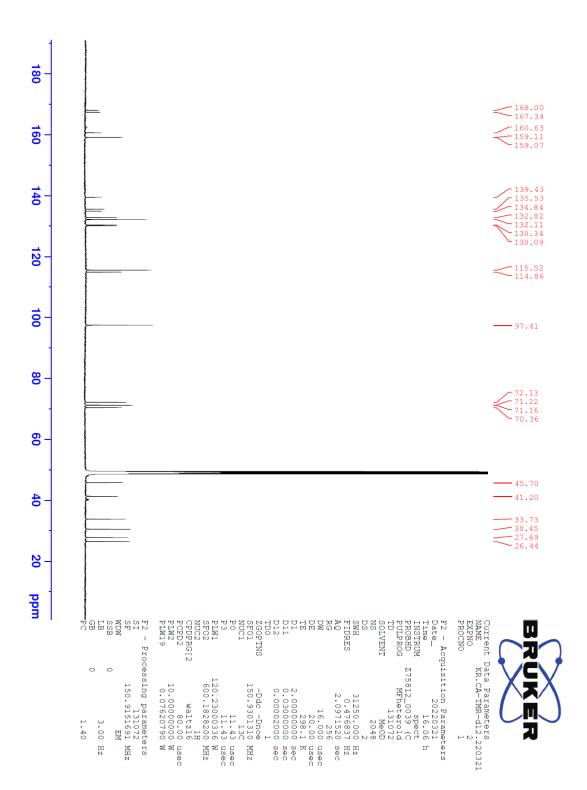
3.2. 4-((4-(((2-Amino-9*H*-purin-6-yl)oxy)methyl)benzyl)carbamoyl)-2-(6-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)benzoate (BG-TMR-d12)

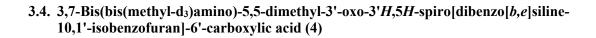


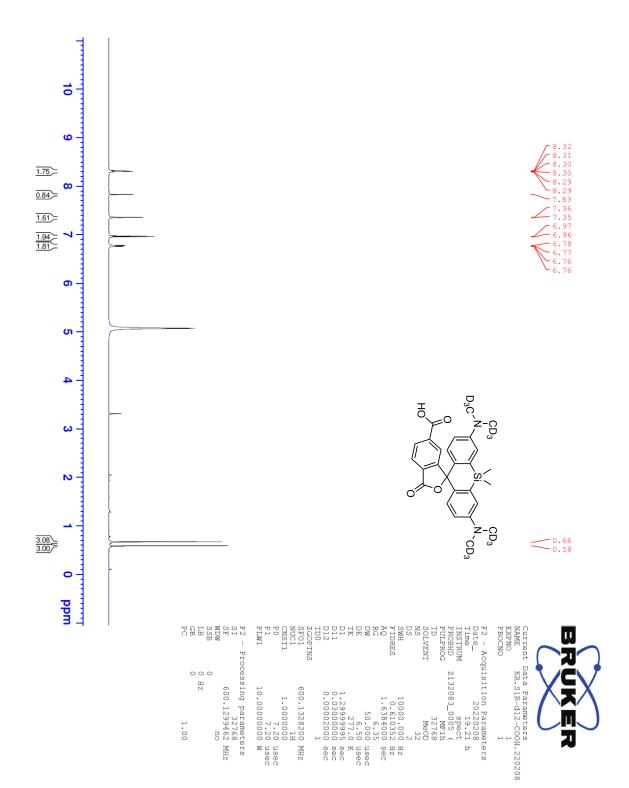


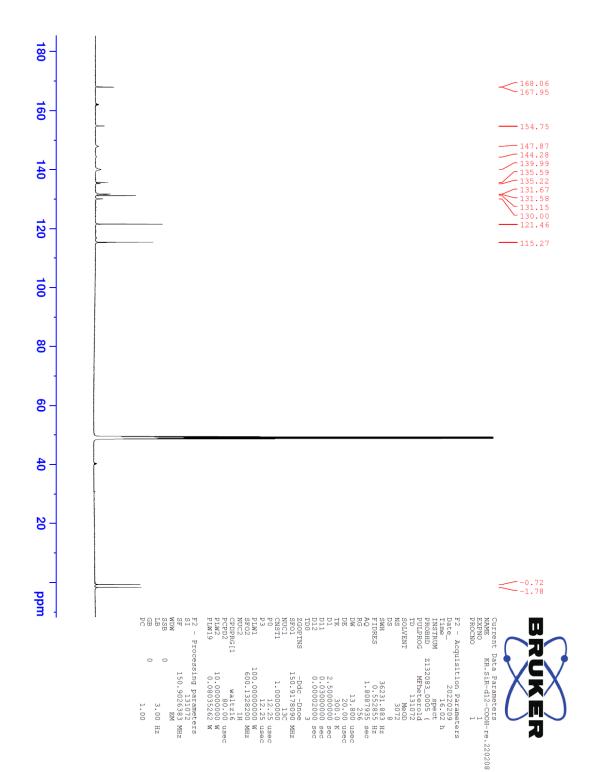
3.3. 2-(6-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)-4-((2-((6-chlorohexyl)oxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (CA-TMR-d12)



