

Supporting Information

Fluorescence “turn-on” Lectin Sensors Fabricated by Ligand-assisted Labeling Probes for Detecting Protein-Glycoprotein Interactions

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Materials and Methods

All solvents were dried and distilled by standard techniques. Dichloromethane (DCM), toluene, and acetonitrile (ACN) were distilled from calcium hydride under N₂. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled from sodium under N₂ prior to use. The chemicals for the synthesis were all obtained from Acros Organics, Merck, Fluka, or Sigma-Aldrich and used without further purification unless otherwise noted. Bovine serum albumin (BSA, A9418), *Ricinus communis* agglutinin 120 (RCA120, L7886), ovalbumin (OVA, A5378), and monoclonal anti-biotin antibody conjugated with HRP (A0185) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Protein Deglycosylation Mix II (P6044S) was purchased from New England Biolabs. Neuraminidase from *Arthrobacter ureafaciens* was purchased from Nacalai Tesque. LysoTracker™ Green DND-26 was purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific.

All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware (104.0 °C) and performed under anhydrous conditions with N₂ unless indicated otherwise. The reactions were monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates (0.25 mm). Detection was accomplished by examination under UV light (254 nm) and by staining with *p*-anisaldehyde, ninhydrin, cerium molybdate, or potassium permanganate staining solution. Silica gel column chromatography was performed using a forced flow of the indicated solvent on silica gel 60 (Merck). C18 reverse-phase silica column chromatography cartridges were purchased from Waters (SepPak Vac C18 cartridge 35c.c./10 g, 55-105 μm). ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded by Bruker AV-400, AV-600, Varian MR-400 or VNMRS-700 NMR spectrometers. Chemical shifts are expressed in ppm using residual CDCl₃ (7.24 ppm), CD₃OD (3.31 ppm) as internal standard in ¹H-NMR spectra. ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded in either

CDCl₃, CD₃OD or D₂O at a 100 MHz, using the central resonances of CDCl₃ (77.0 ppm) and CD₃OD (49.0 ppm) as the internal references. Multiplicities are reported using the following abbreviations: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad. *J* = coupling constant values are expressed in Hertz. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on Varian 901-FTMS. Fluorescence spectra were recorded using a TECAN Infinite M200Pro multimode plate reader. Fluorescence imaging was carried out using a laser scanning confocal microscope (LSM 700, Zeiss, Germany). For the Cy5 channel, images were taken using a 555 nm excitation laser with emission from 590 to 700 nm. For the Hoechst channel, a 405 nm laser with a SP490 emission filter. For LysoTracker™ Green DND-26, images were taken using a 488 nm laser with a BP490-555 emission filter.

Cloning and Overexpression of Enzymes

Bacterial strains, plasmids, and materials: Chemical competent *E. coli* BL21(DE3) were purchased from Yeastern Biotechnology (Taipei, Taiwan). Vector plasmid pTXB1 and chitin bead were purchased from NEB (Ipswich, MA). Bicinchoninic acid (BCA) protein assay kit was obtained from Thermo (Waltham, MA).

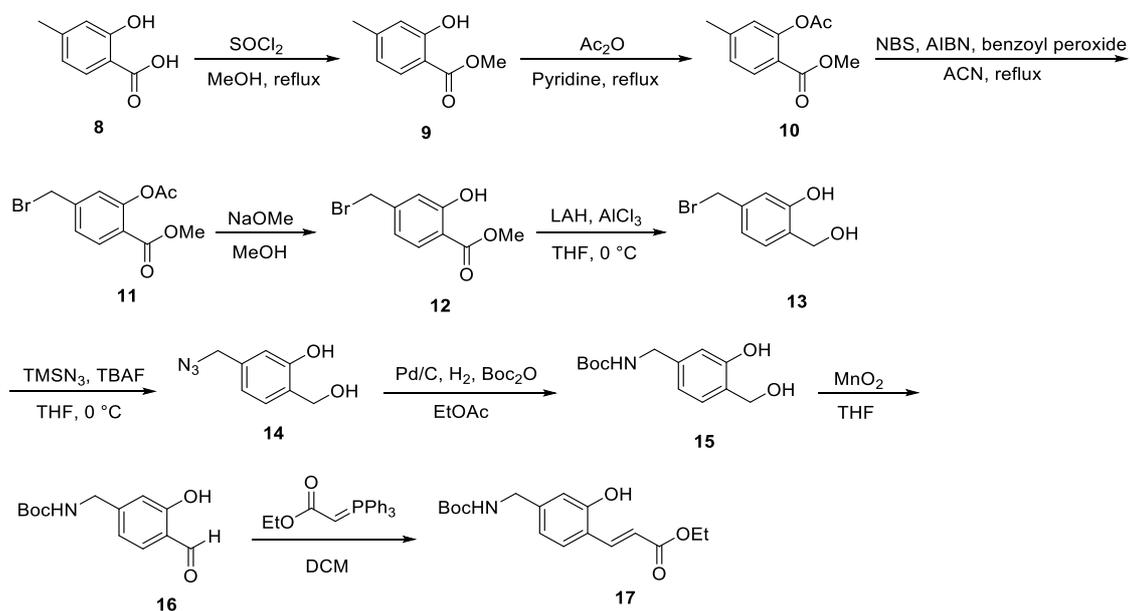
Pd2,6ST was cloned and overexpressed as previously reported procedures.¹ Gene encoded Pd2,6ST was cloned in pTXB1 and expressed in *E. coli* as a C-terminal intein fusion protein and purified by using the IMPACT™ system according to the instruction manual provided by the manufacturer (NEB).

Protein Overexpression for Pd2,6ST: The protein overexpression procedure is similarly as previous report.¹ Positive plasmid was selected and subsequently transformed into *E. coli* BL21(DE3) chemical competent cells. The *E. coli* BL21 (DE3)

harboring the recombinant plasmid was grown in LB rich medium containing ampicillin (100 μ g/mL) at 37 ° C until the OD₆₀₀ reached 0.5-0.8. Protein expression was then induced by adding 0.5 mM of IPTG (isopropyl-1-thio- β -D-galactopyranoside) followed by incubation at 16 ° C for 16-20 h with vigorous shaking at 200 rpm in a shaking incubator (Firstek S300R).

Protein Purification for Pd2,6ST: The protein purification procedure is similarly as previous report.¹ Intein-fused target protein was purified from cell lysate using chitin bead. The cell lysate was collected and applied to a 6-mL chitin bead column, then washed with column buffer. The resin was then quickly washed with 1 column volume of the same buffer containing 80 mM DTT, and the effluent was reloaded. The column was clamped at both ends, and the intein tag was cleaved on-column from the fusion protein by incubating the column at 4 °C for 16 h. The purified protein was eluted using column buffer without DTT. The effluent was concentrated using a centrifugal filter device (Amicon Ultra, Millipore), added with glycerol as final concentration in 10%, divided into aliquots, and stored at -20 °C.

Synthesis of Ligand-assisted imprinting probe



Scheme S1. Synthesis of compound 17.

Compound 9

To a solution of 2-hydroxy-4-methylbenzoic acid **8** (2.00 g, 13.15 mmol) in dry MeOH (26.0 mL) was added thionyl chloride (1.4 mL, 19.73 mmol) at 0 °C. After being stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 8 hours then cooled to room temperature. MeOH was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water ($\times 3$) and brine, and dried over MgSO_4 . The organic solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting crude brown oil was purified via silica gel column chromatography to yield compound **9** (2.01 g, 11.84 mmol, 90% yield) as a yellow oil. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:3 v/v): $R_f = 0.75$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.68 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.67 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.4, 161.4, 146.8, 129.5, 120.2, 117.5, 109.6, 51.9, 21.6; HRMS (ESI-APCI, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 167.0708, found: 167.0704.

Compound **10**

To a solution of compound **19** (1.00 g, 6.02 mmol) in pyridine (4.8 mL) was added acetic anhydride (3.10 g, 30.11 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 1 hour. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was diluted with ethyl acetate, then washed with 1N HCl_(aq) (×3) and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude product. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give compound **10** (1.26 g, 6.00 mmol, 99.7% yield) as a yellow oil. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:3 v/v): R_f = 0.38; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.6, 164.6, 150.5, 145.0, 131.5, 126.6, 124.1, 119.8, 51.8, 21.1, 20.7; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₁₁H₁₂NaO₄ [M+Na]⁺: 231.0633, found: 231.0637.

Compound **11**

To a stirred mixture of compound **10** (300.0 mg, 1.44 mmol) and NBS (310.0 mg, 1.73 mmol) in dry ACN (10.0 mL), AIBN (1.0 mg, 6 μmol), and benzoyl peroxide (12.0 mg, 5 μmol) were added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. ACN was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with sat. Na₂S₂O_{3(aq)} (×3) and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. After concentration of the filtrate, the resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **11** (330.0 mg, 1.15 mmol, 80% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:5 v/v): R_f = 0.35; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.0, 163.9, 150.4, 143.6, 131.7, 126.1, 124.0, 122.5, 51.8, 30.9, 20.5; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₁₁H₁₁BrNaO₄ [M+Na]⁺: 308.9738, found: 308.9739.

Compound **12**

To a solution of compound **11** (1.69 g, 5.91 mmol) in dry MeOH (29.0 mL) was added sodium methoxide (0.48 g, 8.89 mmol) at 0 °C. After being stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. 1N HCl_(aq) was added to neutralize the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water (×3) and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. After concentration of the filtrate, the resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **12** (1.30 mg, 5.31 mmol, 90% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:5 v/v): R_f = 0.44; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.77 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 3.93 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.1, 161.5, 145.5, 130.4, 119.8, 117.8, 112.1, 52.4, 32.0; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₉H₈BrO₃ [M-H]⁻: 242.9657, found: 242.9652.

Compound **13**

AlH₃ was generated *in situ* by the addition of LAH (1.65 g, 12.29 mmol) (divided into five portions) slowly to the solution of AlCl₃ (11.58 g, 24.59 mmol) in dry THF (48.0 mL) at 0 °C. Compound **12** (3.53 g, 14.47 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (24.0 mL) at 0 °C and then was transferred to the activated AlH₃ solution slowly at 0 °C. After being stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours. The reaction was quenched by addition of silica gel at 0 °C and water was added until the bubble generation ceases. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **13** (2.94 g, 13.60 mmol, 94% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:3 v/v): R_f = 0.12; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 4.47 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 156.2, 139.7, 129.4, 129.0, 121.1, 116.4,

60.6, 34.1; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_8H_8BrO_2$ [M-H]⁻: 214.9708, found: 214.9707.

Compound **14**

To a solution of compound **13** (560.0 mg, 2.59 mmol) in dry THF (8.4 mL) was added azidotrimethylsilane (450.0 mg, 3.91 mmol) and TBAF (1M in THF, 3.9 mL, 3.89 mmol) at room temperature. After being stirred for 2 hours, the reaction mixture was worked up by water at 0 °C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, and filtered. After concentration of the filtrate, the resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **14** (0.45 g, 2.51 mmol, 97% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes: 1:2 v/v): R_f = 0.26; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.28 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, J = 1.6, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 4.25 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 156.1, 136.7, 128.3, 124.9, 119.7, 116.1, 63.8, 54.3; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_8H_8N_3O_2$ [M-H]⁻: 178.0617, found: 178.0611.

Compound **15**

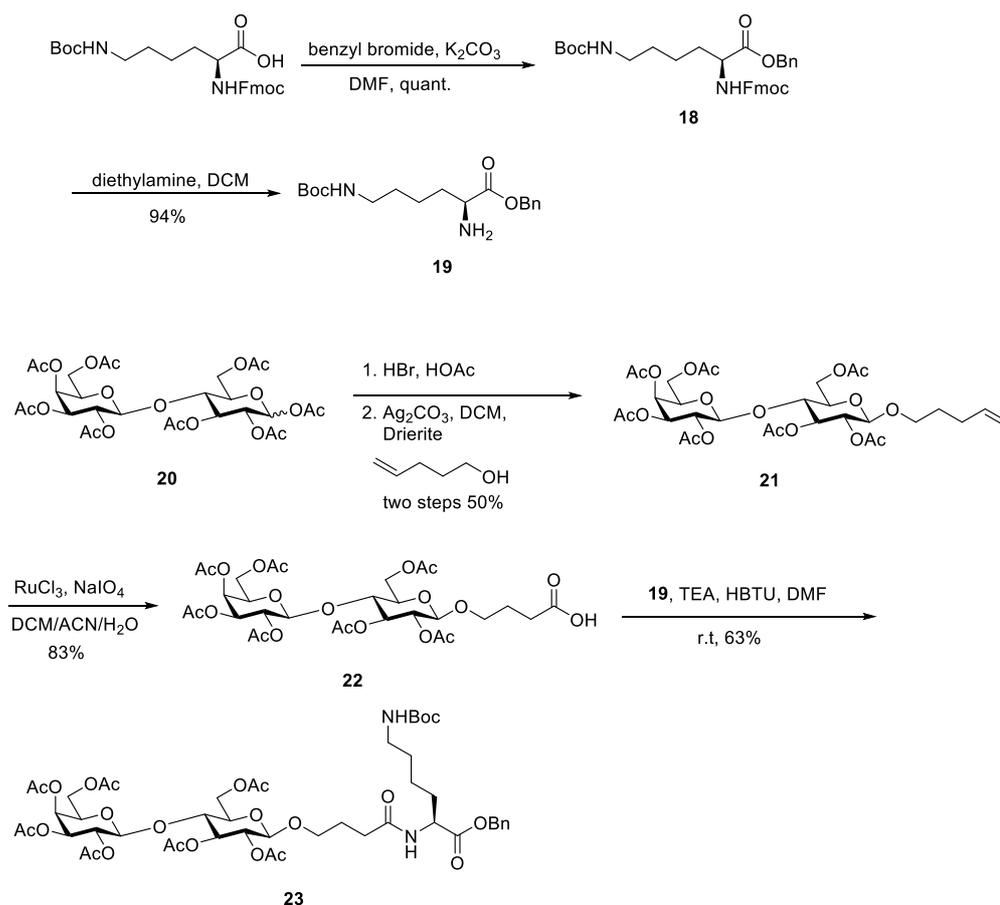
To a solution of compound **14** (620.0 mg, 3.46 mmol) in EtOAc (70.0 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (124 mg, 1.17 mmol) and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (450.0 mg, 3.91 mmol) under $N_{2(g)}$ at room temperature. The reaction mixture was purged with $H_{2(g)}$ for 8 hr. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give compound **15** (780.0 mg, 3.08 mmol, 89% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): R_f = 0.36; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 6.96 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (br, 1H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 4.18 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 158.4, 156.1, 141.2, 129.3, 127.1, 119.0, 114.6, 80.1, 60.9, 44.7, 28.8 (3C); HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{13}H_{18}NO_4$ [M-H]⁻: 252.1236, found: 252.1235.

Compound **16**

To a solution of compound **15** (100.0 mg, 0.40 mmol) in dry THF (2.0 mL) was added manganese dioxide (515.0 mg, 5.92 mmol) under N_{2(g)} at room temperature. After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to yield compound **16** (100.0 mg, 0.39 mmol, 98% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): R_f = 0.62; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.03, 9.83, 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.9 (s, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.31 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.9, 161.8, 155.8, 149.4, 133.9, 119.6, 118.5, 115.5, 79.8, 44.2, 20.3 (3C); HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₁₃H₁₆NO₄ [M-H]⁻: 250.1079, found: 250.1073.

Compound **17**

To a solution of compound **16** (410.0 mg, 1.63 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (8.2 mL) was added (carbethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane (852.6 mg, 2.45 mmol) under N_{2(g)} at room temperature. After being stirred for 3 hours, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **17** (520.0 mg, 1.62 mmol, 99% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): R_f = 0.40; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.92 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.78-6.75 (m, 2H), 4.22 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.17 (s, 2H), 2.31 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.89 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.32 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 169.6, 158.5, 158.4, 145.2, 141.9, 130.2, 121.3, 119.4, 118.0, 115.4, 80.3, 61.4, 44.7, 28.8 (3C), 14.6; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₁₇H₂₂NO₅ [M-H]⁻: 320.1498, found: 320.1491.



Scheme S2. Synthesis of ligand intermediate compound **23**.

