

# Coelenterazine Indicators for the Specific Imaging of Human and Bovine Serum Albumins

Sung-Bae Kim <sup>1,\*</sup>, Genta Kamiya <sup>2</sup>, Tadaomi Furuta <sup>3</sup>, Nobuo Kitada <sup>2</sup> and Shojiro A. Maki <sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Environmental Management Research Institute, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tsukuba 305-8569, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Department of Engineering Science, Graduate School of Informatics and Engineering, The University of Electro-Communications, Chofu 182-8585, Japan; kamiya0801@uec.ac.jp (G.K.); kitada@uec.ac.jp (N.K.)

<sup>3</sup> School of Life Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama 226-8501, Japan; furuta@bio.titech.ac.jp

\* Correspondences: kimu-sb@aist.go.jp (S.-B.K.); s-maki@uec.ac.jp (S.A.M.)

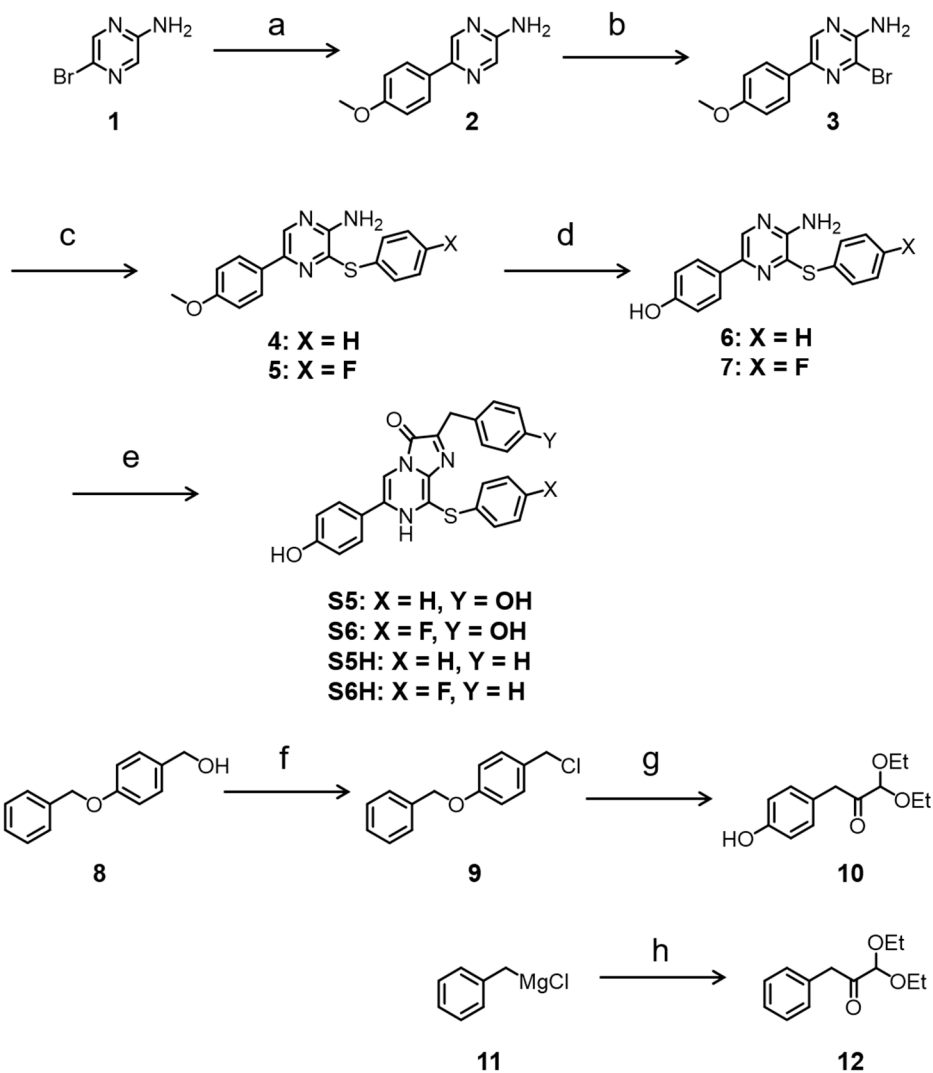
## Table of contents

**Figure S1.** Synthetic scheme for CTZ indicators..... page 2

**Figure S2.** Whole scale luminescence images of S6 and S6h in the reaction with various serum proteins.....page 3

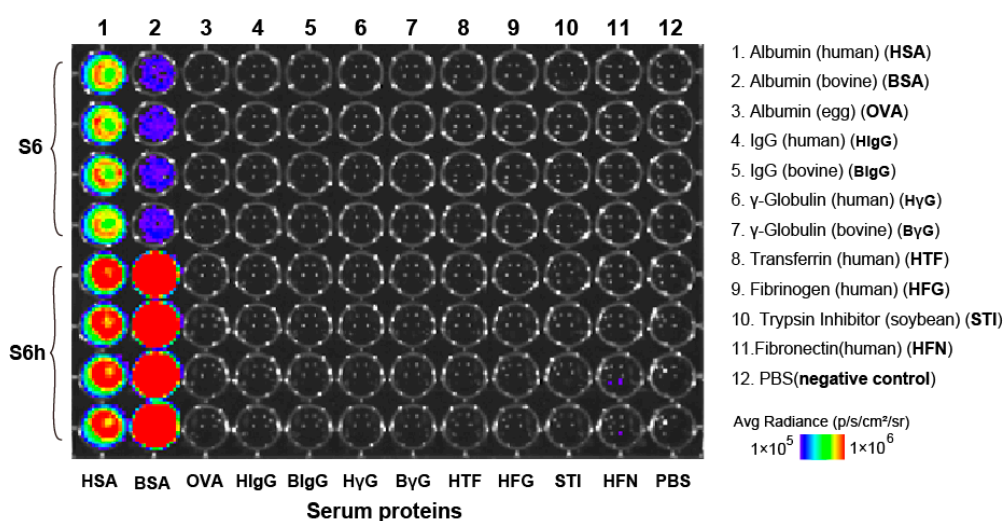