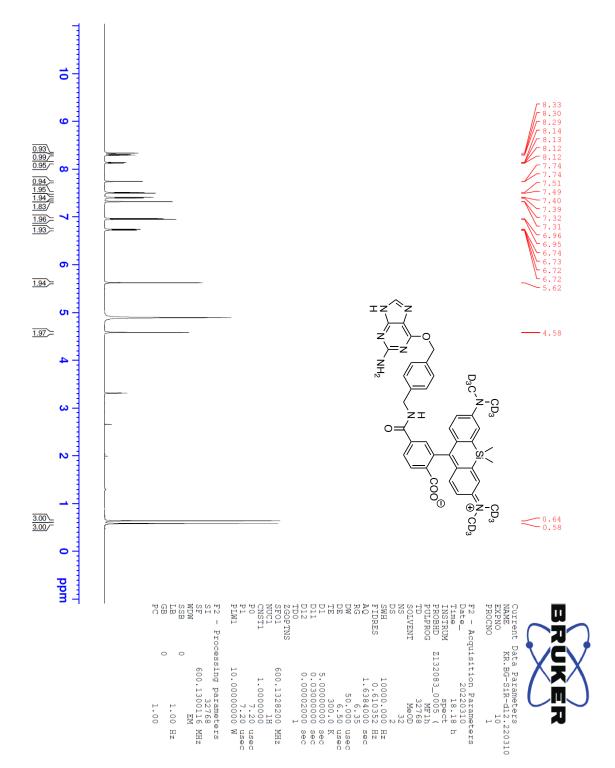


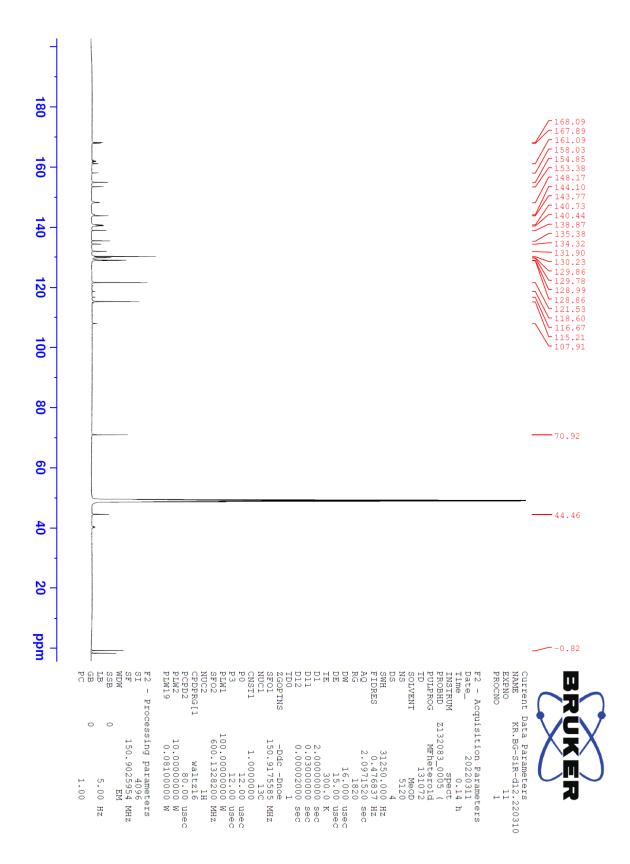


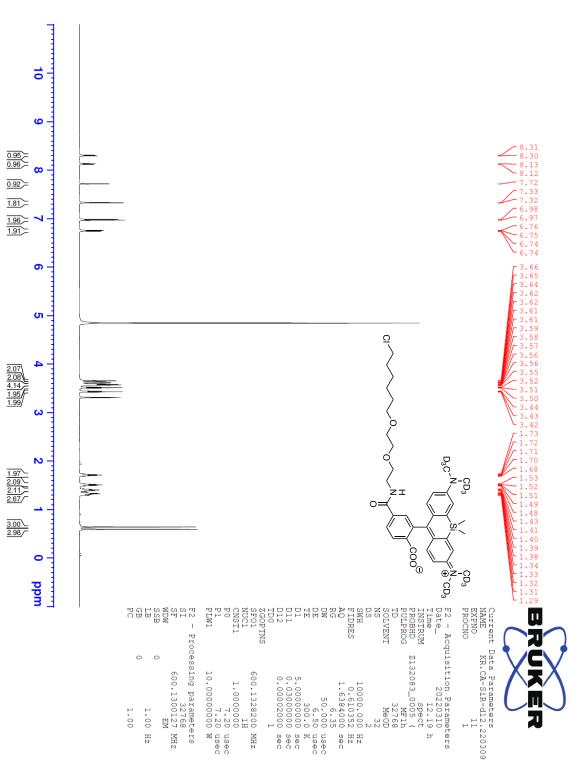




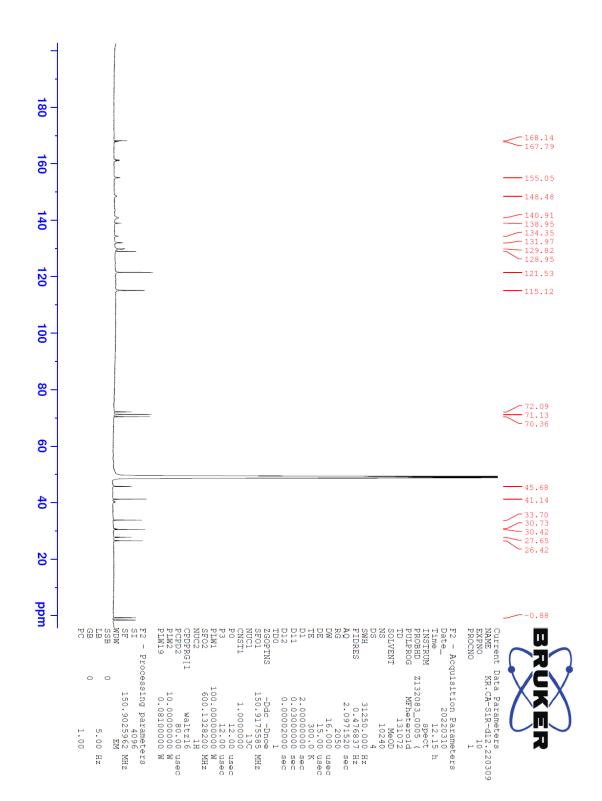
3.5. 4-((4-(((2-Amino-9*H*-purin-6-yl)oxy)methyl)benzyl)carbamoyl)-2-(7-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-5,5-dimethyl-3,5-dihydrodibenzo[*b,e*]silin-10-yl)benzoate (BG-SiR-d12)



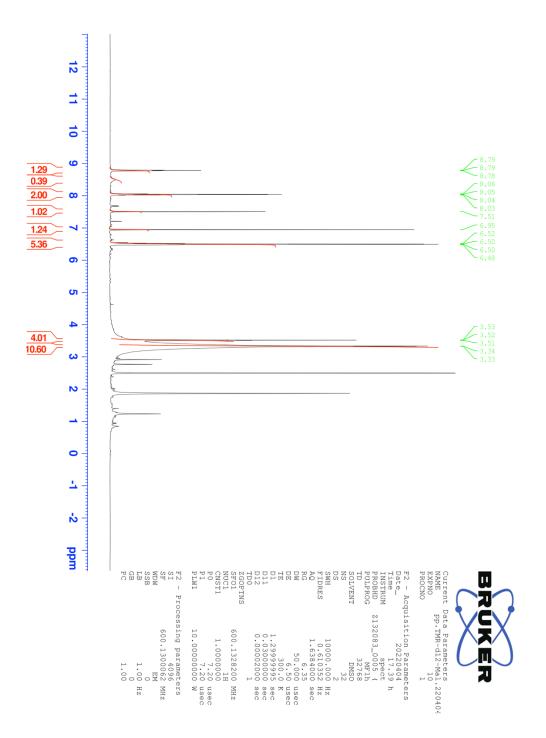


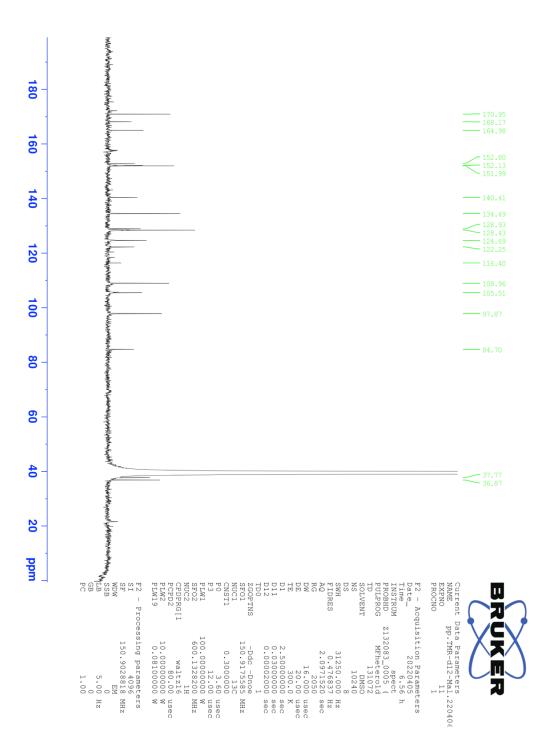


3.6. 2-(7-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-5,5-dimethyl-3,5dihydrodibenzo[*b*,*e*]silin-10-yl)-4-((2-(2-((6chlorohexyl)oxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (CA-SiR-d12)