Compound **18**

To a solution of Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH (1.00 g, 2.13 mmol) in dry DMF (14.0 mL) was added potassium carbonate (1.40 g, 4.30 mmol) and benzyl bromide (0.51 mL, 4.27 mmol) under $\text{N}_{2(g)}$ at room temperature at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 hour, the solid residue of potassium bicarbonate was filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give compound **18** (1.18 g, 2.11 mmol, 99% yield) as a semi-solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): $R_f = 0.50$; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.75 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.27 (m, 9H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 5.26-5.12 (m, 2H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.43-4.36 (m, 3H), 4.20 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz 1H), 3.05 (s, 2H), 1.85-1.43 (m, 15H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.2, 156.0, 155.9, 143.8, 143.6,

141.2 (2C), 135.2, 128.5 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 127.0 (2C), 125.0 (2C), 119.86 (2C), 67.03, 66.92, 53.7, 47.1, 40.0, 32.0, 29.5, 28.3 (3C), 22.2; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{33}H_{38}N_2O_6Na$ $[M+Na]^+$: 581.2628, found 581.2634

Compound **21**

To a flask with lactose octaacetate **20** (2.00 g, 2.95 mmol) was added 33% HBr in AcOH (10.0 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solution was poured into ice water and then extracted with dichloromethane (DCM). The organic layer was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3(aq)$, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the lactosyl bromide. To a mixture of pent-4-en-1-ol (0.6 ml, 8.35 mmol), Ag_2CO_3 (1.63 g, 5.92 mmol), and 4 ÅMS in DCM (15 mL) was added a solution of lactosyl bromide in DCM (15 mL) under $N_2(g)$ at room temperature. After being stirred for 8 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give compound **21** (1.20 g, 1.71 mmol, 58% yield) as a white solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): R_f = 0.26; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.56-5.51 (m, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J = 3.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (dd, J = 10.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.89-4.73 (m, 3H), 4.66 (dd, J = 9.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.29-4.24 (m, 2H), 3.93-3.86 (m, 3H), 3.76 (dd, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.45-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.25 (m, 1H), 1.93 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.84-1.82 (m, 12H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.46-1.40 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 169.84, 169.76, 169.6, 169.4, 169.3, 169.0, 168.6, 137.3, 114.6, 100.4, 100.0, 75.9, 72.4, 72.1, 71.2, 70.5, 70.1, 68.7 (2C), 66.3, 61.7, 60.5, 29.3, 28.1, 20.3, 20.2, 20.1, 20.07, 20.05, 20.04, 19.4; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{31}H_{44}O_{18}Na$ $[M+Na]^+$: 727.2425, found: 727.2415

Compound **22**

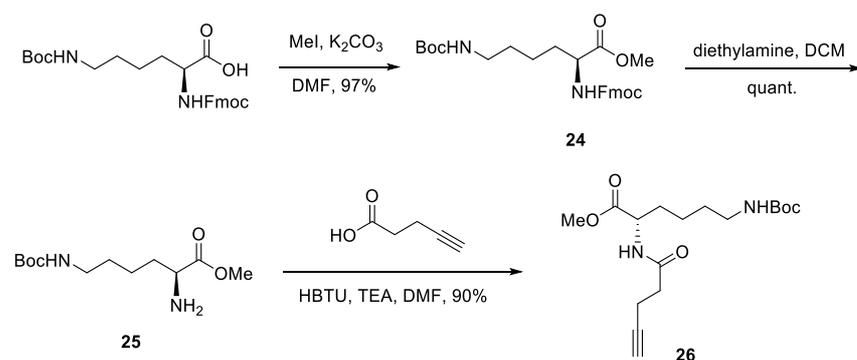
To a solution of compound **21** (1.25 g, 1.85 mmol) in DCM (5.3 mL) / acetonitrile (5.3

mL) / H₂O (8.0 mL) was added RuCl₃ (76.7 mg, 0.37 mmol) and NaIO₄ (1.06 g, 5.00 mmol) at room temperature. After being vigorously stirred at room temperature for 2 h, more NaIO₄ (0.53 g, 2.49 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for another 2 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give product **22** (0.93 g, 1.30 mmol, 70% yield) as a white solid TLC (EtOAc): R_f = 0.40; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.30 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.45-4.40 (m, 3H), 4.11-4.00 (m, 3H), 3.83 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (dd, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.51-3.47 (m, 1H), 2.36 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 9H), 1.92 (s, 3H), 1.84 (quintet, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.8, 170.4, 170.3, 170.1, 170.0, 169.8, 169.7, 169.1, 100.9, 100.4, 76.1, 72.7, 72.5, 71.6, 70.9, 70.6, 69.1, 68.5, 66.6, 61.9, 60.8, 30.0, 24.4, 20.75, 20.71, 20.6, 20.05 (2C), 20.04, 14.1; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₃₀H₄₂O₂₀Na [M+Na]⁺: 745.2167, found: 745.2159

Compound **23**

To a stirred solution of compound **18** (300.0 mg, 0.54 mmol) in DCM (5.3 mL) was added diethylamine (5.3 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **19** (170.0 mg, 0.51 mmol) as a yellow syrup. TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:5 v/v): R_f = 0.40; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₁₈H₂₉N₂O₄ [M+H]⁺ = 337.2127, found 337.2129. To a solution of the above compound **19** (140.0 mg), compound **22** (300 mg, 0.42 mmol), and HBTU (262.5 mg, 0.69 mmol) in dry DMF (3.3 mL) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After being stirred at room temperature for 5 h, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was

washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford compound **23** (350.0 mg, 0.34 mmol, 63% yield) as a white syrup. TLC (EtOAc): R_f = 0.55; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.35-7.31 (m, 5H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.19-5.06 (m, 4H), 4.94 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.61-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.53-4.45 (m, 3H), 4.13-4.03 (m, 3H), 3.85 (dd, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 3.59-3.54 (m, 2H), 3.02 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.27-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.04-2.01 (m, 12H), 1.9 (s, 3H), 1.86 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.64 (m, 4H), 1.43-1.38 (m, 12H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.4, 172.3, 170.4, 170.3, 170.04, 170.00, 169.71, 169.66, 169.0, 156.0, 135.3, 128.5 (2C), 128.4, 128.2 (2C), 100.9, 100.5, 76.1, 72.7, 72.6, 71.7, 70.9, 70.6, 69.08, 69.06, 67.0, 66.6, 61.7, 60.7, 51.9, 40.0, 38.5, 32.3, 31.8, 29.4, 28.3 (3C), 25.4, 22.3, 20.8, 20.7, 20.6, 20.5 (3C), 20.4, 14.1; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₄₈H₆₈N₂O₂₃Na [M+Na]⁺ = 1063.4110, found 1063.4102.



Scheme S3. Synthesis of compound **26**.

Compound **24**

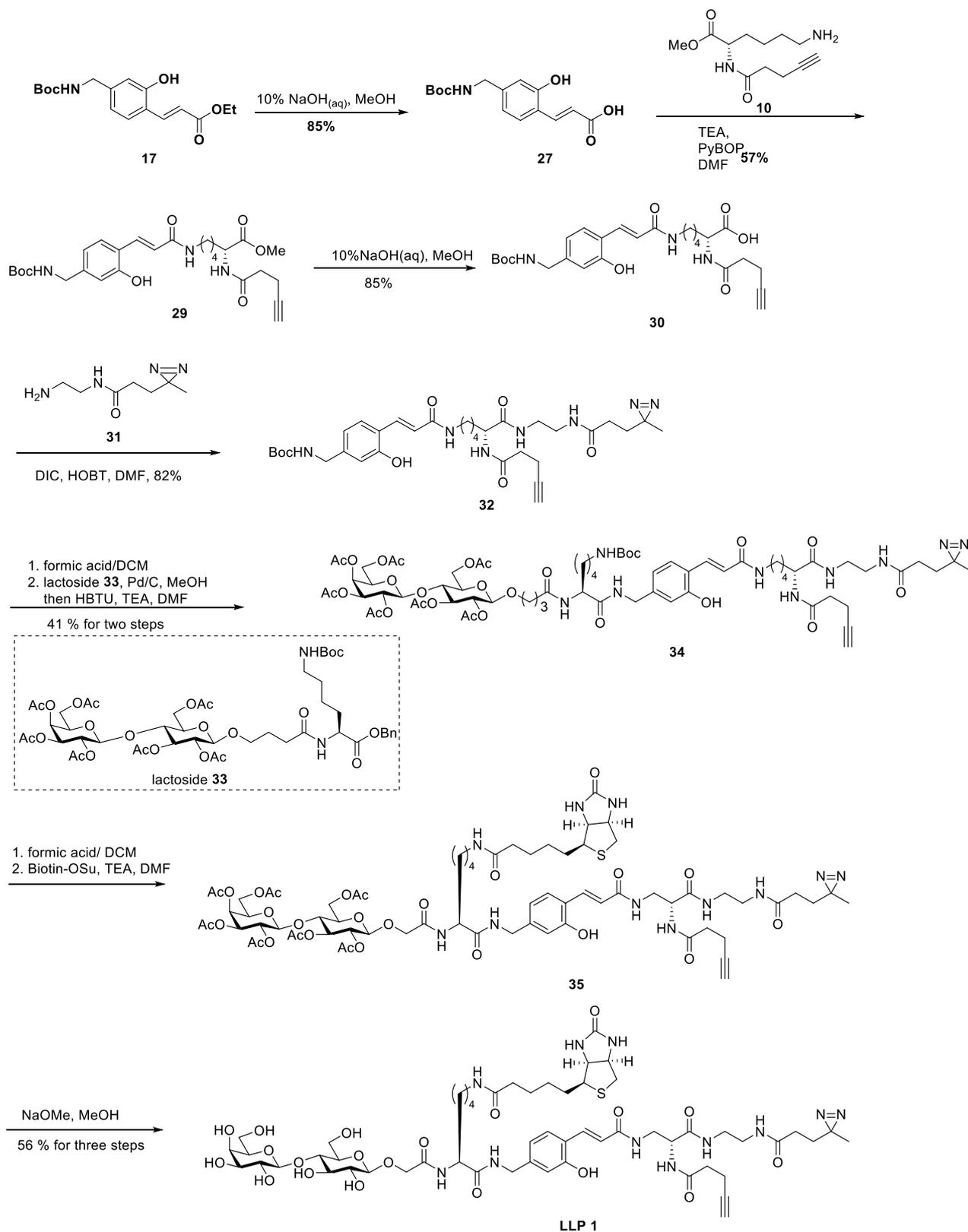
To a solution of Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH (1.00 g, 2.13 mmol) in dry DMF (17.8 mL) was added potassium carbonate (1.40 g, 4.30 mmol) and iodomethane (0.2 mL, 3.20 mmol) at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 hour, the solid residue of potassium

bicarbonate was filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to provide compound **24** (1.01 g, 2.09 mmol, 98% yield) as a semi-solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): $R_f = 0.45$; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.74 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 (dd, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.29 (ddd, $J = 7.4, 1.1$ Hz, 2H), 5.39 (s, 1H), 4.56 (s, 1H), 4.43-4.32 (m, 1H), 4.20 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.83 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.87-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.48-1.36 (m, 13H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.8, 156.0, 155.9, 143.7, 143.6, 141.1, 127.5, 126.9, 124.9, 119.8, 66.8, 53.6, 52.2, 47.0, 39.8, 31.8, 29.4, 28.2 (3C), 22.12; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_6$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 505.2315, found: 505.2315

Compound **26**

To a stirred solution of compound **24** (1.8 g, 3.73 mmol) in DCM (37 mL) was added diethylamine (3.7 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, the reaction solvent was removed and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **25** (949.8 mg, 3.65 mmol) as yellow syrup. $R_f = 0.60$ (MeOH/DCM = 1/5); HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 261.1814, found: 261.1816. To a solution of the above compound **25** (460.0 mg, 1.77 mmol), pent-4-ynoic acid (144.5 mg, 1.47 mmol), and HBTU (1.1 g, 2.94 mmol) in dry DCM (29.4 mL) was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and then ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **26** (480 mg, 1.41 mmol, 96% yield) as a colorless liquid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 2:1 v/v): $R_f = 0.41$; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ ; 4.39 (dd, $J = 9.0, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.30 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.50-2.43 (m, 4H), 2.28 (s, 1H),

1.87-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.48-1.38 (m, 13H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.7, 170.9, 156.0, 82.6, 78.7, 52.0, 51.7, 39.7, 34.6, 31.4, 29.1, 28.1 (3C), 22.1, 14.5; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ [M-H]: 339.1920, found: 339.1915.



Scheme S4. Synthesis of **LLP 1**.

Compound **29**

To a stirred solution of compound **17** (85.0 mg, 0.27 mmol) in EtOH (0.5 mL) was added 10% NaOH_(aq) (1.0 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours, the reaction mixture was neutralized by 1N HCl_(aq) to pH = 2 at 0 °C. The EtOH was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was extracted by EtOAc (20 mL × 3) and the collecting organic solvent was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **27** (68.3 mg, 0.23 mmol) as a colorless syrup. TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:5 v/v): R_f = 0.33; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₁₅H₁₈NO₅ [M-H]⁻: 292.1185, found: 292.1187. To a stirred solution of compound **26** (210 mg, 0.62 mmol) in DCM (1.2 mL) was added formic acid (3.5 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h, the residue was neutralized with Dowex resin 550 (OH⁻), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give product **28** (140.0 mg, 0.58 mmol) as yellow syrup; TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:5 v/v): R_f = 0.15. To a solution of the above compound **27** (40.0 mg, 0.14 mmol), amine **28** (65.5 mg, 0.27 mmol), and PyBOP (142.0 mg, 0.27 mmol) in dry DMF (2.6 mL) was added triethylamine (0.1 mL, 68.22 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After being stirred at room temperature for overnight, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **29** (40.0 mg, 0.077 mmol, 57% yield) as a white syrup. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 2:1 v/v): R_f = 0.40; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, *J* = 1.4, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 9.1, 1H), 4.16 (s, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.29-3.27 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.26 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 1H), 1.88-1.40 (m, 16H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 174.1 (x2), 169.6, 158.5, 158.0, 144.2, 137.5, 130.0, 121.9, 121.2, 119.3, 115.3, 83.5, 80.2, 70.4, 53.6, 52.7, 44.7, 40.1, 35.6, 32.1, 30.0, 28.8 (x3), 24.1, 15.6; HRMS (ESI-TOF,

m/z) calculated for $C_{27}H_{37}N_3NaO_7$ $[M+Na]^+$: 538.2529, found: 538.2526

Compound **32**

To a stirred solution of compound **29** (160.0 mg, 0.31 mmol) in MeOH (2.3 mL) was added 10% NaOH_(aq) (4.6 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the reaction mixture was neutralized by 1N HCl_(aq) to pH = 2 at 0 °C. The EtOH was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was extracted by EtOAc (20mL × 3). The collected organic solvent was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **30** (155.1 mg, 0.31 mmol) as colorless syrup. TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:3 v/v): R_f = 0.49; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{26}H_{35}N_3NaO_7$ $[M+Na]^+$: 524.2327, found: 524.2377. To a solution of above compound (140.0 mg, 0.27 mmol), amine **31** (78.0 mg, 0.46 mmol), DIC (70.0 mg, 0.55 mmol), and HOBt (57.0 mg, 0.42 mmol) in dry DMF (5.6 mL) was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 2.5 hours. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **32** (140.0 mg, 0.21 mmol, 82% yield) as a semi-solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes:MeOH, 2:1:0.3 v/v/v): R_f = 0.23; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.79 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.75 (dd, J = 1.2, 8.0Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dd, J = 5.0, 8.8, 1H), 4.16 (s, 2H), 3.32-3.28 (m, 5H), 2.49-2.47 (m, 4H), 2.29 (t, J = 2.24, 1H), 2.07 (dd, J = 9.20, 8.16, 2H), 1.84-1.45 (m, 18H), 1.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 174.9, 174.8, 174.3, 169.7, 158.6, 158.0, 144.2, 137.6, 130.0, 121.9, 121.2, 119.3, 115.4, 83.7, 80.3, 70.4, 55.1, 44.8, 44.7, 40.1, 40.0 (x2), 35.8, 32.5, 31.3, 30.1, 28.8 (x3), 26.3, 24.2, 19.7, 15.6; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{33}H_{47}N_7NaO_7$ $[M+Na]^+$: 676.3435, found: 676.3441

Compound **34**

To a stirred solution of compound **32** (70.0 mg, 0.11 mmol) in DCM (1.2 mL) was added formic acid (2.4 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the residue was neutralized with Dowex resin 550 (OH⁻), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give amine intermediate (155.1 mg, 0.31 mmol) as a yellow syrup. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes:MeOH, 2:1:0.6 v/v/v): $R_f = 0.14$; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for C₂₈H₄₀N₇O₅ [M+H]⁺: 554.3099, found: 554.3091.

To a solution of **23** (115 mg, 0.11 mmol) was added MeOH (2.2 mL) containing 10% Pd/C (23 mg). H_{2(g)} was bubbled through the solution and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture was then filtered and the residue was washed with MeOH twice. The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum to afford compound **33** as a semi-solid (80 mg, 0.08 mmol). TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 3:1 v/v): $R_f = 0.51$; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for C₄₁H₆₂N₂O₂₃ [M-H]⁻: 949.3665, found: 949.3653.