**Figure S3.** Full-scale luminescence images of the blocking effects of ibuprofen and warfarin to the interaction sites of BSA and HSA.....page 3

**Supplementary Method S1.** Specific procedures of organic syntheses and the corresponding NMR and Mass data for the CTZ indicators.....page 4

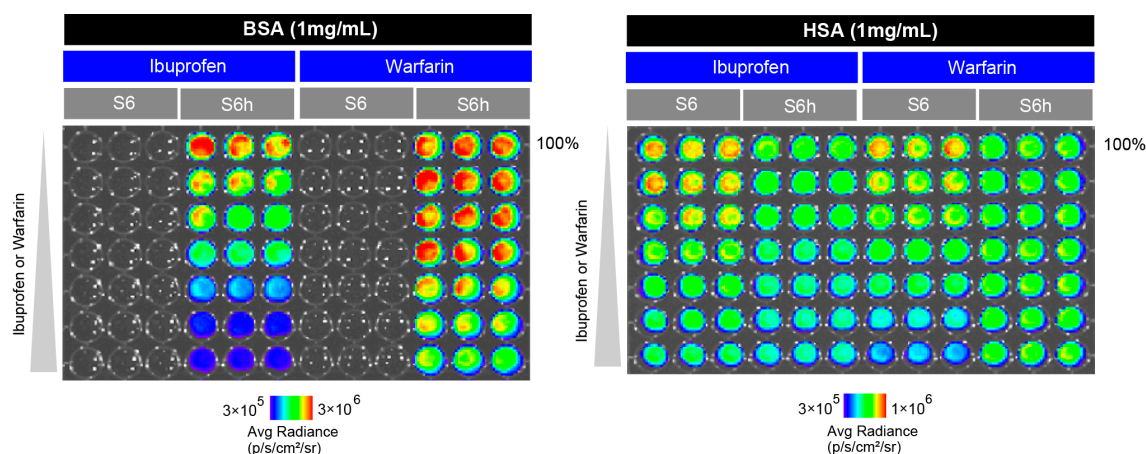


**Figure S1.** Synthetic scheme for nCTZ analogues.

a: Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), 1,4-dioxane, 2 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  aq, 110 °C. b: *N*-Bromosuccinimide, chloroform, r.t. c: Sodium hydride, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, 0 °C to 110 °C. d: Boron tribromide, chloroform, -80 °C to r.t. e: 12 M HCl aq, eta, 60 °C. f: Thionyl chloride, dichloromethane, 0 °C. g: 1) Mg, 1,2-dibromoethane, ethyl diethoxyacetate, tetrahydrofuran, r.t. to reflux to 0 °C to -80 °C. 2) palladium-activated carbon, methanol, hydrogen, r.t. h: ethyl diethoxyacetate, tetrahydrofuran, -80 °C.