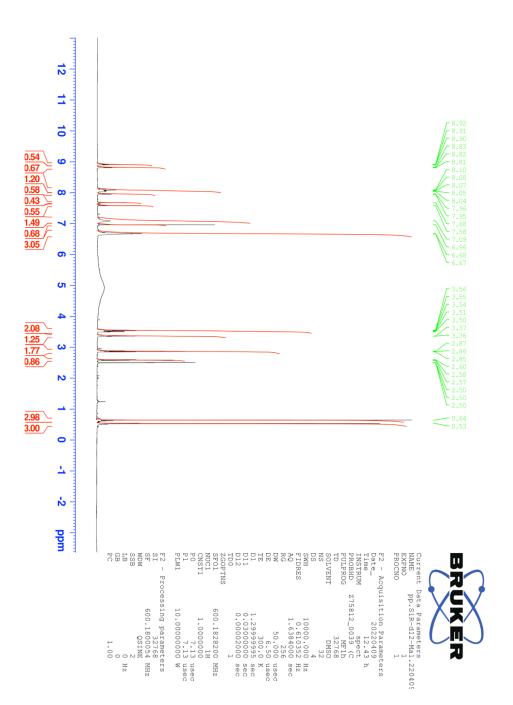


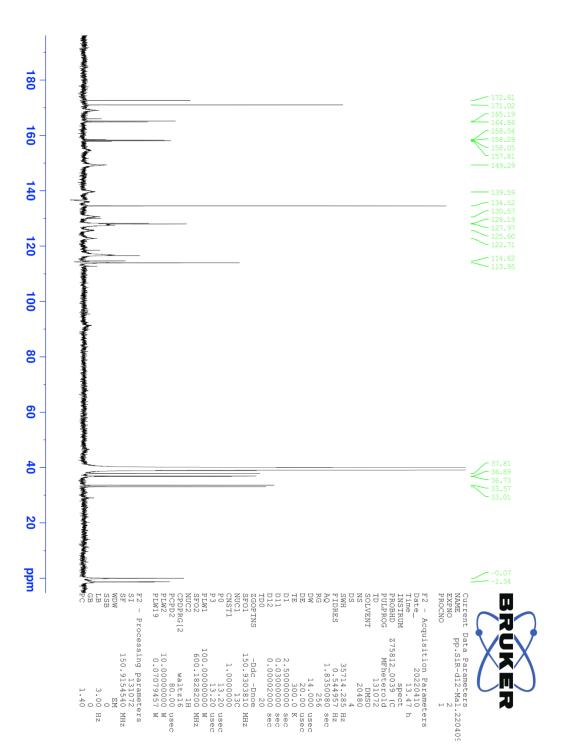
3.7. 2-(6-(Bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d<sub>3</sub>)iminio)-3*H*-xanthen-9-yl)-4-((2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (Mal-TMR-d12)

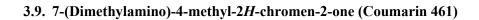


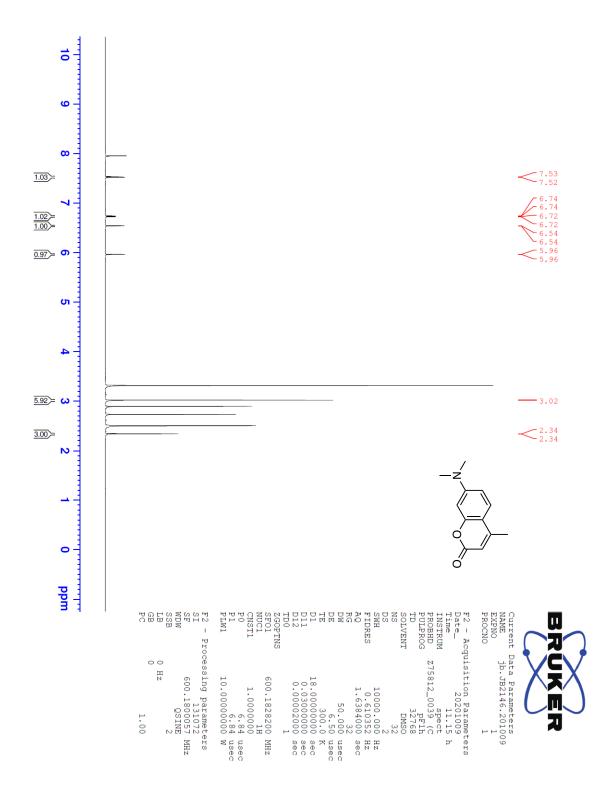


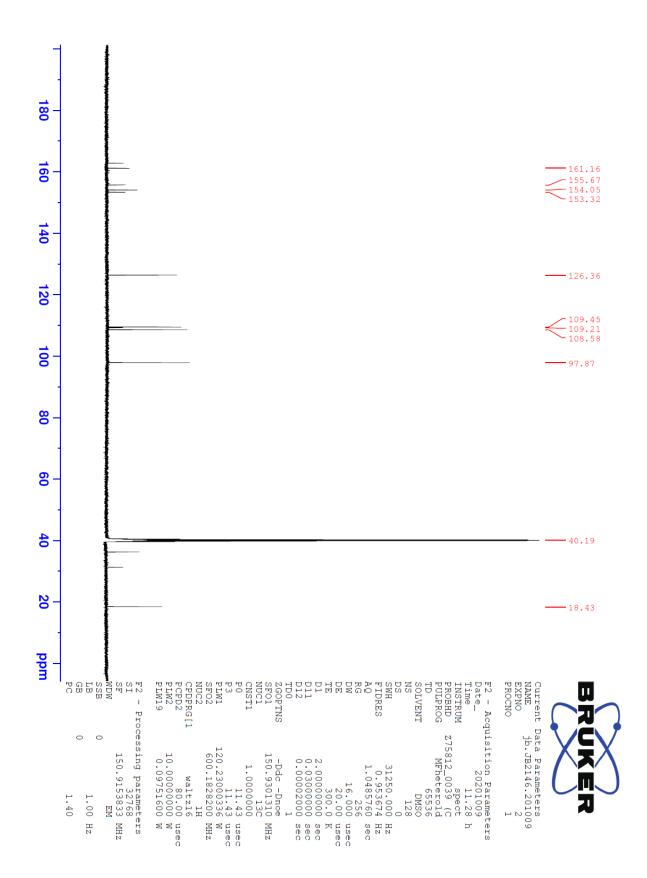
3.8. 2-(7-(bis(methyl-d3)amino)-3-(bis(methyl-d3)iminio)-5,5-dimethyl-3,5dihydrodibenzo[b,e]silin-10-yl)-4-((2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1yl)ethyl)carbamoyl)benzoate (Mal-SiR-d12)