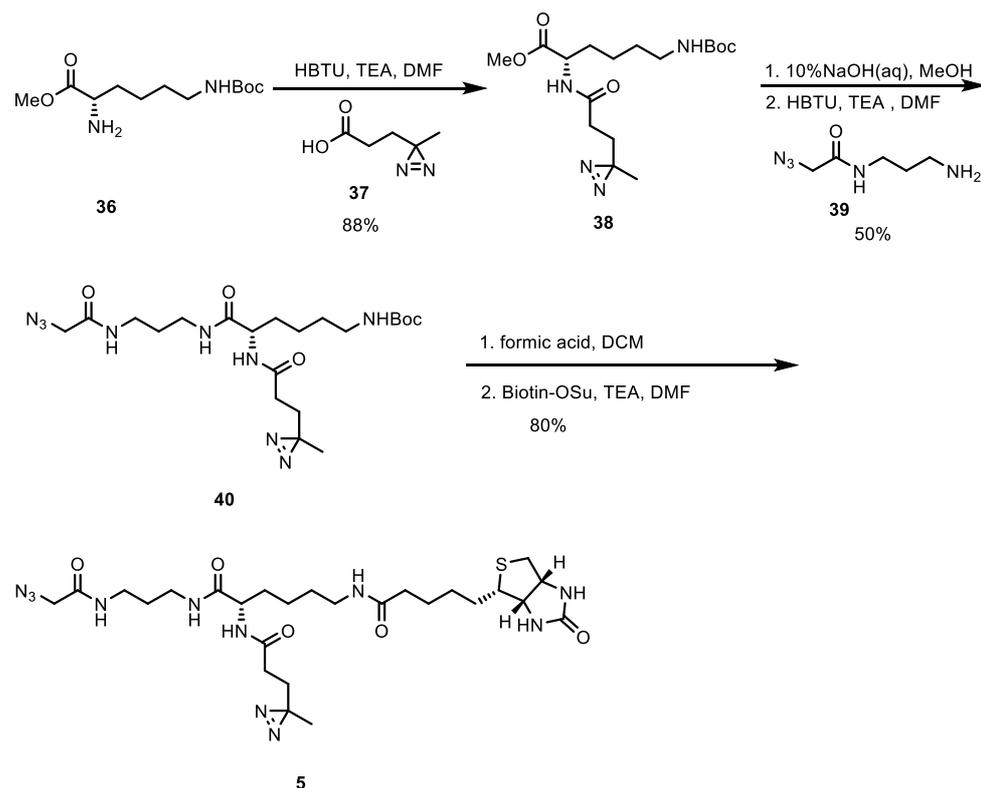
To a solution of the above amine intermediate (16.0 mg, 0.04 mmol), lactoside **33** (45.0 mg, 0.05 mmol), and HBTU (22.0 mg, 0.06 mmol) in dry DMF (0.3 mL) was added triethylamine (0.1 mL, 68.22 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After being stirred at room temperature for overnight, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **34** (23 mg, 0.02 mmol, 41% yield for two steps) as a white syrup. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes:MeOH, 3:1:0.4 v/v/v): $R_f = 0.24$; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.78 (d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.77-6.75 (m, 2H), 6.70 (d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.35 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (dt, $J = 4.3, 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, $J = 3.5, 10.4$, 1H), 5.01 (dd, $J = 7.8, 10.4$, 1H), 4.79 (dd, $J = 2.4, 9.6$, 1H), 4.69 (dd, $J = 1.9, 7.8$, 1H), 4.60

(dd, $J = 5.9, 8.0, 1\text{H}$), 4.51 (ddd, $J = 2.0, 5.9, 8.0, 1\text{H}$), 4.33-4.27 (m, 3H), 4.23 (dd, $J = 5.1, 9.0, 1\text{H}$), 4.16-4.11 (m, 4H), 3.86-3.78 (m, 2H), 3.74-3.69 (m, 1H), 3.29-3.28 (m, 4H), 3.06-3.01 (m, 2H), 2.49-2.48 (m, 4H), 2.33-2.29 (m, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.08-2.02 (m, 14H), 1.93 (s, 3H), 1.88-1.78 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.63 (m, 4H), 1.60-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.51-1.39 (m, 17H), 1.00 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 175.8, 174.9, 174.8, 174.6, 174.3, 172.5, 172.1, 172.0, 171.8, 171.5 (2C), 171.2, 169.6, 158.1, 157.8, 143.0, 137.5, 130.1, 122.1, 121.4, 120.0, 115.6, 102.0, 101.6, 83.7, 77.6, 74.5, 73.9, 73.2, 72.5, 71.7, 70.7, 70.5, 70.2, 68.6, 63.6, 62.3, 55.1, 43.6, 41.1, 40.1, 40.0 (2C), 35.8, 33.2, 33.0, 32.7, 32.4, 31.4 (2C), 31.1, 30.7, 30.6, 30.1, 28.8 (3C), 26.9, 26.4, 24.3, 24.2, 21.1, 20.8 (2C), 20.7, 20.6, 20.5, 19.7, 15.6; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{69}\text{H}_{98}\text{N}_9\text{O}_{27}$ $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$: 652.3435, found: 652.3459.

Compound **LLP 1**

To a stirred solution of compound **34** (13 mg, 0.01 mmol) in DCM (0.3 mL) was added formic acid (150 μL). After being stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, the mixture was neutralized with Dowex resin 550 (OH^-) at 4°C , and then filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude product, which was used in the next reaction without purification; $R_f = 0.18$ (DCM/MeOH = 1/5). The above material (12.0 mg, 0.01 mmol) and NHS-activated biotin (biotin-Osu) (14.8 mg, 0.04 mmol) were dissolved in dry DMF (300 μL) followed by addition of triethylamine (10 μL , 0.07 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 4 h. After the reaction was complete, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **35** (16 mg, 0.01 mmol) as a white solid. TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:5 v/v): $R_f = 0.74$; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{74}\text{H}_{106}\text{N}_{11}\text{O}_{27}\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 1612.6980, found: 1612.6974. The above residue was dissolved in MeOH (300 μL) and stirred with NaOMe (0.5 mg, 0.02 mmol) at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with

Amberlite IR-120 (H⁺) resin, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude product. The residue was purified by C18 reverse phase column to afford compound **LLP 1** (6.5 mg, 0.005 mmol, 56% yield for three steps) as a semi-solid. TLC (DCM:MeOH, 1:1 v/v): R_f = 0.27; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.77-6.74 (m, 2H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 7.5, 1H), 4.40-4.27 (m, 6H), 4.25-4.21 (m, 2H), 3.90-3.76 (m, 6H), 3.71 (dd, *J* = 4.6, 11.4, 1H), 3.61-3.58 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.24 (t, *J* = 8.12, 2H), 3.20-3.17 (m, 3H), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (m, 4H), 2.45-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.20 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.94-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.52 (m, 12H), 1.46-1.37 (m, 6H), 1.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 176.2, 176.1, 174.9, 174.8, 174.6, 174.3, 169.6, 166.1, 158.1, 143.1, 137.5, 130.0, 122.1, 121.4, 119.7, 115.6, 105.1, 104.2, 83.7, 80.7, 77.1, 76.4 (2C), 74.8, 72.6, 70.5, 70.3, 69.9, 69.7, 63.4, 62.5, 61.9, 61.6, 57.0, 55.1, 54.8, 43.6, 41.0, 40.1, 40.0 (2C), 36.8, 35.8, 33.4, 33.1, 32.6, 32.5, 31.4, 30.7, 30.1, 29.7, 29.5, 27.0, 26.9, 26.8, 26.4, 24.3, 24.2, 19.7, 15.6; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₆₀H₉₂N₁₁O₂₀S [M+H]⁺: 1318.6241, found: 1318.6235.



Scheme S5. Synthesis of compound **5**.

Compound **38**

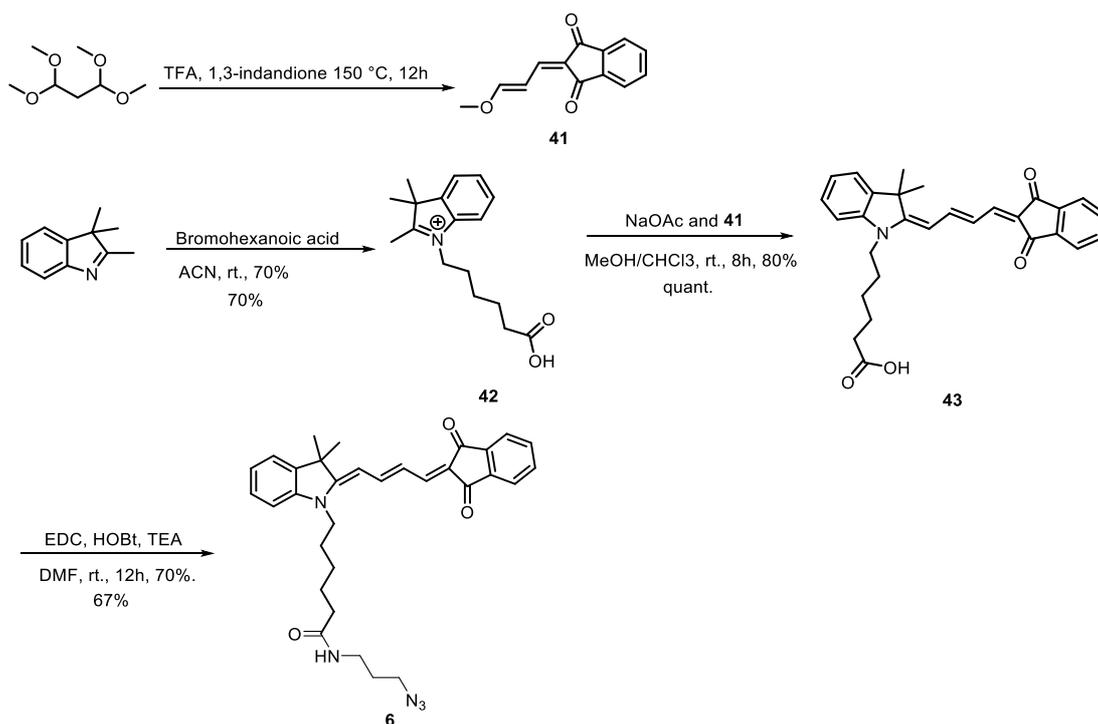
To a solution of compound **36** (41.0 mg, 0.16 mmol), compound **37** (10.0 mg, 0.08 mmol), HBTU (59.2 mg, 0.16 mmol), and triethylamine (30.0 μL , 0.24 mmol) in dry DMF (800.0 μL) was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was washed with 1 N HCl_(aq), brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **38** (27.6 mg, 0.07 mmol, 88% yield) as a white syrup. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): $R_f = 0.27$; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.16 (br s, 1H), 4.59-4.53 (m, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.07 (q, $J = 9.8, 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.06-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.82-1.66 (m, 6H), 1.47-1.39 (m, 11H), 1.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 174.74, 174.66, 174.2, 53.8, 52.6, 41.0, 32.2, 31.4, 31.0,

30.9, 30.5, 28.8 (3C), 26.3, 24.1, 19.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{17}H_{31}N_4O_5$ $[M+H]^+$: 371.2294, found: 371.2293.

Compound **5**

To a stirred solution of compound **38** (15.0 mg, 0.04 mmol) in MeOH (0.4 mL) was added 10% NaOH_(aq) (0.8 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the reaction mixture was neutralized by 1N HCl_(aq) to pH = 2 at 0 °C. The MeOH was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was extracted by EtOAc (20 mL × 3). The collected organic solvent was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give carboxylic acid product (14.4 mg, 0.04 mmol) as a white syrup; TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:3 v/v): R_f = 0.81. To a solution of the above compound (14.4 mg, 0.04 mmol), amine **39** (9.4 mg, 0.06 mmol), and HBTU (41.0 mg, 0.08 mmol) in dry DMF (1.0 mL) was added triethylamine (21.0 μ L, 0.12 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After being stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was washed with 1N HCl_(aq) and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **40** (23.3 mg, 0.02 mmol, 50% yield) as a white syrup; TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes:MeOH, 1:1:0.2 v/v/v): R_f = 0.30. To a stirred solution of compound **40** (21.0 mg, 0.02 mmol) in DCM (0.3 mL) was added formic acid (0.9 mL). After being stirred for 1 hours at room temperature, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* to give a crude product, which was used in the next reaction without purification. To a solution of above material (5.5 mg, 0.01 mmol) and biotin-OSu (4.0 mg, 0.01 mmol) in dry DMF (0.2 mL) was added triethylamine (40.0 μ L, 0.3 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h under a nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction was complete, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and the

resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **5** (5.0 mg, 0.008 mmol, 80% yeild) as a white solid. TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:7 v/v): $R_f = 0.42$; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 4.50 (dd, $J = 7.9, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dd, $J = 7.8, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dd, $J = 8.7, 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.9 (s, 2H), 3.25-3.26 (m, 7H), 2.93 (dd, $J = 12.8, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.71 (d, $J = 12.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.22-2.13 (m, 4H), 1.83-1.61 (m, 10H), 1.55-1.41 (m, 6H), 1.01 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 176.0, 174.7, 174.6, 170.3, 63.4, 61.6, 57.0, 55.1, 53.0, 41.0, 40.0, 37.7, 37.5, 36.8, 32.6, 31.2, 31.0, 30.8, 30.12, 30.06, 29.7, 29.5, 26.9, 26.4, 24.4, 19.8; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_{11}\text{O}_5\text{S}$ $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$: 620.3091, found: 620.3105.



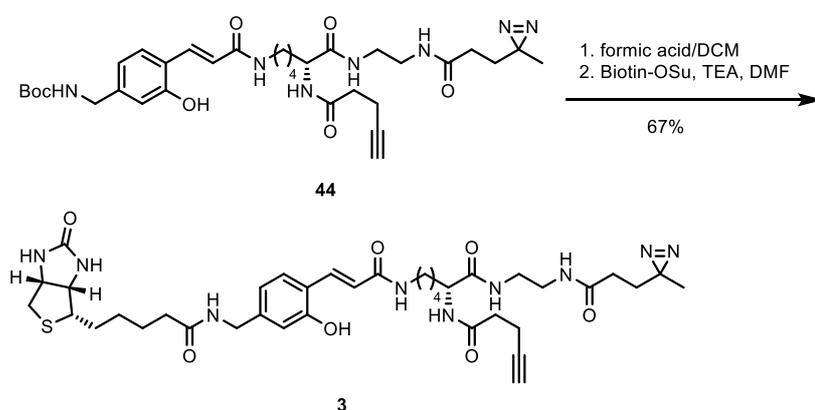
Scheme S6. Synthesis of compound **6**.

The syntheses of compounds **41**, **42** and **43** were followed by reported procedures.²

Compound **6**

To a reaction flask containing compound **43** (15.0 mg, 0.03 mmol), HOBT (6.0 mg, 0.04

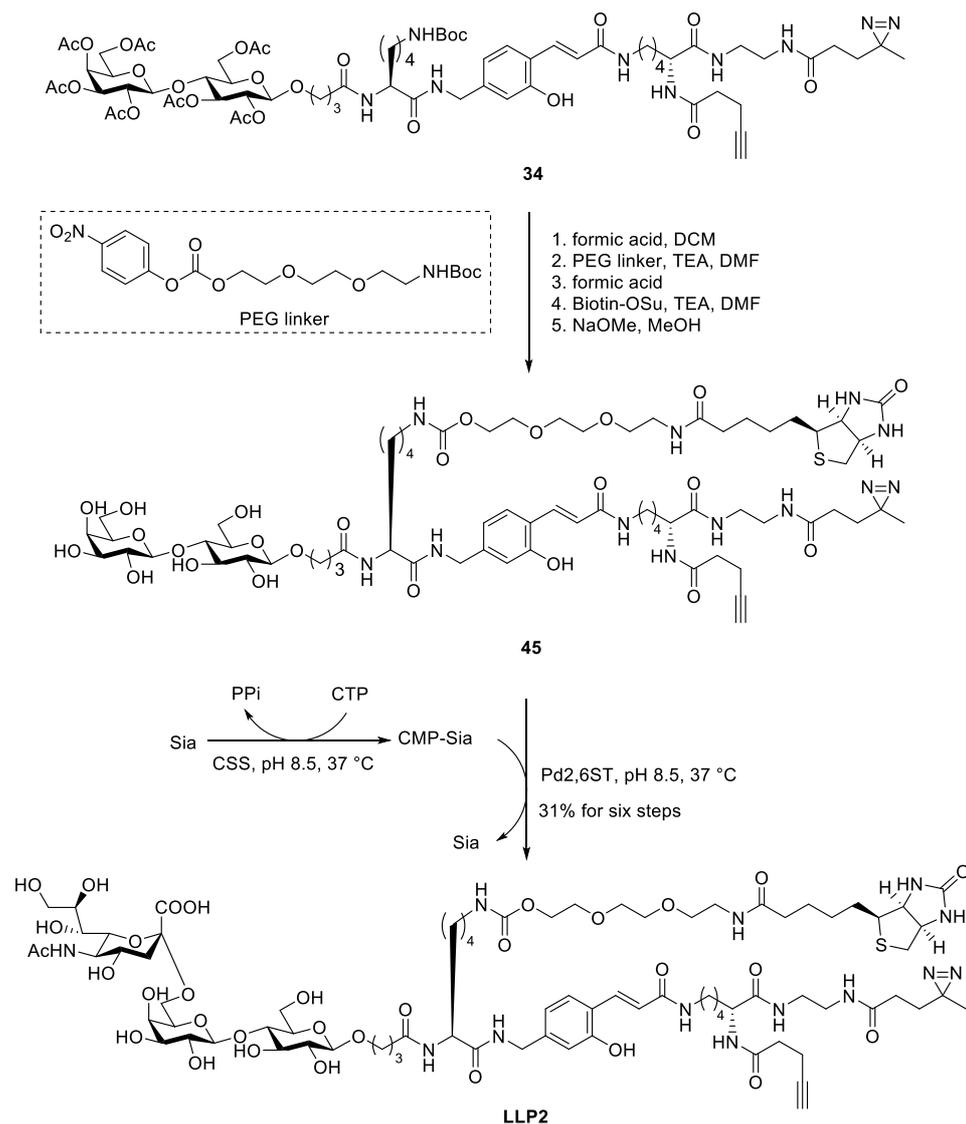
mmol), and *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (8.0 mg, 0.04 mmol) was added DMF (2 mL) at room temperature. After 10 minutes, triethylamine (20.0 μ L) and 3-azido-1-propanamine (5.6 mg, 0.06 mmol) were added respectively and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed and the crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography to give product **6** as a purple solid (12.0 mg, 0.02 mmol, 67%). TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:1 v/v): R_f = 0.5. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.92 (dd, J = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 8.62 (dd, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 8.54-8.48 (m, 3H), 8.34 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (dd, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (dd, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.48-2.34 (m, 12H), 2.19-2.12 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 190.4, 190.2, 171.9, 169.9, 155.1, 146.4, 142.5, 141.1, 140.5, 139.8, 133.7, 133.5, 128.2, 123.3, 122.2, 121.2, 120.9, 119.4, 116.8, 109.9, 100.5, 48.4, 48.0, 42.6, 35.7, 35.1, 28.4, 27.4, 26.5, 25.7, 25.0; HRMS (ESI, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 538.2818, found: 538.2815.