**Figure S2.** Whole scale luminescence images of S6 and S6h in the reaction with various serum proteins. Abbreviations: HSA, human serum albumin; BSA, bovine serum albumin; OVA, egg ovalbumin; HIgG, human immunoglobulin; BIgG, bovine immunoglobulin; HγG, human γ-globulin; BγG, bovine γ-globulin; HTF, human transferrin; HFG, human fibrinogen; STI, soybean trypsin inhibitor; HFN, human fibronectin; PBS, phosphate buffered saline.



**Figure S3.** Full-scale luminescence images of the blocking effects of ibuprofen and warfarin to the interaction sites of BSA and HSA.

**Supplementary Method S1.** Specific procedures of organic syntheses and the corresponding NMR and Mass data for the nCTZ analogues.

Compounds **2-10**, **S5**, and **S6** were synthesized based on our previously reported procedures (Kamiya et al. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2023**, *24*(2), 1420).

**1,1-diethoxy-3-phenylpropan-2-one 12**

Ethyl diethoxyacetate (1.24 mL, 7.0 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (60 mL) and stirred at -80 °C under argon for 1 hour. Benzylmagnesium chloride (16 % in THF, 1 mol/L) (8.4 mL, 8.4 mmol) was fallen in drops in the cooled flask over 10 min. The mixture was stirred at -80 °C for 1 hour. After the reaction was completed, water was added, and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 150 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated. The obtained white oil substance was separated by column chromatography (hexane / ethyl acetate = 15/1 to 10/1) to obtain compound **12** (1.26 mg, 5.66 mol, 81%) as a colorless oil

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.33-7.21 (m, 5H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.73-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.58-3.52 (m, 2H), 1.25 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H)

<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 203.2, 133.8, 129.8, 128.5, 126.9, 102.4, 63.4, 43.7, 15.2

HR-MALDI-MS: *m/z*: [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Na, 245.11482; found, 245.11490.

**2-benzyl-8-((4-fluorophenyl)thio)-6-(4-hydroxyphenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3(7H)-one S5h**

Compound **6** (30 mg, 0.1 mmol) and compound **12** (34 mg, 0.15 mmol) were dissolved in ethanol at room temperature. 12M HCl aq (100 μL) was added to the mixture for 12 hours at 60°C under argon. The mixture was evaporated. The residue was separated by automated flash chromatography (Smart Flash EPCLC AI-580S, Universal Columns, chloroform /methanol = 99/1 to 90/15) to obtain analogue **S5h** (12.1 mg, 0.028 mmol, 28 %, reddish—brown solid).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, Methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.59-7.54 (m, 5H), 7.38-7.24 (m, 5H), 6.74 (dd, J = 6.6, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 4.26 (s, 2H)

HR-MALDI-MS: *m/z*: [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 426.12707; found, 426.12570.

Compounds **S6h** were prepared with a similar procedure to the preparation of **S5h**.

**2-benzyl-8-((4-fluorophenyl)thio)-6-(4-hydroxyphenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3(7H)-one S6h**

15.5 mg, 0.034 mmol, 36 %, reddish—brown solid

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, Methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.76-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.60 (dd, J = 6.9, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.37-7.26 (m, 7H), 6.77 (dd, J = 6.9, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (s, 2H)

HR-MALDI-MS:  $m/z$ :  $[M+H]^+$  calcd for  $C_{25}H_{19}N_3O_2FS$ , 444.11765; found, 444.11706.

## Reference

1. Kamiya, G.; Kitada, N.; Furuta, T.; Hirano, T.; Maki, S. A.; Kim, S. B., S-Series Coelenterazine-Driven Combinatorial Bioluminescence Imaging Systems for Mammalian Cells. *Int J Mol Sci* **2023**, 24(2), 1420.