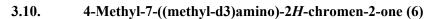


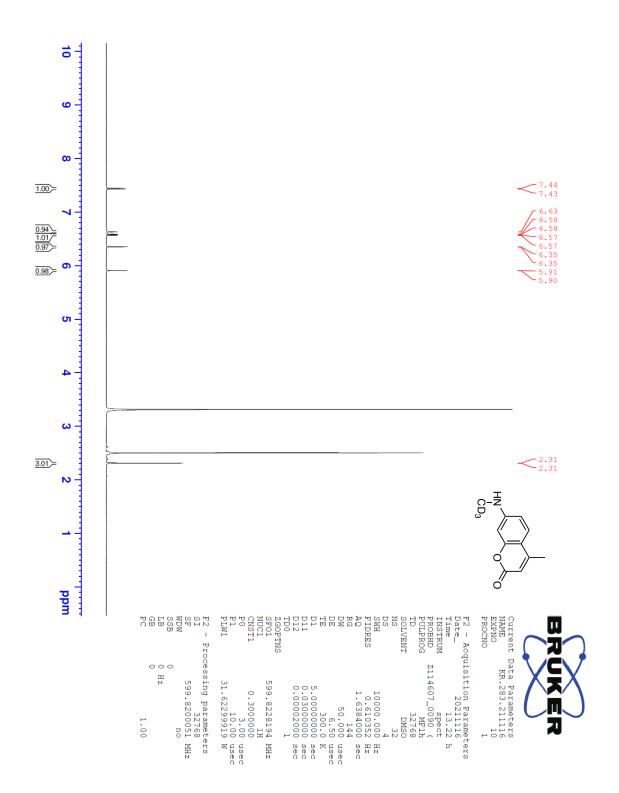


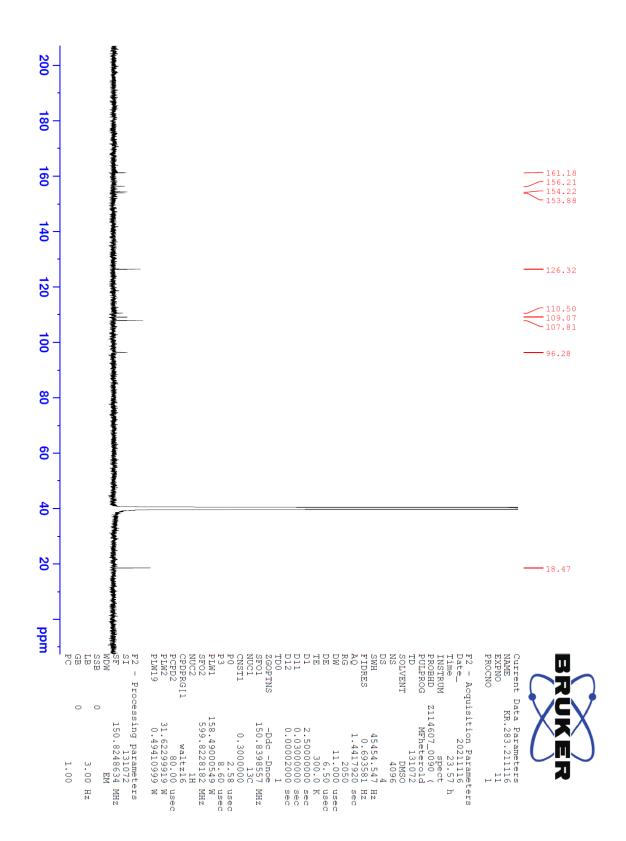




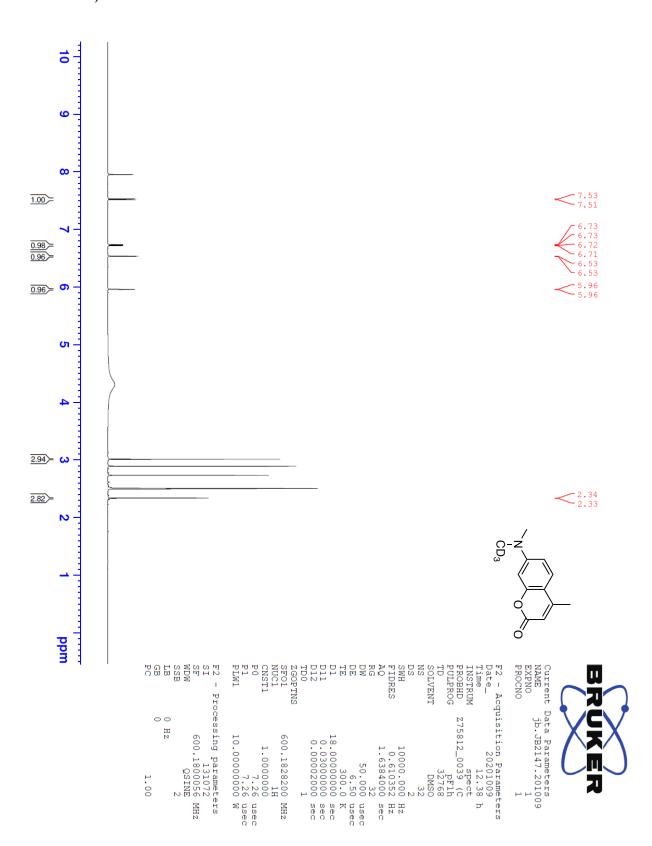




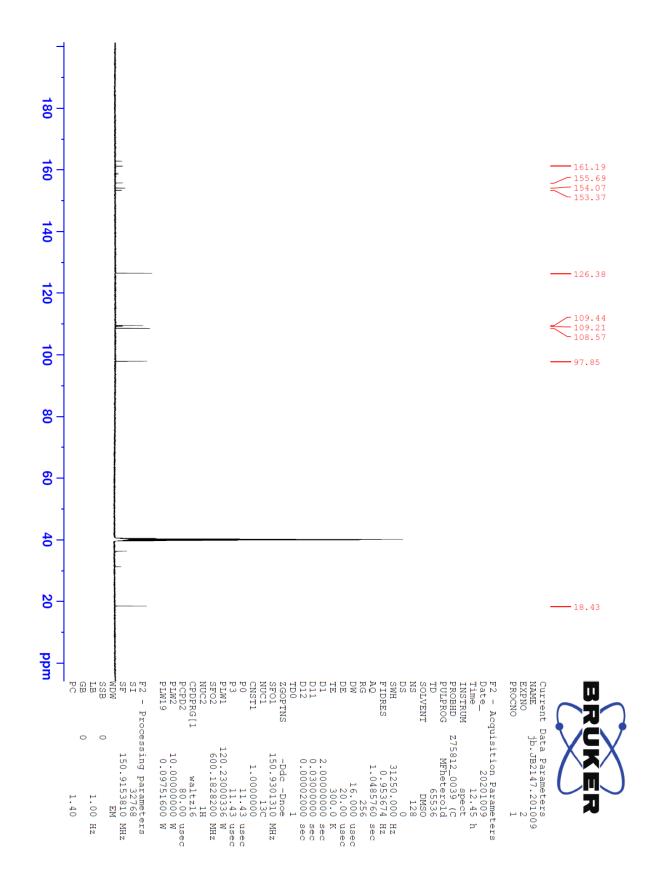




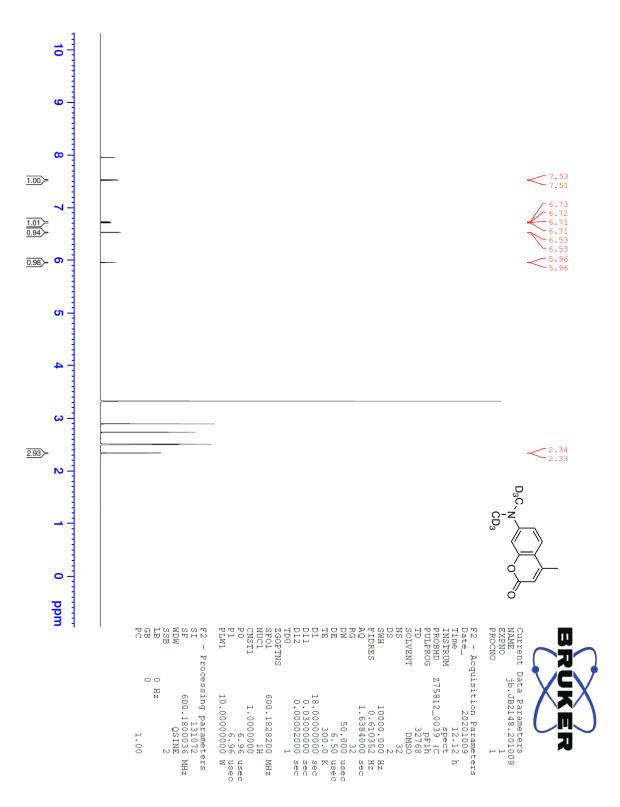
3.11. 4-Methyl-7-(methyl(methyl-d3)amino)-2*H*-chromen-2-one (Coumarin 461d3)