Scheme S7. Synthesis of compound **3**.

Compound **3**

To a stirred solution of compound **44** (22.0 mg, 0.03 mmol) in DCM (0.7 mL) was added formic acid (1.5 mL). After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the residue was concentrated *in vacuo* to give amine product (18.6 mg, 0.03 mmol). To a solution of above amine (18.6 mg, 0.03 mmol) in dry DMF (0.2 mL) was added biotin-OSu (34.2 mg, 0.09 mmol) and triethylamine (21.0 μ L, 0.15 mmol) at room temperature. After being stirred for 3.5 hours, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford compound **3** (16.1 mg, 0.02 mmol, 67%) as a white solid. TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:3): R_f = 0.46; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.78 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78-6.76 (m, 2H), 6.69 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (dd, J = 7.9, 4.8 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (brs, 2H), 4.27-4.21 (m, 4H), 3.28 (brs, 4H), 3.16 (ddd, J = 8.8, 5.7, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dd, J = 12.8, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (brs, 4H), 2.29 (s, 1H), 2.26 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.84-1.55 (m, 12H), 1.46-1.39 (m, 4H), 1.00 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 175.9, 174.9, 174.8, 174.3, 169.6, 166.1, 158.1, 143.3, 137.5, 130.1, 122.1, 121.4, 119.8, 116.0, 83.7, 70.4, 63.3, 61.6, 57.0, 55.1, 43.8, 41.0, 40.1, 40.04, 39.92, 36.7, 35.8, 32.5, 31.4, 31.3, 30.2, 29.7, 29.4, 26.9, 26.4, 24.2, 19.7, 15.6; HRMS (ESI, m/z) calculated for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{53}\text{N}_9\text{NaO}_7\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 802.3686, found: 802.3687.



Scheme S8. Synthesis of compound **LLP 2**

Compound **LLP 2**

To a stirred solution of compound **34** (13 mg, 0.01 mmol) in DCM (0.3 mL) was added formic acid (150 μL). After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the mixture was neutralized with Dowex resin 550 (OH^-) at 4°C, and then filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude product, which was used in the next reaction without purification; $R_f = 0.18$ (DCM/MeOH = 1/5). The above material (12.0 mg, 0.01 mmol) and PEG linker (10.8 mg, 0.03 mmol) were dissolved in dry DMF (300 μL) followed by addition of triethylamine (10 μL , 0.07 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room

temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 1 h. After the reaction was complete, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography as a semi-solid. TLC (EtOAc:Hexanes:MeOH, 4:2:1.2 v/v/v): $R_f = 0.33$; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{76}H_{112}N_{10}NaO_{31}$ $[M+Na]^+$: 1683.7392, found: 1683.7428. The above material (12.0 mg, 0.008 mmol) in DCM (0.3 mL) was added formic acid (150 μ L). After being stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the mixture was neutralized with Dowex resin 550 (OH^-) at 4°C, and then filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude product, which was used in the next reaction without purification; The above material (10.8 mg, 0.008 mmol) and biotin-OSu (7.4 mg, 0.02 mmol) were dissolved in dry DMF (300 μ L) followed by addition of triethylamine (10 μ L, 0.07 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 h. After the reaction was complete, the mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography as a semi-solid. TLC (MeOH:DCM, 1:5 v/v): $R_f = 0.55$; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{81}H_{118}N_{12}NaO_{31}S$ $[M+Na]^+$: 1809.7644, found: 1809.7595. The above residue (12.6 mg, 0.008 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (300 μ L) and stirred with NaOMe (0.5 mg, 0.02 mmol) at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with Amberlite IR-120 (H^+) resin, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude product. The residue was purified by C18 reverse phase column to afford compound **45** (6.5 mg, 0.004 mmol) as a semi-solid. TLC (*n*-Propanol:H₂O:AcOH, 6:2:1 v/v): $R_f = 0.83$; HRMS (ESI-TOF, m/z) calculated for $C_{67}H_{105}N_{12}O_{24}S$ $[M+H]^+$: 1493.6775, found: 1493.70853.

The reaction was carried out in a 15 mL centrifuge tube with 54 μ L of Tris·HCl buffer (100 mM, pH 8.5) containing 50 mM of sialic acid (7 mg, 23 μ mol), 55 mM of CTP (11 mg, 21 μ mol), and 20 mM of MgCl₂. The pH of reaction mixture was adjusted to 8.5 by adding 2N NaOH. Then, 0.5 mg/mL of CSS was added to the above solution.

The resulting mixture was incubated at 37 °C with agitation at 600 rpm for 3 h and the formation of CMP-Sia was monitored by TLC analysis (*n*-PrOH/ H₂O/ AcOH = 6: 2: 1 (v/ v/ v), R_f= 0.15). After the completion of the reaction as indicated by the disappear of sialic acid on TLC, 2.5 mM of compound **45** (3 mg, 1.8 μ mol) was added and the pH of the solution was adjusted to pH 8.5 by addition of 2N NaOH. Then, 0.3 mg/mL of Pd2,6ST was added and the solution was incubated at 37 °C. More enzymes were added if necessary. After be shaken for 2 h, the reaction was quenched by adding the same reaction volume of EtOH. The reaction solution was centrifuged (10,000 x *g*, 10 min), filtered (0.45-μm PVDF filter; Millipore), and then concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by a C18 reverse-phase silica column to afford compound **LLP 2** (3.2 mg, 1.6 μ mol, 31% yield for six steps) as a semi-solid. TLC (*n*-Propanol:H₂O:AcOH, 6:2:1 v/v/v): R_f= 0.62; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.73 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.89-6.86 (m, 2H), 6.73 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.65-4.55 (m, 2H), 4.42-4.22 (m, 8H), 3.94-3.61 (m, 27H), 3.37-3.29 (m, 8H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 2H), 2.50-2.48 (m, 4H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.28-2.18 (m, 4H), 2.12-2.04 (m, 7H), 1.80-1.38 (m, 22H), 1.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (175 MHz, D₂O) δ 176.6, 175.2, 175.0, 174.7, 174.6, 174.2, 174.0, 173.3, 173.2, 168.7, 165.1, 158.2, 155.5, 141.6, 135.8, 129.1, 120.6, 120.2, 119.1, 114.7, 103.4, 101.8, 100.4, 99.7, 83.2, 82.7, 79.5, 74.9, 74.4, 73.6, 72.5, 72.4, 72.2, 71.64, 71.56, 70.8, 70.0, 69.6, 69.3, 68.7, 68.4, 68.2, 68.1, 66.0, 64.8, 63.9, 62.5, 62.3, 61.9, 55.2, 53.8, 51.6, 42.3, 40.0, 39.5, 38.8, 38.4, 35.3, 34.0, 31.6, 30.5, 30.0, 29.6, 28.2, 27.8, 27.7, 27.5, 26.0, 25.0, 22.1, 21.91, 21.85, 20.7, 20.0, 18.4, 14.3; HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₇₈H₁₂₁N₁₃NaO₃₂S [M+Na]⁺: 1806.7858, found: 1806.7901.

Photo-labeling of RCA₁₂₀ by LLP 1

To evaluate the imprinting efficiency, RCA₁₂₀ (6 μM, 60 μL in PBS buffer, pH 7.4) was incubated with various concentrations of compound **LLP 1** (50, 150, 500, 1000, and 1500 μM, respectively). The mixture was briefly agitated at 4 °C for 60 min to ensure proper mixing and then irradiated with a UV lamp (365 nm, 18.7 mW/cm² at 4 cm) (Blak-Ray® B-100AP High Intensity UV lamp) at 4 °C for 30 min. Excess photoaffinity probe was removed from the reaction via spin concentration (Microcon centrifugal filter 10,000 MWCO, Millipore, MA). An aliquot of this partially purified mixture was treated with SDS-PAGE loading buffer (0.3 M Tris-HCl, 10% SDS, 30% glycerol, 9.3% DTT, pH 6.8) containing 100 mM DTT for 10 min under room temperature followed by electrophoresis. Samples were visualized by Instantblue staining and photolabeling was verified by Western blot analysis using an HRP-conjugated anti-biotin antibody. Negative control experiments were performed by using compound **3**. A saturated biotin signal was observed when **LLP 1** was used at a concentration of 1000 μM (Fig. S1, lane 4). The labeling specificity of **LLP 1** was further confirmed using control probe **3** (lacking the carbohydrate ligand, Fig. 1b) under the same imprinting conditions (lane 8), resulting in no detectable biotin signal.

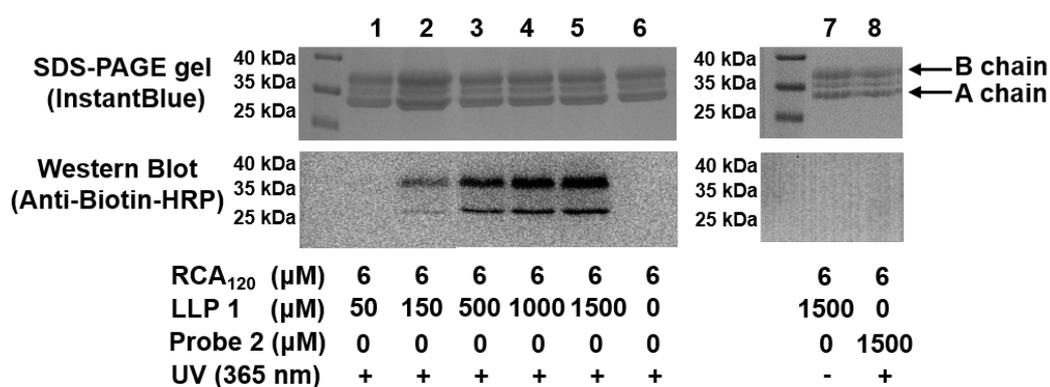


Fig. S1. RCA₁₂₀ was modified by **LLP 1**. (a) Photolabeling of RCA₁₂₀ with various concentrations of **LLP 1** (lanes 1-5). Total protein staining by InstantBlue (*top*) and Western blot analysis using an anti-biotin antibody (*bottom*), showing that both chains of RCA₁₂₀ were labeled. Lane 6: **LLP 1**-RCA₁₂₀ crosslinked adducts formed by a PAL reaction in the absence of **LLP 1**. Lane 7: RCA₁₂₀ without UV irradiation and in the presence of probe **LLP 1**. Lane 8: **3**-RCA₁₂₀ crosslinked adducts formed by a PAL reaction with probe **3**, which lacked lactose, as a negative control.

Purification of LLP 1-RCA₁₂₀

As shown in Fig. S2, an aliquot of above partially purified mixture (200 μ L) was incubated with monomeric avidin-MNP (BcMagTM Monomeric Avidin Magnetic beads, MAMB) at room temperature for 60 min with vortexing. The RCA₁₂₀-MAMB complex was isolated by applying a magnet, and the resulting MNPs were washed three times with 50 μ L washing buffer (PBS with 0.05% Tween 20, pH 7.4). The samples were then treated with SDS-PAGE loading buffer (0.3 M Tris-HCl, 10% SDS, 30% glycerol, 9.3% DTT, pH 6.8) containing with 100 mM DTT for 10 min under room temperature followed by electrophoresis. Samples were visualized by Instantblue staining and verified by Western blotting.

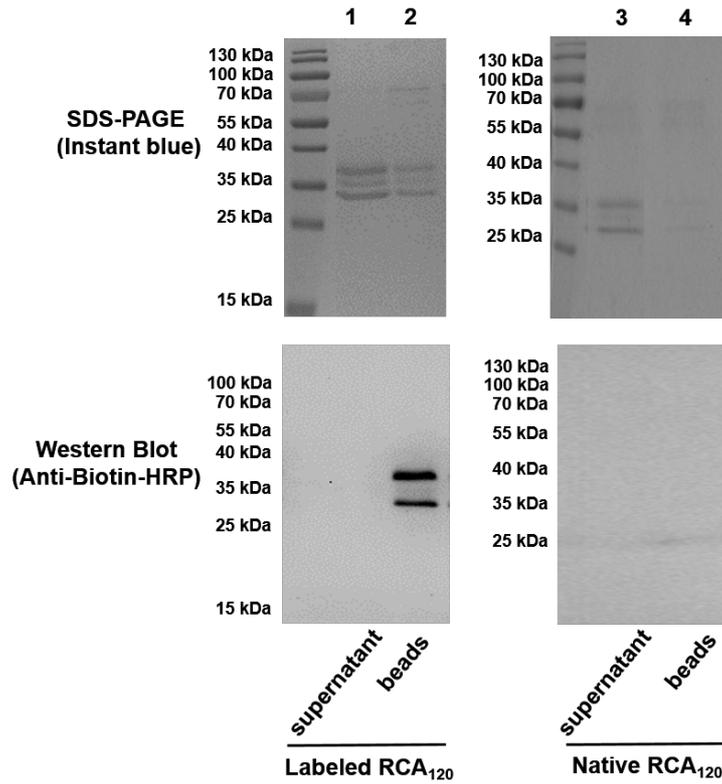


Fig. S2. Purification of **LLP 1-RCA₁₂₀** by monomeric avidin magnetic beads. SDS-PAGE: lane 1: supernatant and lane 2: beads.

Preparation of alkynated RCA₁₂₀

The pH of RCA₁₂₀-MAMB complex solution was adjusted to pH = 3 by adding citric acid–Na₂HPO₄ buffer solution and the resulting solution was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. Equivalent amounts of all samples were treated with SDS-PAGE loading buffer (0.3 M Tris-HCl, 10% SDS, 30% glycerol, 9.3% DTT, pH 6.8) containing 100 mM DTT for 10 min under room temperature followed by electrophoresis. Samples were visualized by Instantblue staining and verified by Western blotting.

Determination of alkynylated RCA₁₂₀ labeled site

Sample preparation for mass spectrometry.

Protein and peptide Processing. Protein extracts were subsequently reduced with 10 mM dithiothreitol (Sigma, D9779) for 30 min at 29°C and alkylated with 50 mM iodoacetamide (Sigma, I1149) for 45 min. Samples were diluted 2-fold with 50 mM TEABC prior to digestion with LysC (Wako, 125-02543) for 3hr at 29°C and 8-fold to trypsin (Promega, V51110) overnight, the enzyme-to-protein ratio for LysC was 1:100 and trypsin was 1:50. Digested peptides were acidified with 10% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, Wako, 208-02741) to a final concentration of 0.5% (pH ~2 to 3) and desalted on the homemade stage-tip by SDB-XC Empore wafers (3M). Peptide samples were dried by vacuum centrifugation and saved for LC-MS/MS analysis at -80°C.

Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

LC-MS/MS analysis was performed on a Q Exactive Plus mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Bremen, Germany) equipped with a nanospray interface (Proxeon, Odense, Denmark). Peptides were separated on a nanoAcquity system (Waters, Milford, MA) which was connected to mass spectrometry. The spin-vacuum dried peptide samples were re-dissolved in 0.1% formic acid (FA) and loaded onto a 25 cm commercial analytical column with 3 μ m reverse phase C18 beads (75 μ m inner diameter, Thermo Fisher Scientific), the column temperature was maintained at 35°C. The peptides were separated with a binary buffer system of 0.1% FA (buffer A) and ACN plus 0.1% FA (buffer B), at a flow rate of 3 μ L/min with 120 min gradient. The instruments were operated in data-dependent acquisition mode where the top-15 peaks were performed fragmentation. The full MS scans were acquired with a resolution of 70,000, an AGC target of 3e6 and a mass range from 350 to 1700 m/z . MS/MS scans

were triggered with a resolution of 17,500, an AGC target of 2e5, an isolation window 2.0 m/z and a normalized collision energy of 27%. The dynamical exclusion was 30 sec.

Raw MS data processing

Raw mass spectrometry data were processed with Proteome Discoverer 2.1.1 platform (Thermo Scientific, Bremen, Germany) and searched using Mascot and SequestHT against Swiss-Prot Homo sapiens protein database, allowing for up to two missed cleavages. The variable modifications included oxidized methionine (M, +15.995 Da), acetylation (protein N-term, +42.011 Da), deamidation (N/Q, +0.984 Da) and probe ($C_{18}H_{31}N_4O_3$, +351.239616 Da). Carbamidomethylation (C, +57.0214 Da) was set as a fixed modification. Precursor mass tolerance was set to 10 ppm and 0.1 Da for fragment mass. The false-discovery rate (FDR) filtration performed at 0.01 was both done on peptide and protein level. For label-free quantification, the average values of each sample were calculated and normalized with total summary of intensity.