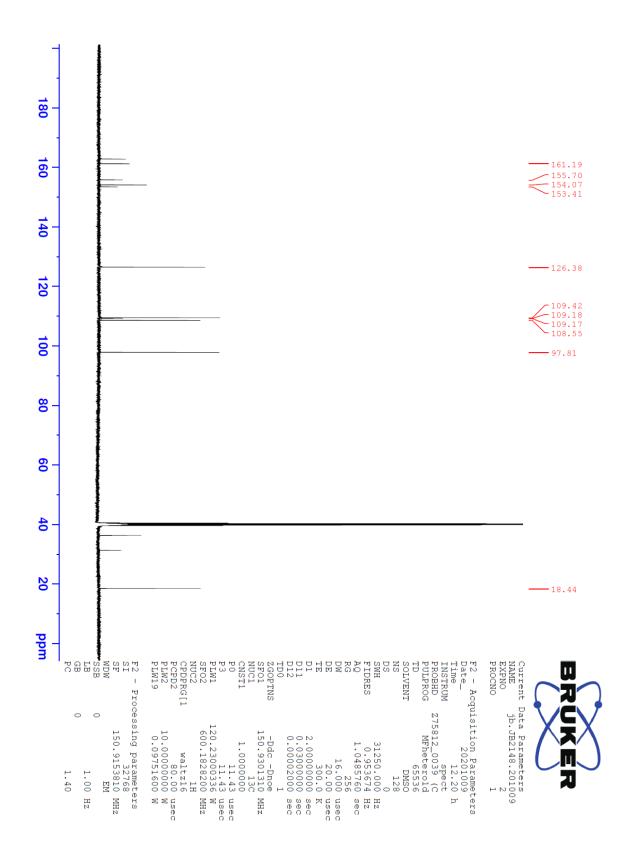


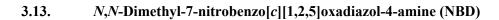
38

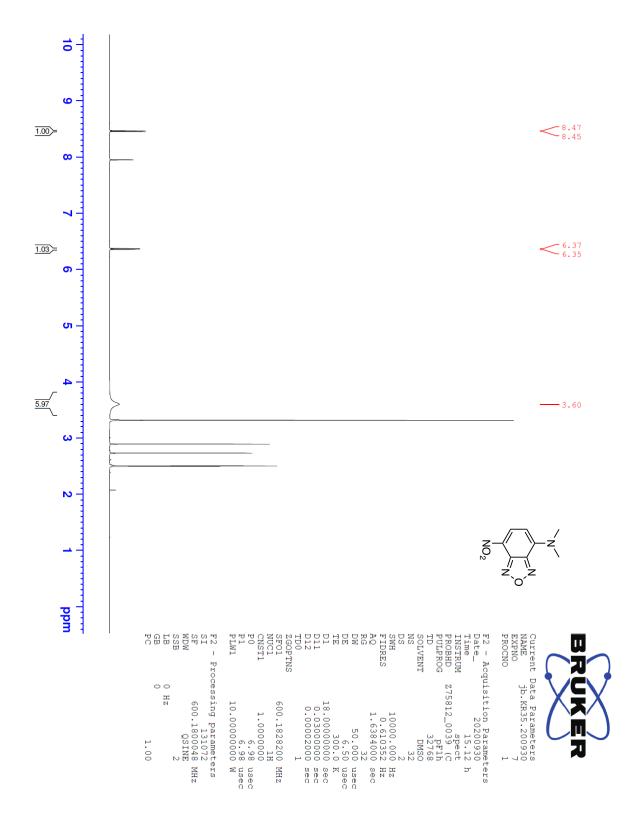


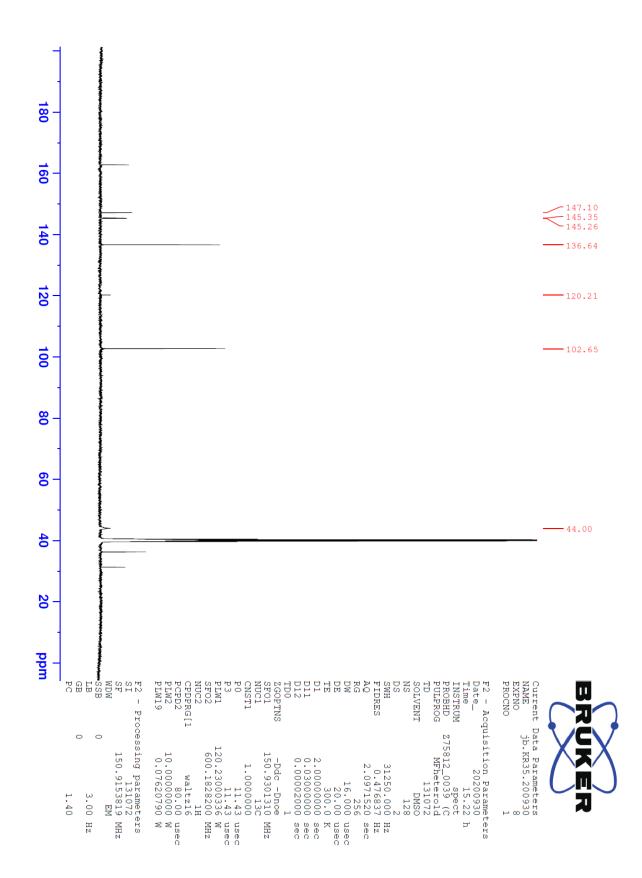
3.12. 7-(Bis(methyl-d3)amino)-4-methyl-2*H*-chromen-2-one (Coumarin 461-d6)



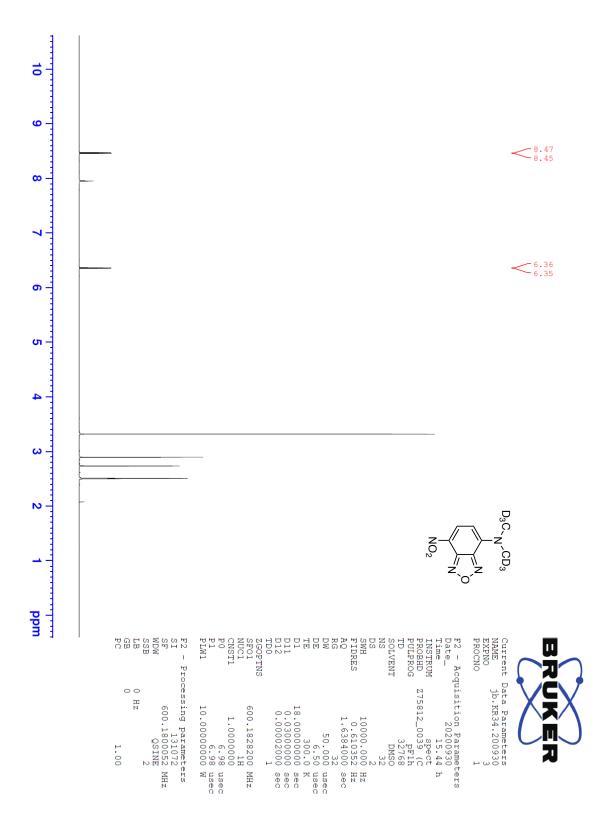


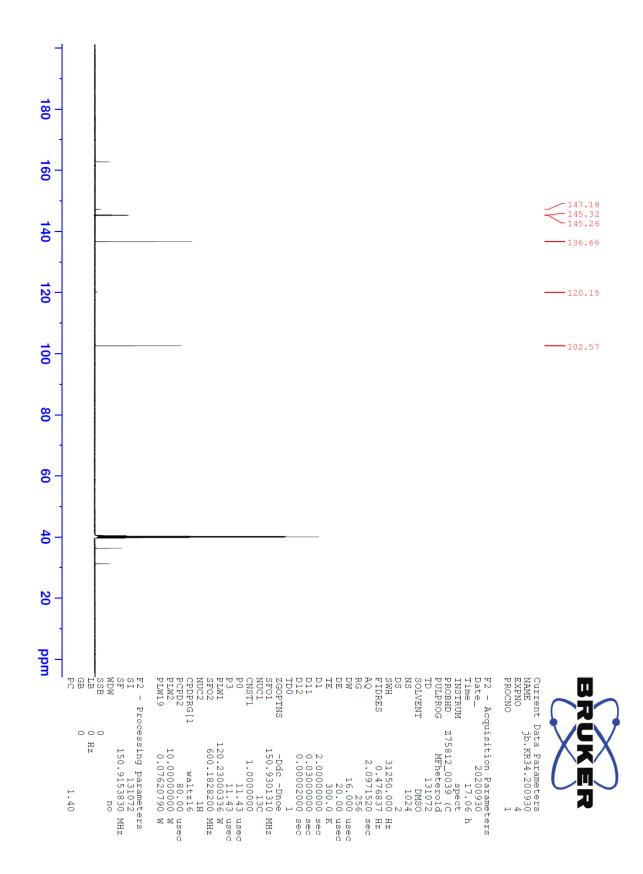




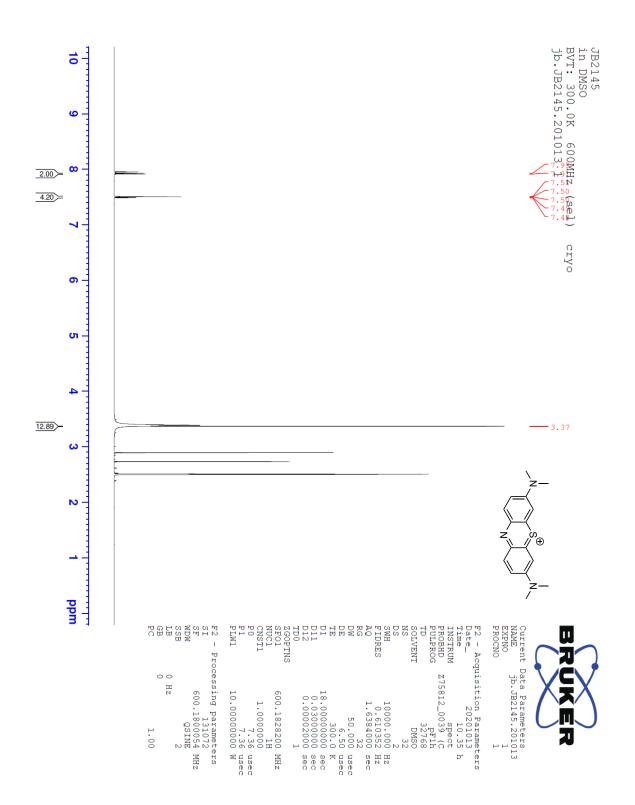


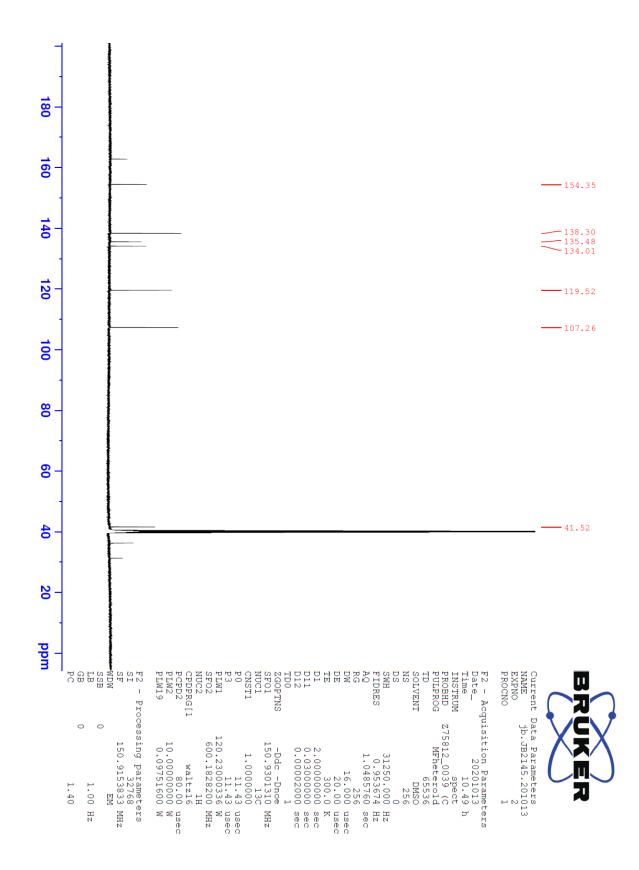
3.14. *N*,*N*-Bis(methyl-d3)-7-nitrobenzo[*c*][1,2,5]oxadiazol-4-amine (NBD-d6)