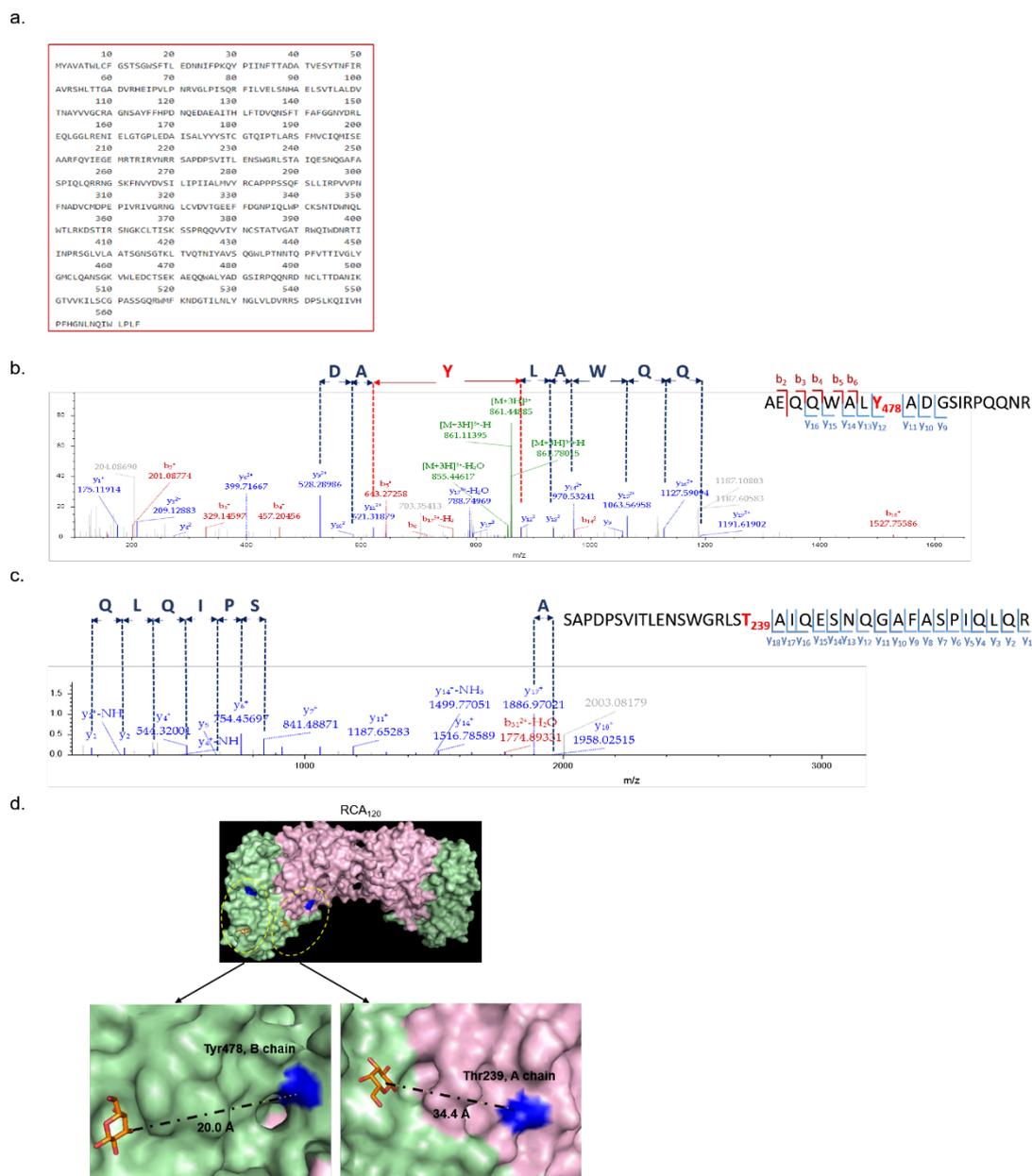


Fig. S3. Identification of labeled sites by LC-MS/MS analysis after Trypsin digestion of alkynylated RCA₁₂₀. (a) Primary sequence of RCA₁₂₀. (b) and (c) ESI-TRAP MS/MS analysis of alkynated-RCA₁₂₀. (d) The crystal structure of RCA₁₂₀ (PDB: 1RZO). The amino acids, Tyr478 of B chain and Thr239 of A chain, labeled by **1** are highlighted.

Modification of alkynylated RCA₁₂₀ by CuAAC

Stock solutions: CuSO₄: 60 mM (in water), THPTA: 60 mM (in water), sodium ascorbate: 200 mM (fresh prepared), azido-molecule: 50 mM and buffer: PBS buffer

pH 7.4.

CuAAC procedure

Reagents were added into a 1.5 mL eppendorf tube by the following order:

10 μL of mixed 60 mM CuSO_4 (final concentration: 1.71 mM) and 50 μL of 60 mM THPTA (final concentration: 8.55 mM) were added to the alkynylated-RCA₁₂₀ solution (final concentration: 2.4 μM) followed by addition of 20 μL of 200 mM sodium ascorbate (final concentration: 11.43 mM) and 1.5 μL of 50 mM probe **5** (final concentration: 0.21 mM). After incubation for 12 hours, product was purified by PD Minitrap™ G-25 column following the protocol suggested by manufacturer.

Photo-crosslink of 5-RCA₁₂₀ with OVA

5-RCA₁₂₀ (final concentration 0.85 μM) was incubated with OVA (final concentration 85 μM) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4) at 4 °C for 60 min and then irradiated with a UV lamp (365 nm, 18.7 mW/cm² at 4 cm) (Blak-Ray® B-100AP High Intensity UV lamp) at 4 °C for 30 min.

Environmental sensitive detection of interaction between 6-RCA₁₂₀ and OVA

(1) Direct interaction. **6-RCA₁₂₀** (final concentration 0.1 μM) was incubated with OVA (final concentration 12.5 μM) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4) at room temperature for 2 hours. The formation of **6-RCA₁₂₀-OVA** complex was investigated by measuring the fluorescent emission spectrum with excitation wavelength at 570 nm and emission wavelength from 590 to 750 nm. For non-specific binding, OVA was replaced with BSA (Fig. S4).

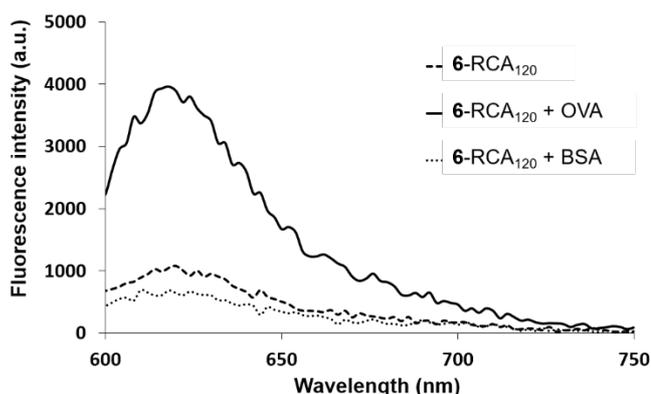


Fig. S4. Fluorescent emission spectra of **6-RCA₁₂₀** and with OVA and BSA.

- (2) Lactose competition. High concentration of lactose (125 mM) was added into the solution of **6-RCA₁₂₀-OVA** complex, obtained by above incubation. The mixture was incubated for 6 hours. The result was investigated by measuring the fluorescent emission spectrum with excitation wavelength at 570 nm and emission wavelength from 590 to 750 nm.
- (3) Negative control experiment. 10 μ L of protein deglycosylation mix II (NEB) enzymes was mixed with OVA (12.5 μ M) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4) at room temperature for 2 hours. Then, the **6-RCA₁₂₀** (0.1 μ M) was added to the above protein solution and the resulting solution was incubated for 2 hours. The formation of **6-RCA₁₂₀-OVA** complex was investigated by measuring the fluorescent emission spectrum with excitation wavelength at 570 nm and emission wavelength from 590 to 750 nm.

Random modification of RCA₁₂₀ by compound 7

To a solution of compound **43** (40.0 mg, 0.09 mmol), *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (10.1 mg,

0.09 mmol) and *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N*'-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (16.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) in dry DCM (1.8 mL) was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 10 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue **7** was diluted with DMSO to a 50 mM stock solution. HRMS (ESI-TOF, *m/z*) calculated for C₃₃H₃₃N₂O₆ [M+H]⁺ 553.2339, found: 553.2338.

RCA₁₂₀ (final concentration 2 μM, 200 μL in PBS buffer, pH 7.4) was incubated with NHS-activated compound **7** (final concentration 200 μM). After incubation for 12 hours at room temperature, the protein was purified using a PD Minitrap™ G-25 column. The above randomly modified **7**-RCA₁₂₀ was incubated with OVA or BSA separately in PBS buffer (pH 7.4) at room temperature for 2 hours. The formation of protein complex was investigated by measuring the fluorescent emission spectrum with excitation wavelength at 570 nm and emission wavelength from 590 to 750 nm (Fig. S5).

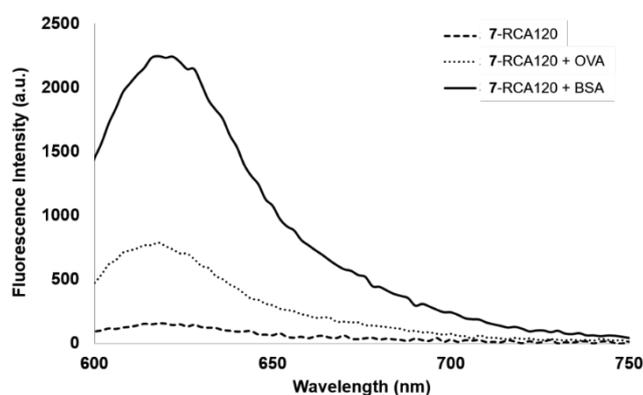
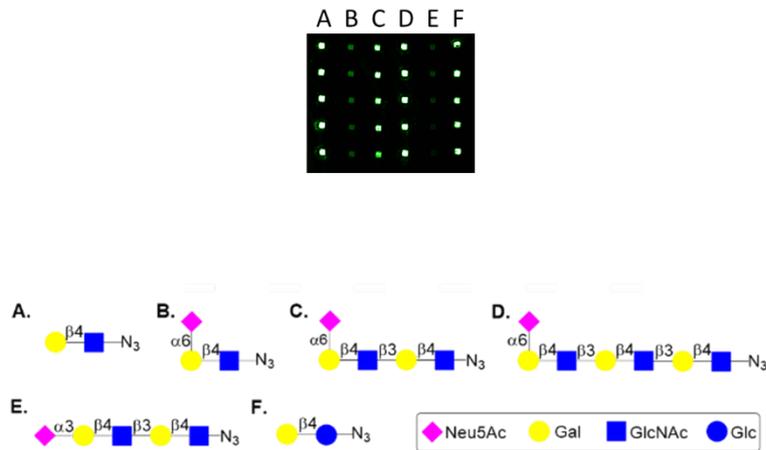


Fig. S5. Environment-sensitive fluorescent intensity between random modified **7**-RCA₁₂₀ with OVA and BSA, respectively.

(a)



(b)

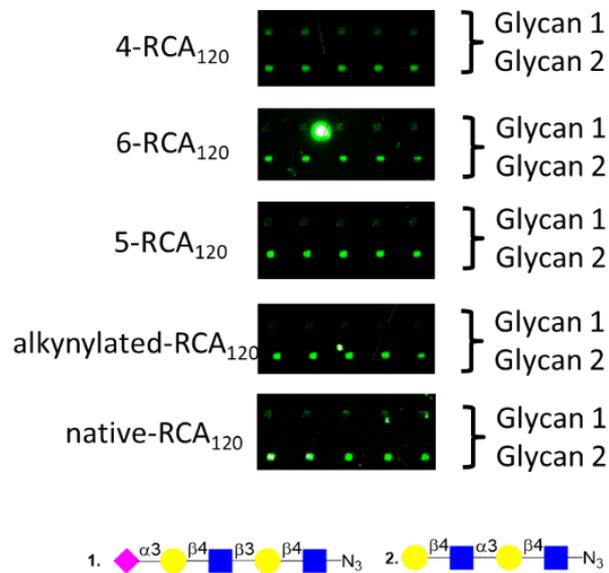


Fig. S6. Microarray fluorescence images for RCA₁₂₀ and modified RCA₁₂₀ probes binding assays. (a) glycan ligands binding affinities toward native RCA₁₂₀. (b) binding affinities of RCA₁₂₀ and modified RCA₁₂₀ toward di-LacNAc.

Cell culture

HeLa cells were cultured in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and incubated at 37 °C under a humidified atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO₂.

No-wash fluorescence imaging of surface interaction molecules on HeLa cell by

6-RCA₁₂₀

About 1×10^3 cells were maintained in a culture medium supplemented with 10% FBS and seeded in 8-well chamber slides and cultured for 24 h at 37 °C in air with 5% CO₂. As shown in the Fig. S7, cells were treated with 40 nM 6-RCA₁₂₀ (20 μL) and the resulting mixture was incubated for 90 min under 37 °C in air with 5% CO₂, followed by acquisition of live-cell images without any washing steps. For control experiments, cells were treated with 10 μL of Protein Deglycosylation Mix II (NEB) or 0.01 U of Neuraminidase from *Arthrobacter ureafaciens* [EC 3.2.1.18] (Nacalai Tesque) under cell culture conditions for 2 hours. Then, 40 nM 6-RCA₁₂₀ (20 μL) was added and the resulting mixture were incubated for 90 min under the same conditions. Cell images were taken without removing the excess probe using a laser scanning confocal microscope (LSM 700, Zeiss, Germany). The images were taken using a 555 nm laser for excitation and emission from 590 to 700 nm.

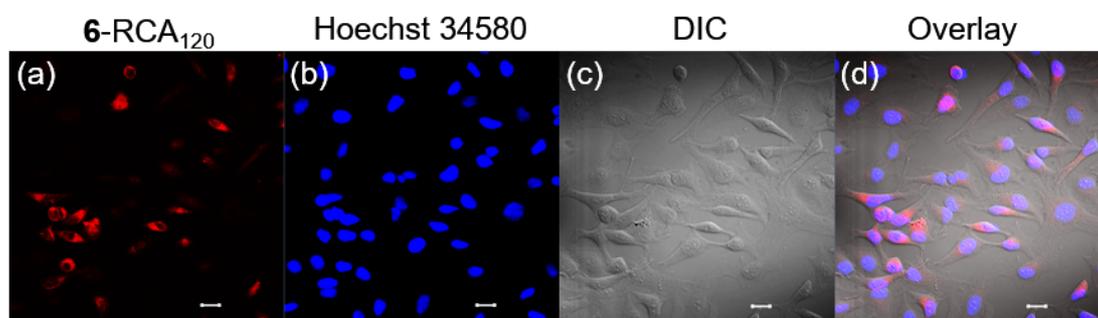


Fig. S7. Confocal fluorescence microscopy images showing the glycan-mediated HeLa cell imaging using an environment-sensitive 6-RCA₁₂₀ probe. (a) The location of 6-RCA₁₂₀ is indicated by red fluorescence. (b) Cell nuclei are stained with Hoechst 34580, indicated by blue fluorescence. (c) The HeLa cell morphology was showed by

differential interference contrast microscopy. (d) An overlay of the images shown in (a–c). Scale bar: 20 μm .

Dynamic observation of 6-RCA₁₂₀ and glycoprotein interactions.

About 1×10^3 cells were seeded in 8-well chamber slides and cultured at 37 °C in air with 5% CO₂ for 24 h. At the first part, cells were treated with 10 μL Protein Deglycosylation Mix II (NEB) and incubated under cell culture conditions for 1.5 hours. Then, the medium was replaced with the fresh medium containing 40 nM 6-RCA₁₂₀ and 0.01 U 10 μL neuraminidase. Cell images were taken without removing the excess probe using a laser scanning confocal microscope for 40 min. Then the second part, the medium containing excess probe was replaced by the fresh medium and images were taken for an additional 2 hours. The videos (Movie S1 and S2) show the first part (before media replacement) and the second part (after media replacement) respectively. In addition, 4-RCA₁₂₀ was used as the probe for control experiments to dynamically observe probe-glycoprotein interactions on the cell surface, as shown in Movie S3.

To confirm the location of the uptake of 6-RCA₁₂₀ via lectin-glycoprotein interaction, 1.5×10^3 cells were seeded in 8-well chamber slides and cultured at 37 °C in air with 5% CO₂ for 15 hr. Then, cells were treated with 0.01 U of neuraminidase from *Arthrobacter ureafaciens* [EC 3.2.1.18] (Nacalai Tesque) and 1 μM LysoTracker™ Green DND-26 under cell culture conditions. After 2 hours incubation, cells were cooled down to 4 °C for 10 min then 40 nM of 6-RCA₁₂₀ was added and the resulting mixture was incubated at 4 °C for 10 min, then at 25 °C for 30 min. Cell images were taken without removing the excess probe using a laser scanning confocal microscope (Fig. S8).

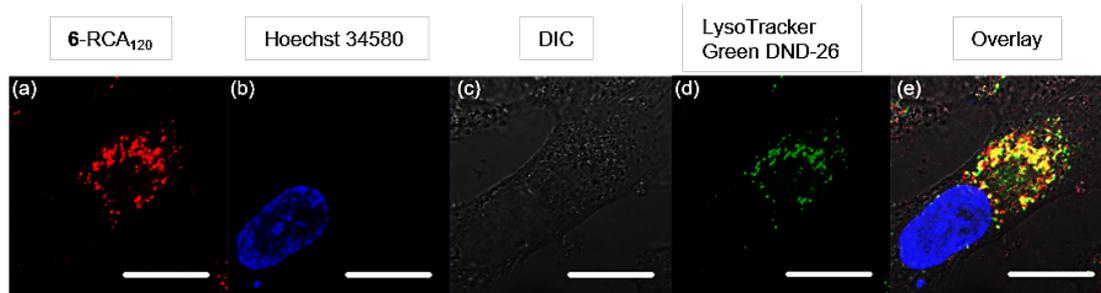


Fig. S8. Confocal fluorescence microscopy images showing the localization of **6-RCA**₁₂₀ within late endosomes and/or lysosomes of HeLa cells. (a) The location of **6-RCA**₁₂₀ is indicated by red fluorescence. (b) Cell nuclei are stained with Hoechst 34580, indicated by blue fluorescence. (c) HeLa cell morphology shown by differential interference contrast microscopy. (d) The green fluorescence is labeled by LysoTracker Green DND-26, indicative of the location of endosomes and/or lysosomes. (e) An overlay of the images shown in (a–d). The yellow fluorescence indicates that **6-RCA**₁₂₀ co-localized with LysoTracker Green DND-26 in late endosomes and/or lysosomes. Scale bar: 20 μm .

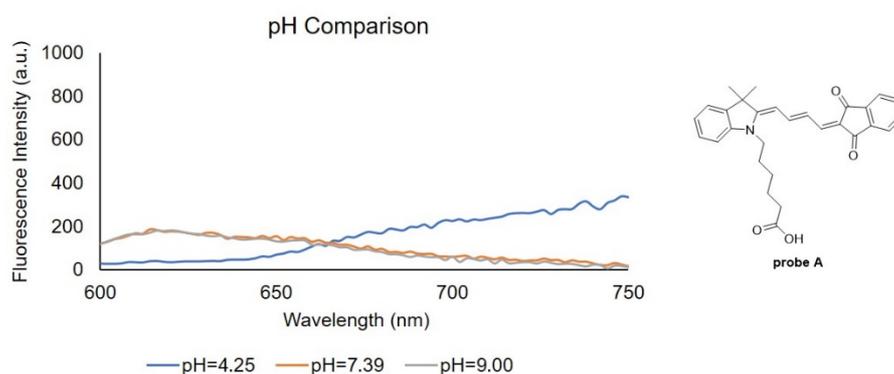
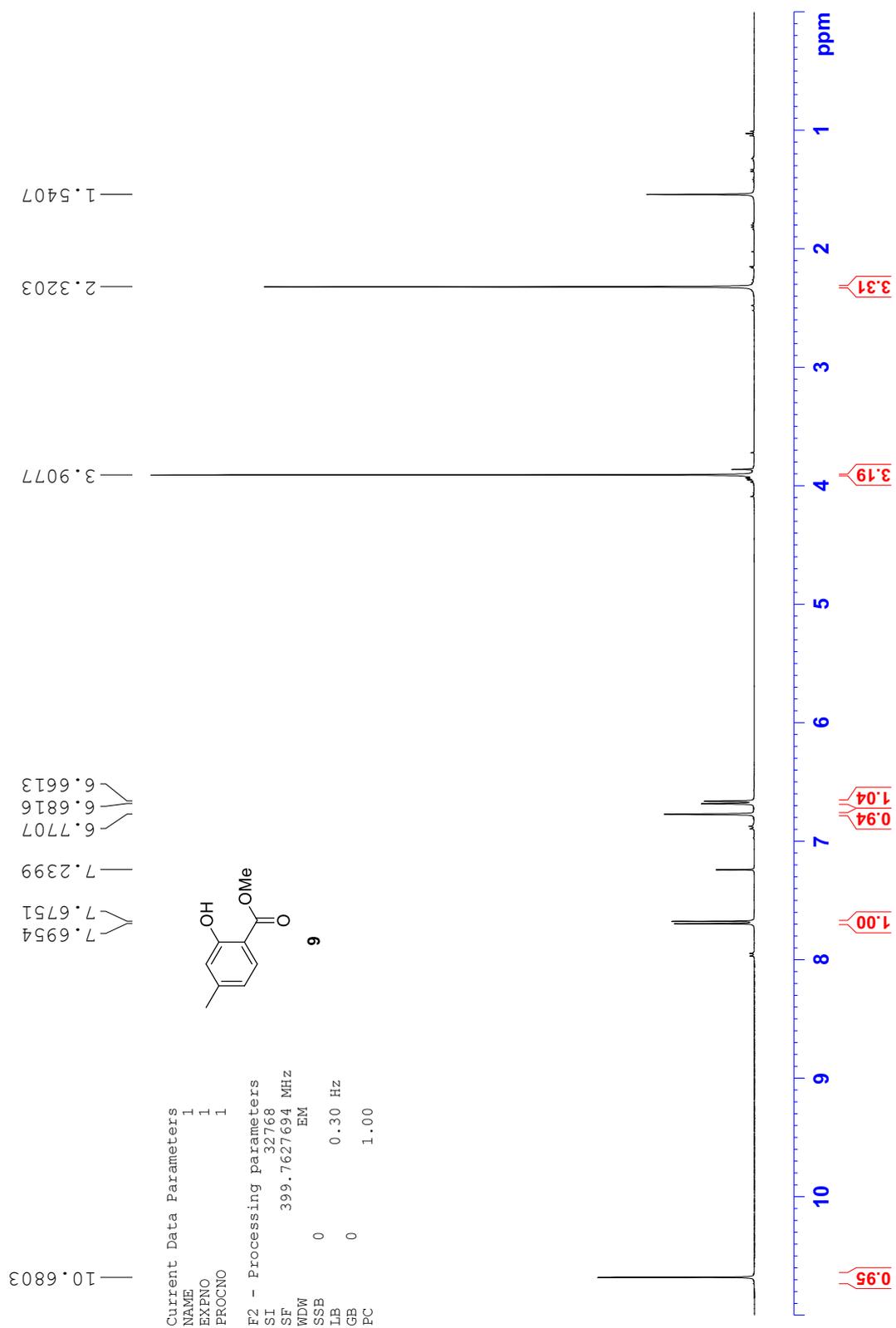


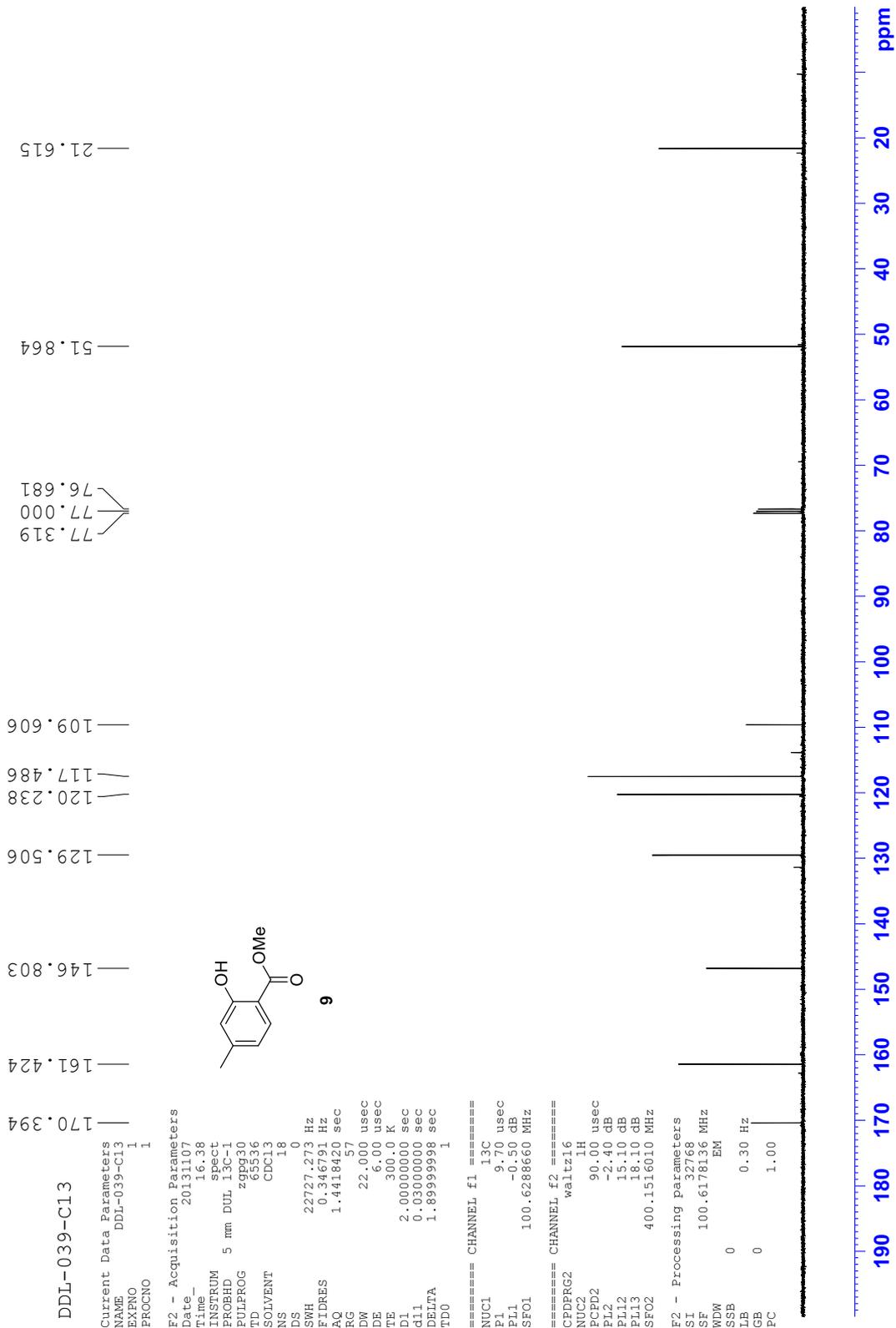
Fig. S9. Evaluating the fluorescence of merocyanine dye (acid form of **6**) under different pH conditions.

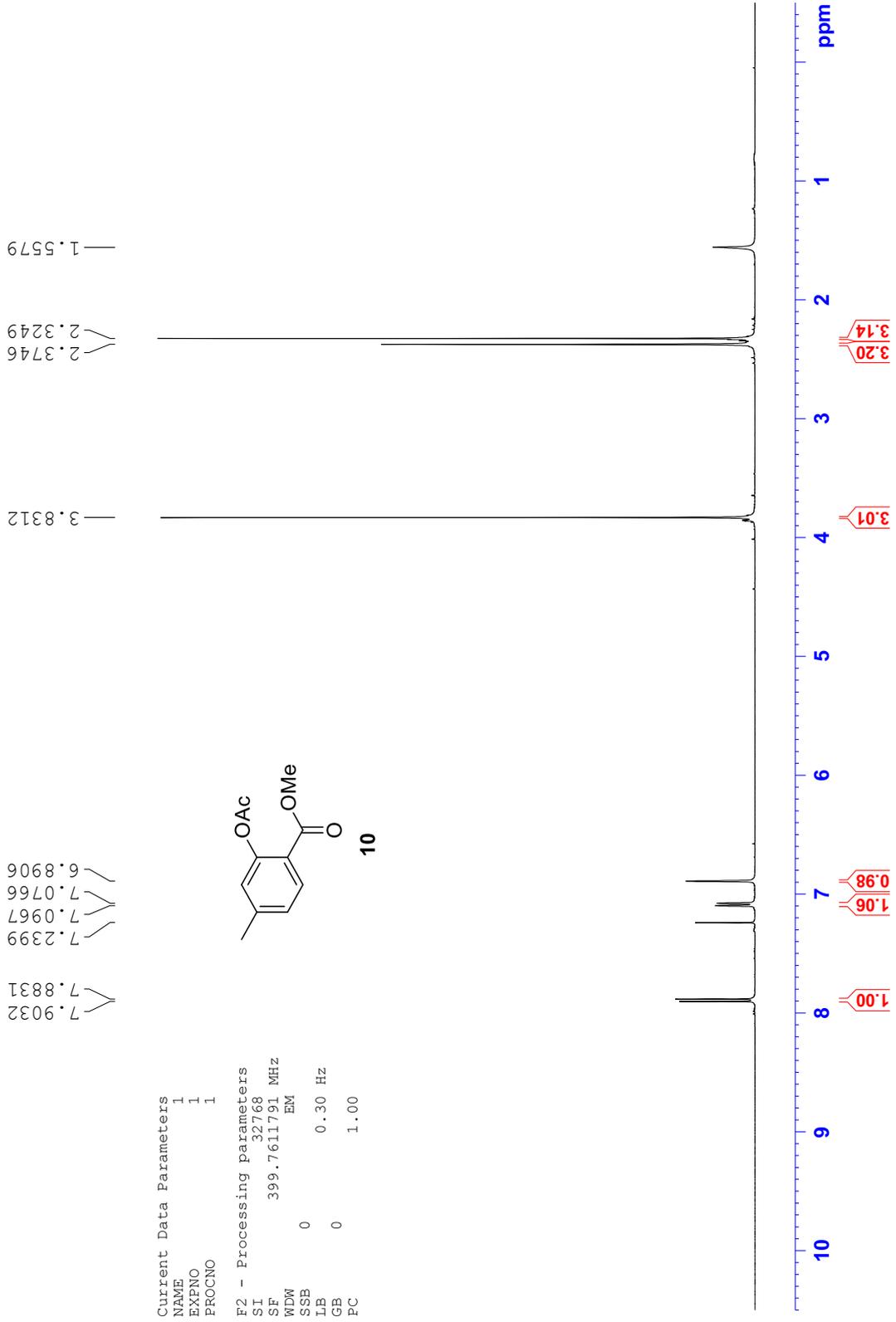
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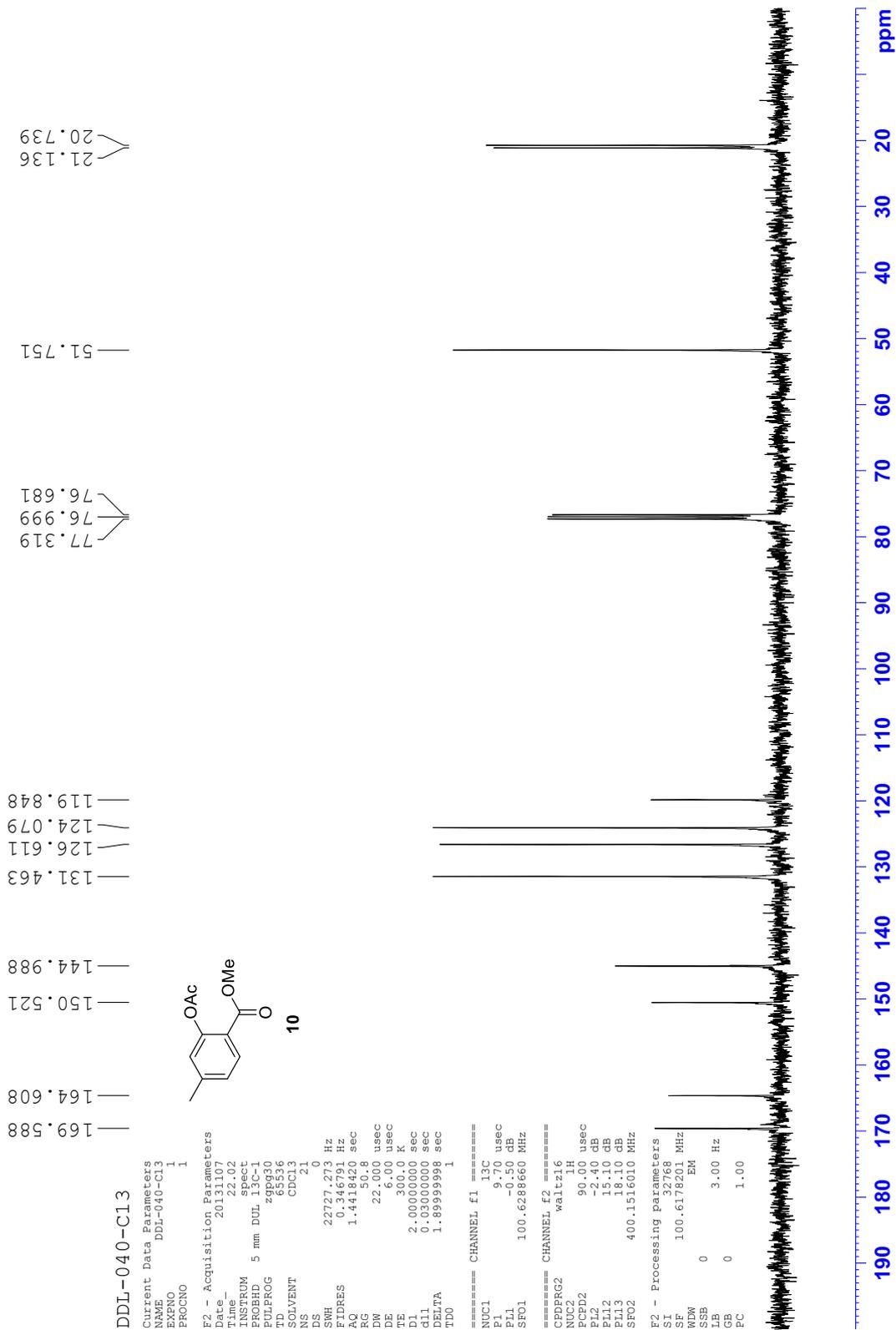
1. W.-T. Chien, C.-F. Liang, C.-C. Yu, C.-H. Lin, S.-P. Li, I. Primadona, Y.-J. Chen, K. K. T. Mong, C.-C. Lin, Sequential one-pot enzymatic synthesis of oligo-*N*-acetyllactosamine and its multi-sialylated extensions. *Chem. Commun.* **50**, 5786-5789 (2014).
2. H.-J. Chen, C. Y. Chew, E.-H. Chang, Y.-W. Tu, L.-Y. Wei, B.-H. Wu, C.-H. Chen, Y.-T. Yang, S.-C. Huang, J.-K. Chen, I. C. Chen, K.-T. Tan, *S-Cis* Diene Conformation: A New Bathochromic Shift Strategy for Near-Infrared Fluorescence Switchable Dye and the Imaging Applications. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **140**, 5224-5234 (2018).