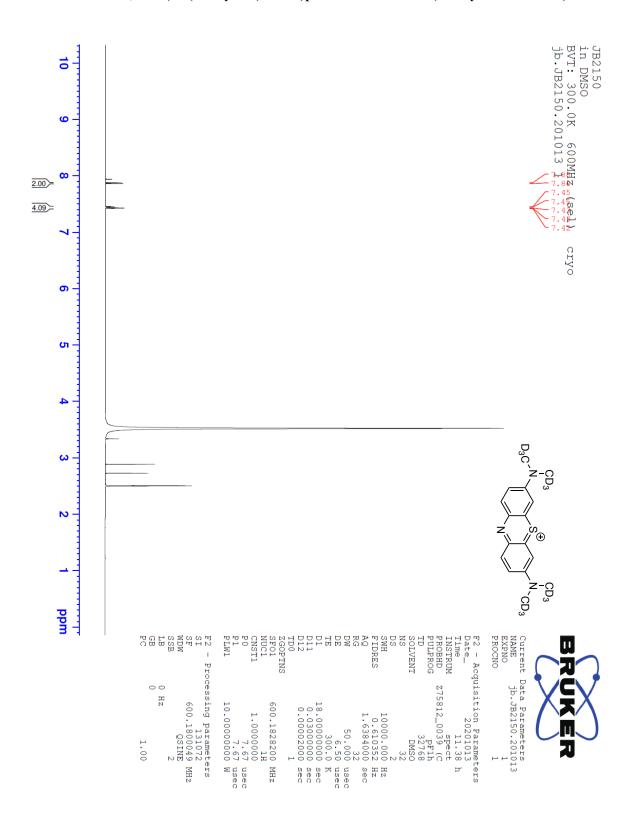


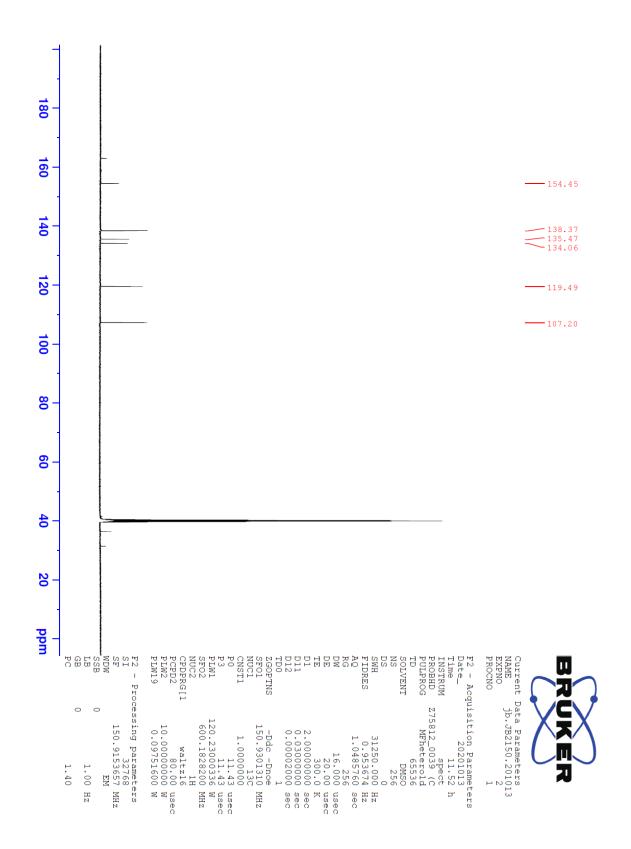






3.16. 3,7-Bis(bis(methyl-d3)amino)phenothiazin-5-ium (Methylene Blue-d12)





#### 4. SNAP<sub>f</sub> construct

SNAP<sub>f</sub> sequence:

MASWSHPQFE KGADDDDKVP HMDKDCEMKR TTLDSPLGKL ELSGCEQGLH RIIFLGKGTS AADAVEVPAP AAVLGGPEPL MQATAWLNAY FHQPEAIEEF PVPALHHPVF QQESFTRQVL WKLLKVVKFG EVISYSHLAA LAGNPAATAA VKTALSGNPV PILIPCHRVV QGDLDVGGYE GGLAVKEWLL AHEGHRLGKP GLGAPGFSSI SAHHHHHHHHHH

Strep-Tag II, Enterokinase-site, SNAP<sub>f</sub>, His-Tag

#### 5. SNAP-Halo construct and mass spectrometry

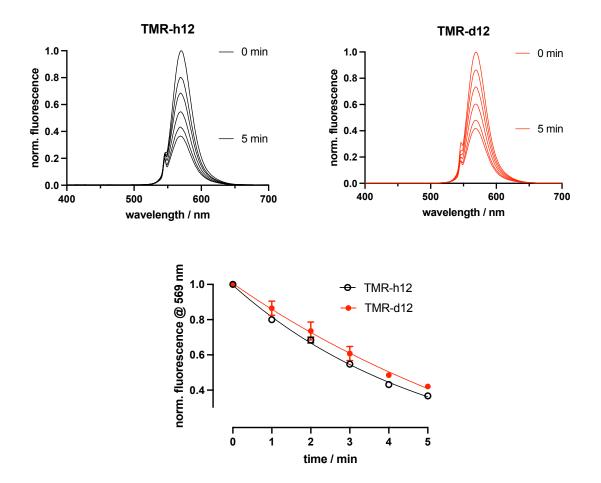
SNAP–Halo sequence:

```
MASWSHPQFEKGADDDDKVPHMDKDCEMKRTTLDSPLGKLELSGCEQGLHEIIFLGKGTSAADAVEVPAPAAVLGGPEPLMQATAWLNAYFHQPEAIEEFPVPALHHPVFQQESFTRQVLWKLLKVVKFGEVISYSHLAALAGNPAATAAVKTALSGNPVPILIPCHRVVQGDLDVGGYEGGLAVKEWLLAHEGHRLGKPGLGGRLEVLFQGPKAFLEGSEIGTGFPFDPHYVEVLGERMHYVDVGPRDGTPVLFLHGNPTSSYVWRNIIPHVAPTHRCIAPDLIGMGKSDKPDLGYFFDDHVRFMDAFIEALGLEEVVLVIHDWGSALGFHWAKRNPERVKGIAFMEFIRPIPTWDEWPEFARETFQAFRTTDVGRKLIIDQNVFIEGTLPMGVVRPLTEVEMDHYREPFLNPVDREPLWRFPNELPIAGEPANIVALVEEYMDWLHQSPVPKLLFWGTPGVLIPPAEAARLAKSLPNCKAVDIGPGLNLLQEDNPDLIGSEIARWLSTLEISGAPGFSSISAHHHHHHHHHH*
```

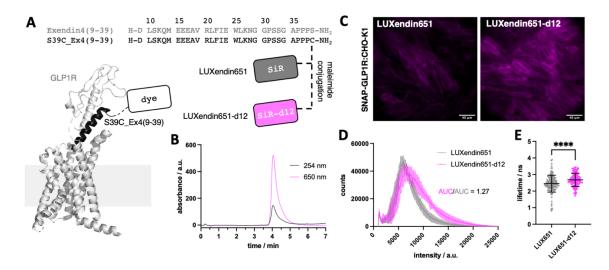
Strep-Tag	II, Enterokinase-site,	SNAP.	Precission Sec	uence, Halo, H	lis-Tag

Condition	calc.	found
SNAP–Halo	59072	59069
SNAP-Halo:BG-TMR+CA-SiR	60244	60245
SNAP-Halo:BG-SiR+CA-TMR	60244	60241
SNAP-Halo:BG-TMR-d12+CA-SiR-d12	60268	60269
SNAP-Halo:BG-SiR-d12+CA-TMR-d12	60268	60267
SNAP-Halo:BG-TMR	59603	59602
SNAP–Halo:BG-SiR	59645	59642
SNAP–Halo:CA-TMR	59671	59669
SNAP–Halo:CA-SiR	59713	59711
SNAP-Halo:BG-TMR-d12	59612	59615
SNAP-Halo:BG-SiR-d12	59657	59656
SNAP-Halo:CA-TMR-d12	59683	59682
SNAP-Halo:CA-SiR-d12	59725	59724