NMR spectra



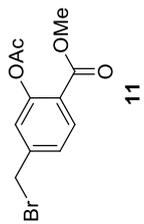






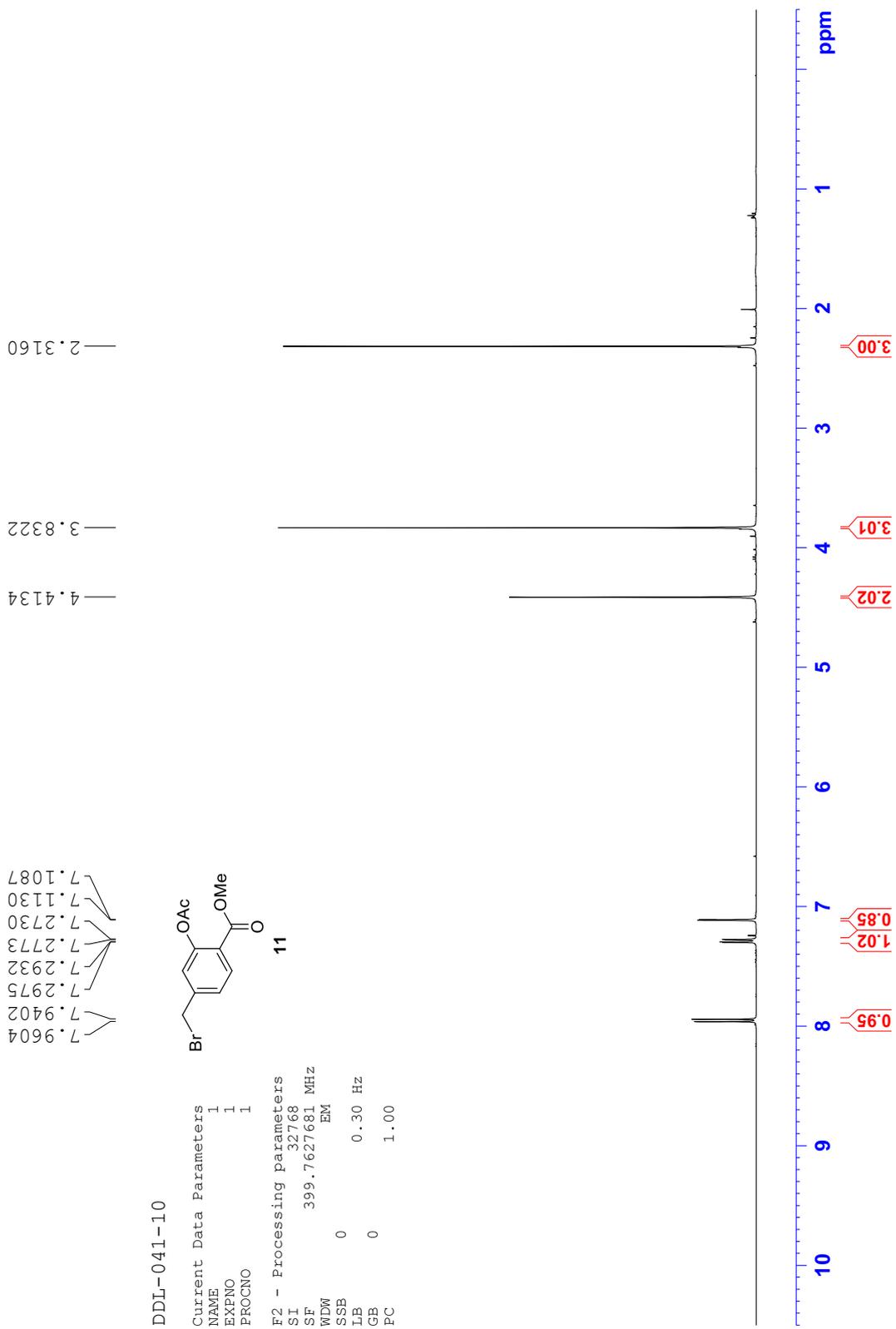
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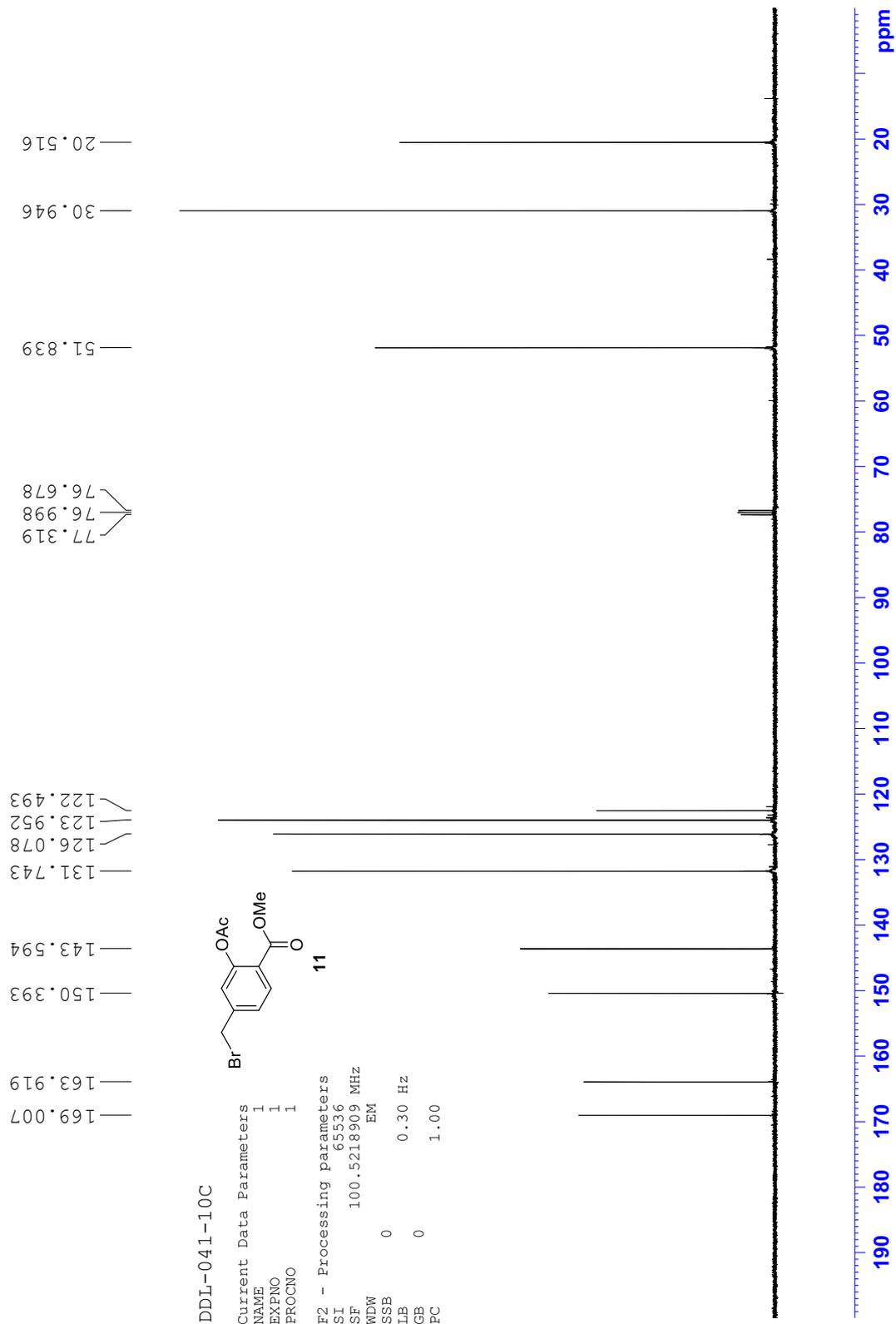
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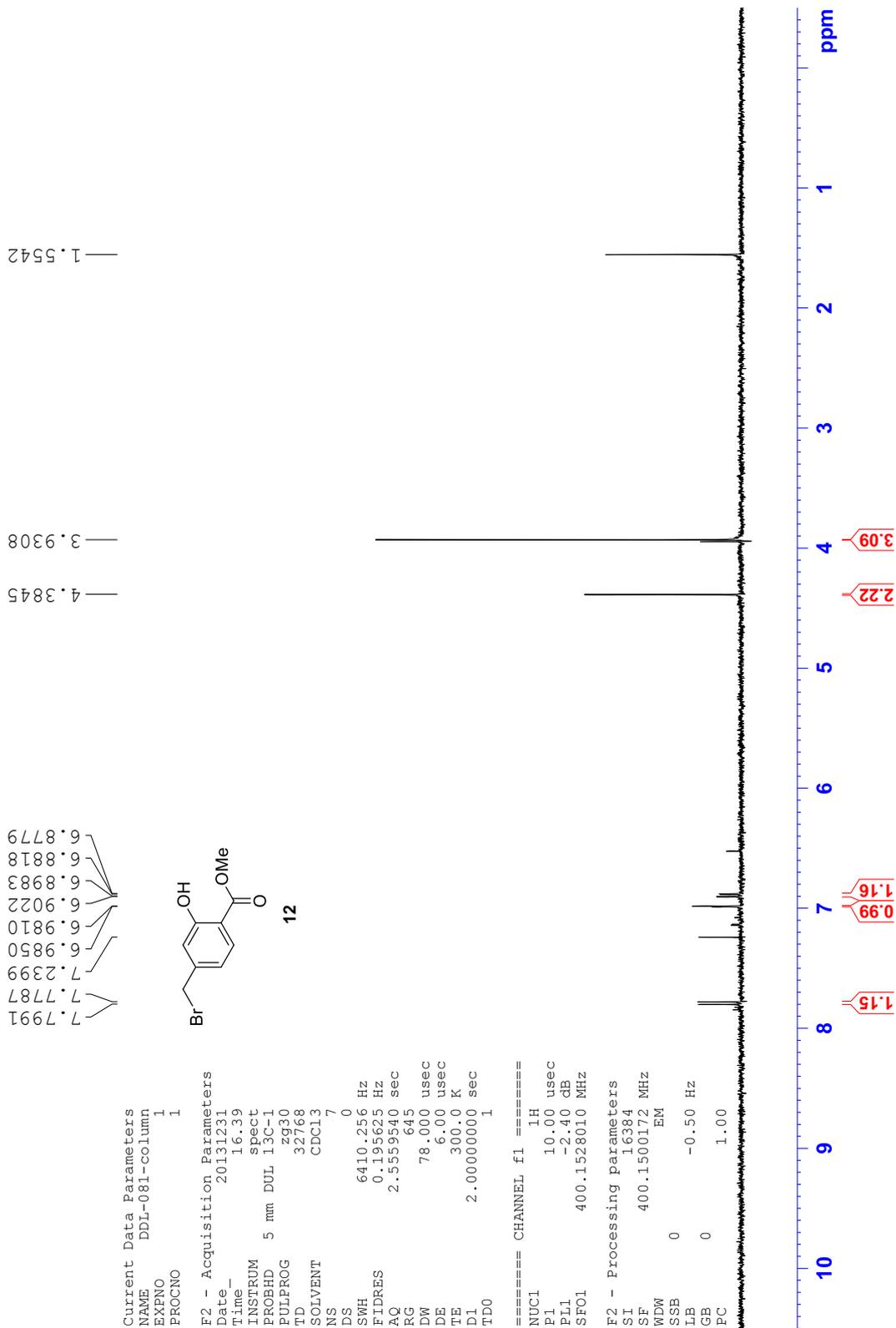