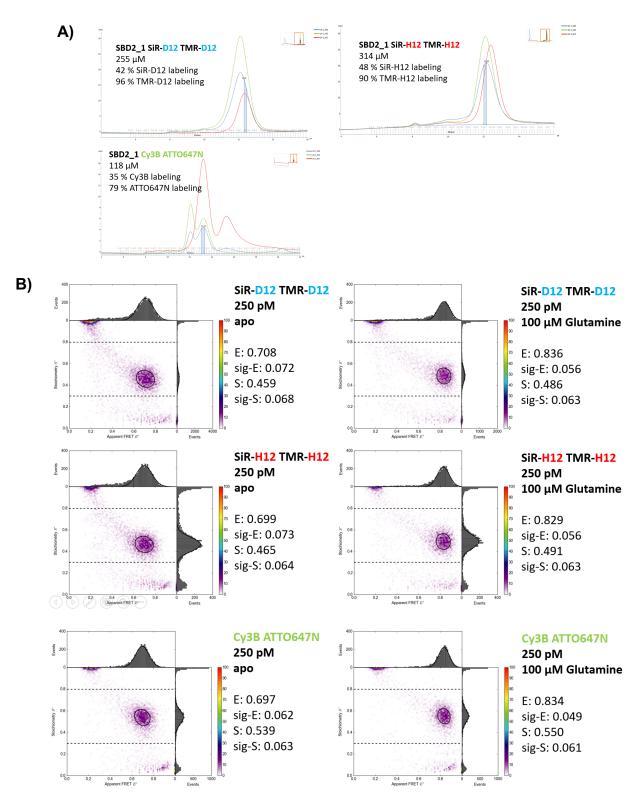
## 6. Supplementary Figures



**Supporting Figure 1: In vitro bleaching of TMR and TMR-d12 with white light.** Following fluorescence emission after 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 minutes of irradiation (top). Normalized fluorescence at 569 nm plotted over time (bottom). Mean±S.D.

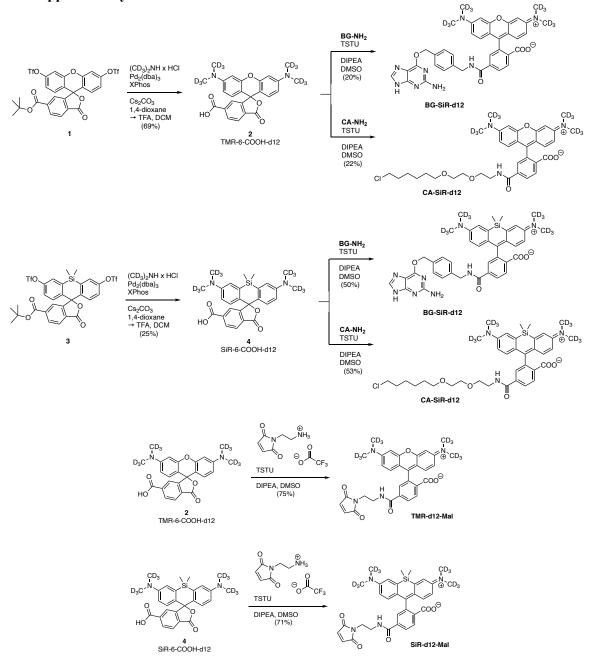


Supporting Figure 2: LUXendin651 versus LUXendin651-d12 in fixed SNAP-GLP1R:CHO-K1 cells. A) S39C\_Ex4(9-39) is derived from Exendin4(9-39) with a C-terminal cysteine handle for maleimide bioconjugation wit SiR or SiR-d12, yielding LUXendin651 and LUXendin651-d12, respectively, which are high affinity and selective antagonists towards the GLP1R. B) LCMS trace of LUXendin651-d12. C) Labelling of SNAP-GLP1R in fixed CHO-K1 cells with n = 2 biological replicates. Scale bar = 40  $\mu$ m. D) Pooled raw histograms from five images as represented in (C) show increased brightness of LUXendin651-d12 versus LUXendin651. E) Fluorescence lifetimes of LUXendin651-d12 versus LUXendin651 in fixed SNAP-GLP1R:CHO-K1 cells. n>200 ROIs, \*\*\*\* indicates statistical significance (unpaired t-test, p<E-26). Mean±SD.

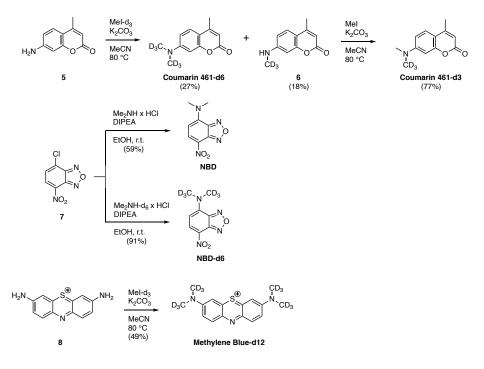


Supporting Figure 3: Summary of SEC labelling characterization (A) and smFRET data for different fluorophore pairs (B) for stochastic labelling of SBD2.

## 7. Supplementary Schemes



Supporting Scheme 1: Chemical synthesis of rhodamine d12 probes.



Supporting Scheme 2: Chemical synthesis of (deuterated) coumarin, NBD and methylene blue.

# 8. Supplementary Tables

	TMR	TMR-d12	SiR	SiR-d12
Ext. coefficient [M <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-1</sup> ]	78,000±200	90,000±600	141,000±1,000	156,000±1,600
Quantum yield (integrating sphere) [%]	43.1±5.2	51.3±5.0	35.3±4.8	46.1±3.0
Lifetime [ns]	2.287±0.392	2.588±0.495	2.898±0.383	3.534±0.164

## Table S1: Photophysical parameters from Figure 1 with error margins.

## Table S2: Photophysical parameters for LUXendin651(-d12).

	LUXen	din651	LUXendin651-d12
Lifetime [ns]	2.448±	0.513	2.682±0.400

### Table S3: Photophysical parameters from Figure 4 with error margins.

-	Coumarin461	NBD	Methylene blue
	Coumarin461-d6	NBD-d6	Methylene blue-d12
Ext. coefficient	28,100±400	16,300±700	45,500±2,500
$[M^{-1} cm^{-1}]$	27,900±2,000	16,000±1,000	49,800±1,800
Quantum yield	19±0.2	55±7.0	1.0±0.05
(platreader) [%]	27±2.4	59±1.8	1.3±0.02

### Table S4: Temperature-dependent lifetimes from Figure 5.

Lifetime [ns]	Halo:SiR	Halo:SiR-d12	SNAP:SiR	SNAP:SiR-d12
20 °C	3.53±0.05	4.02±0.04	3.26±0.27	3.75±0.28
30 °C	3.39±0.04	3.89±0.03	3.03±0.02	3.51±0.05
40 °C	3.16±0.04	3.68±0.03	2.84±0.02	3.37±0.03

#### Table S5: Normalized values from Table S3.

Lifetime [%]	Halo:SiR	Halo:SiR-d12	SNAP:SiR	SNAP:SiR-d12
20 °C	100	100	100	100
30 °C	96.2±0.7	96.8±0.5	93.5±7.0	93.9±5.3
40 °C	89.6±0.2	91.5±0.6	87.8±7.5	90.3±6.7

#### 9. References

- Farrants, H. *et al.* SNAP-Tagged Nanobodies Enable Reversible Optical Control of a G Protein-Coupled Receptor *via* a Remotely Tethered Photoswitchable Ligand. *ACS Chem. Biol.* 13, 2682–2688 (2018).
- Grimm, J. B. *et al.* A general method to improve fluorophores for live-cell and singlemolecule microscopy. *Nat. Methods* 12, 244–250 (2015).
- 3. Ast, J. *et al.* Super-resolution microscopy compatible fluorescent probes reveal endogenous glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor distribution and dynamics. *Nat. Commun.* **11**, 467 (2020).