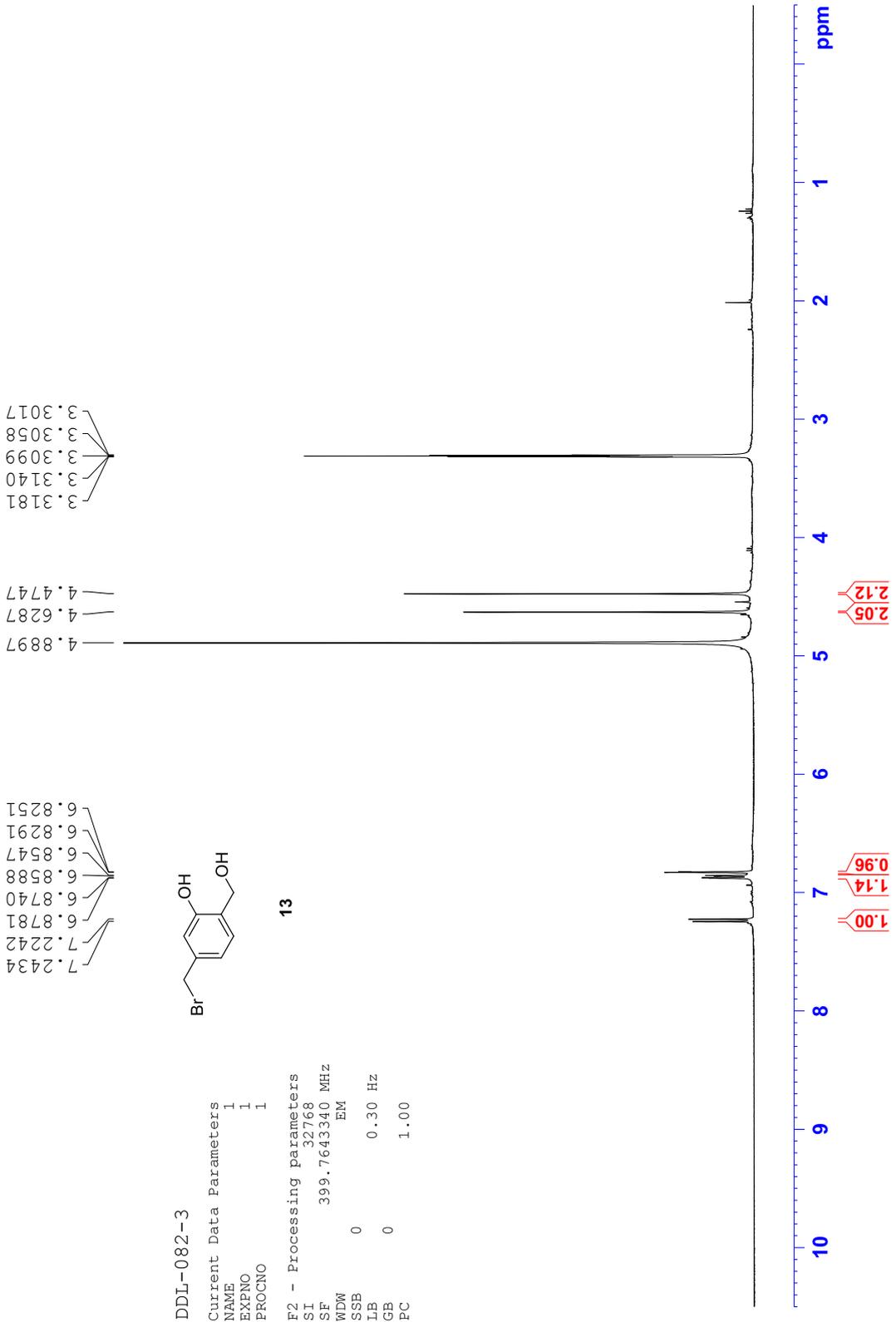
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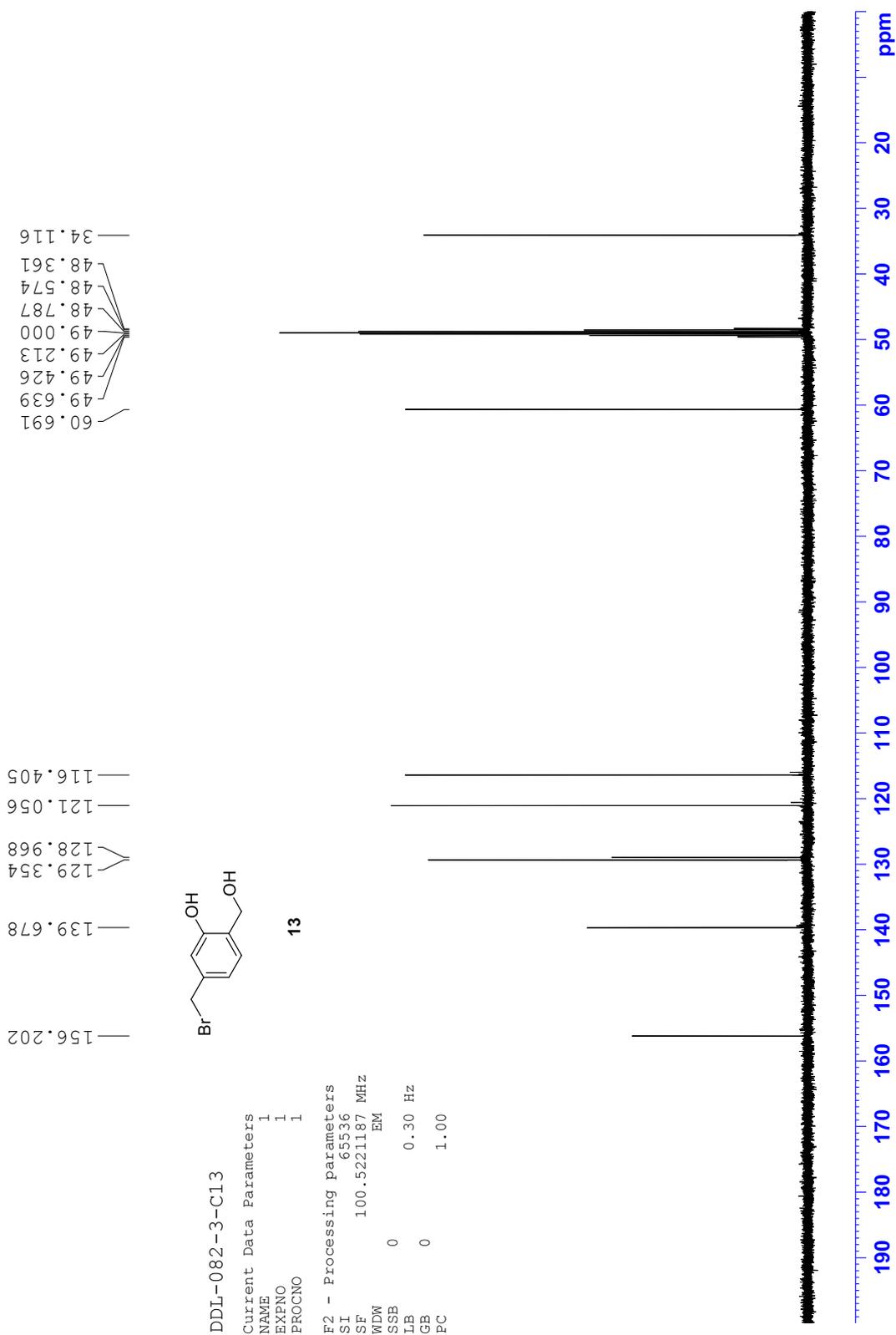
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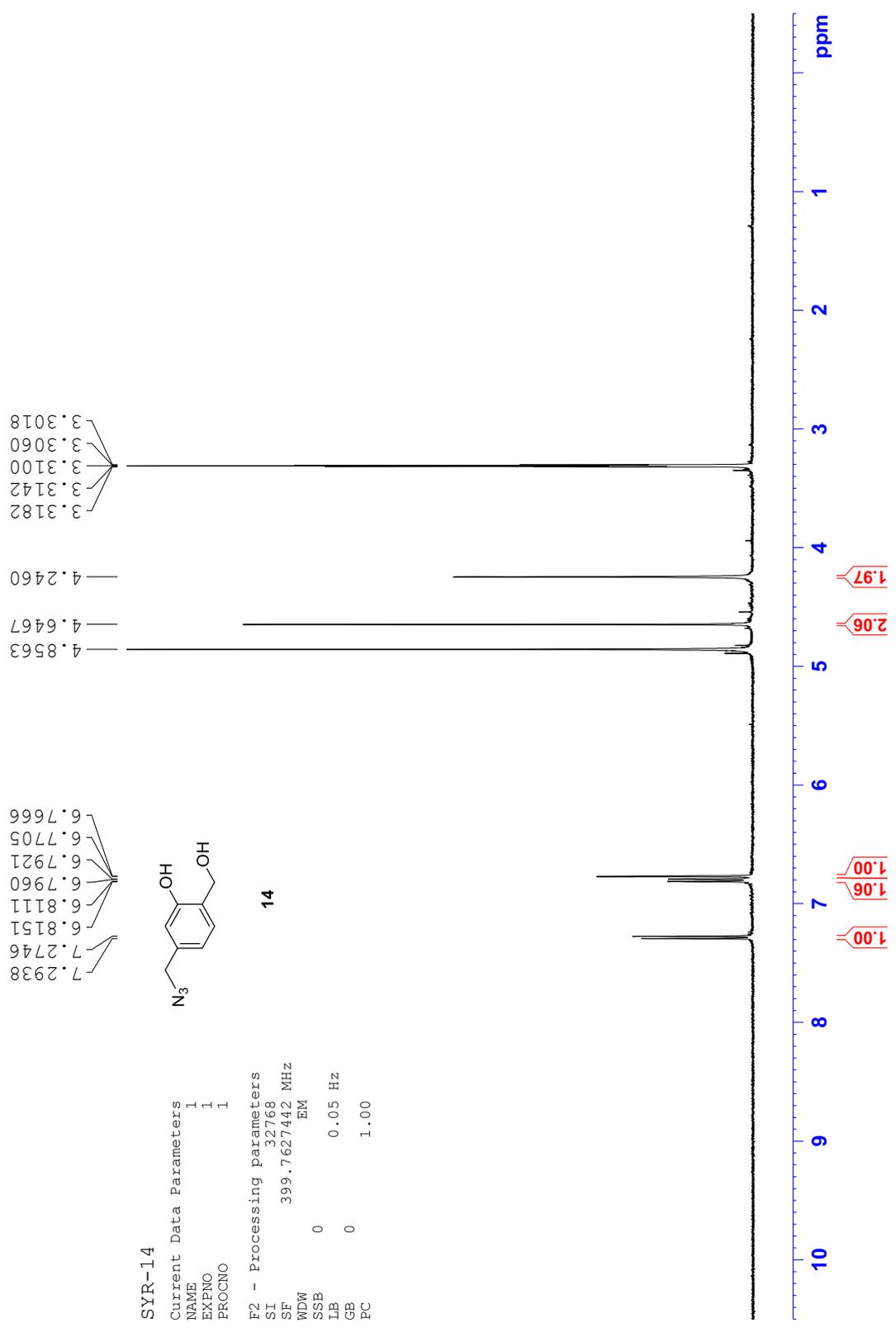


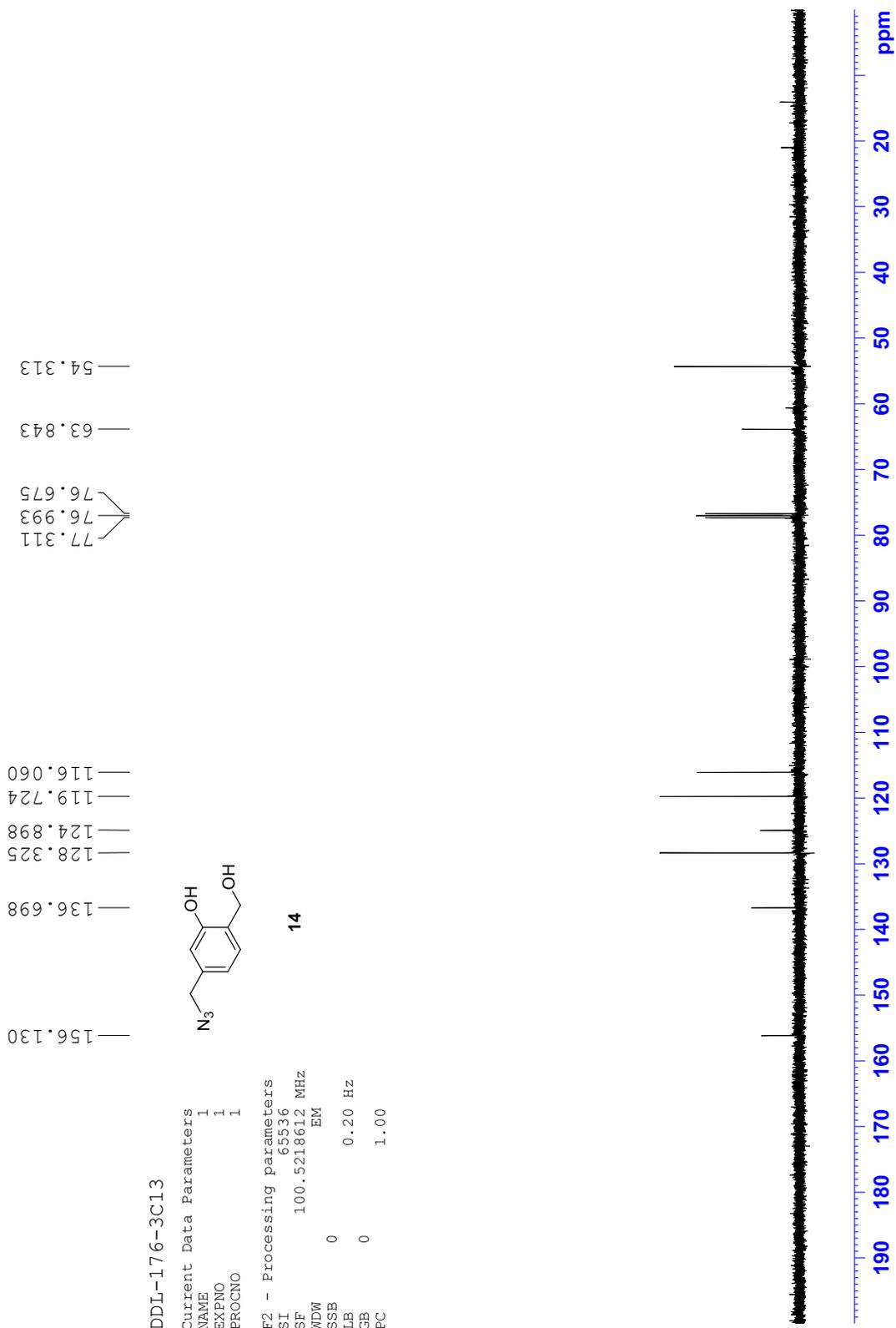


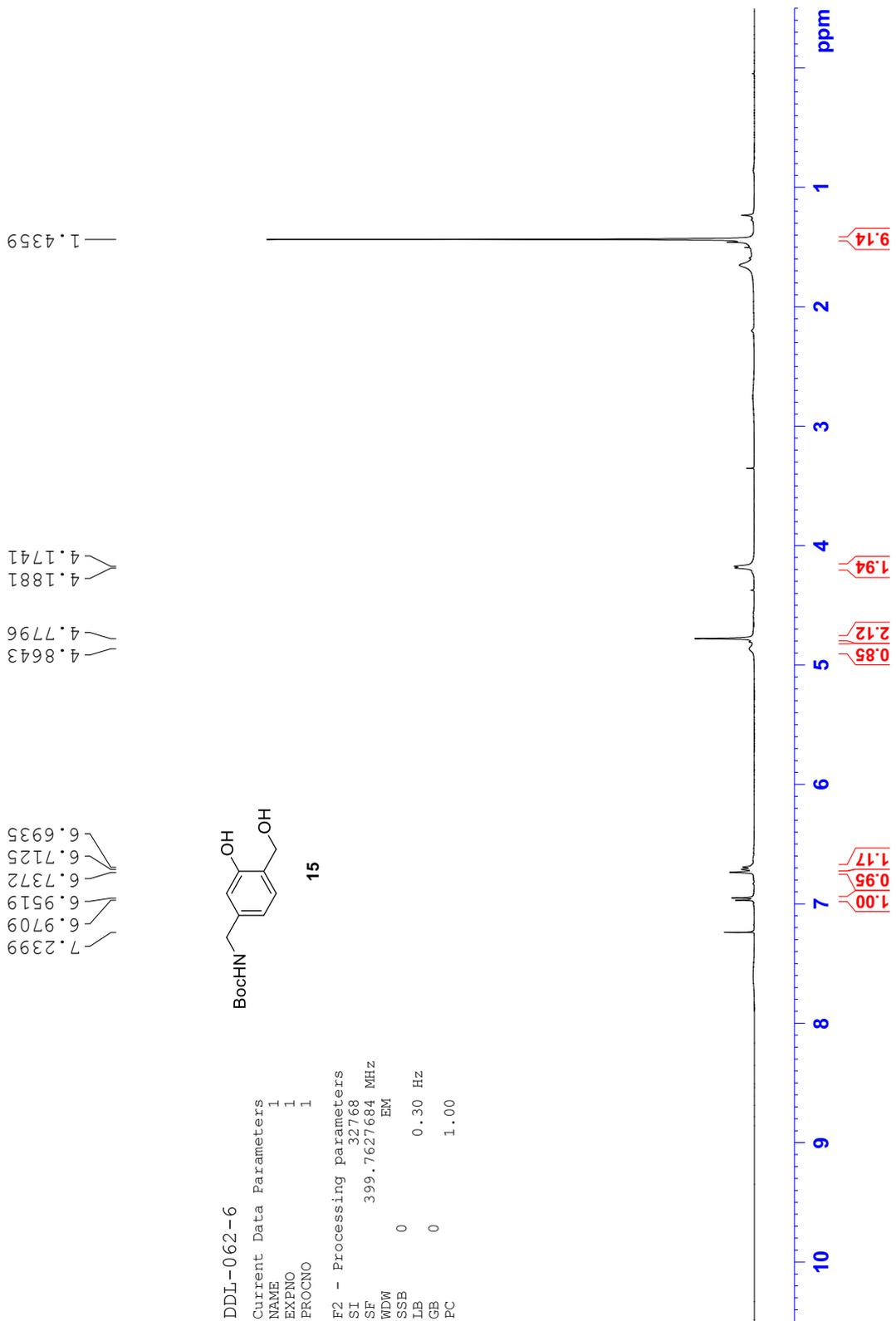


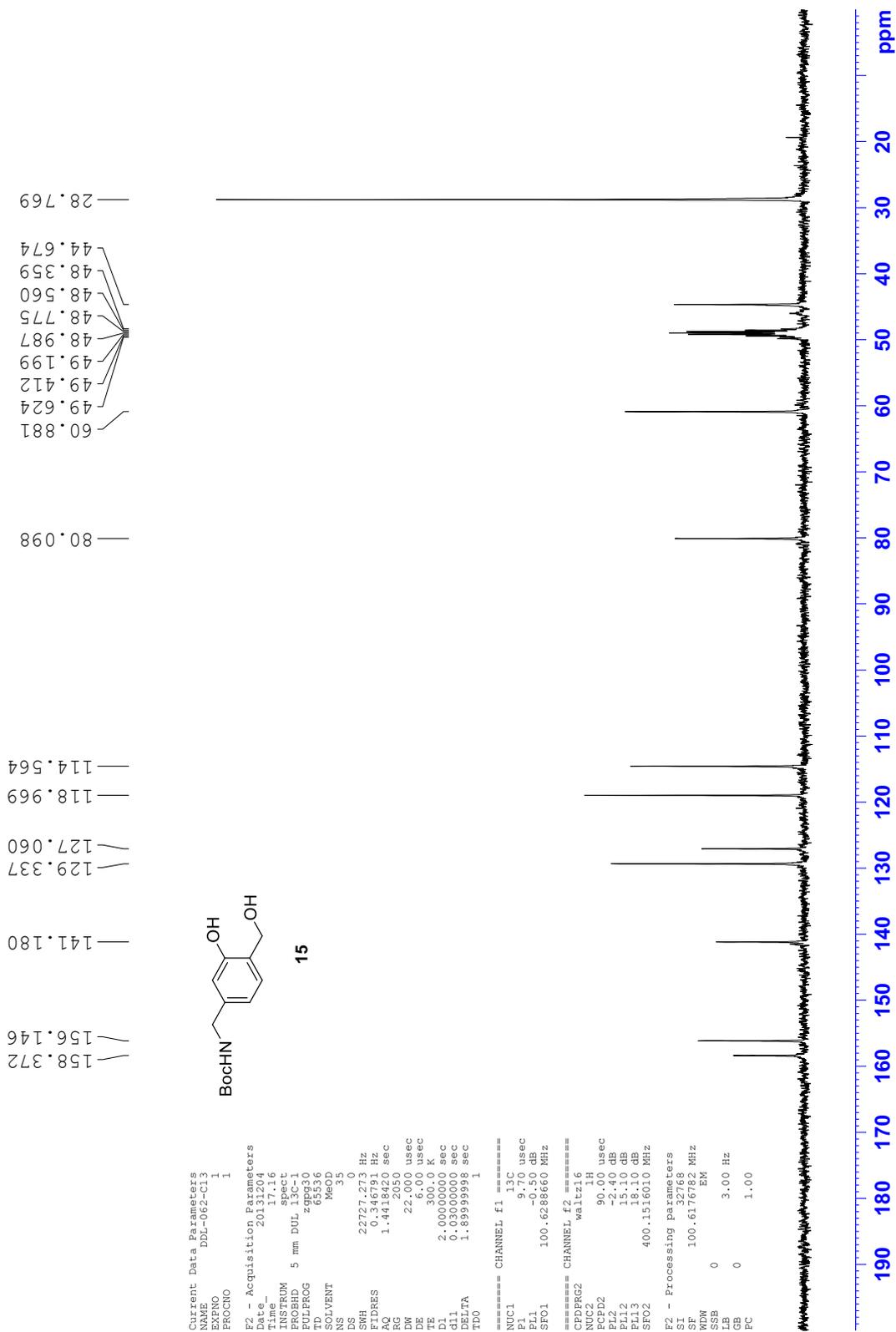


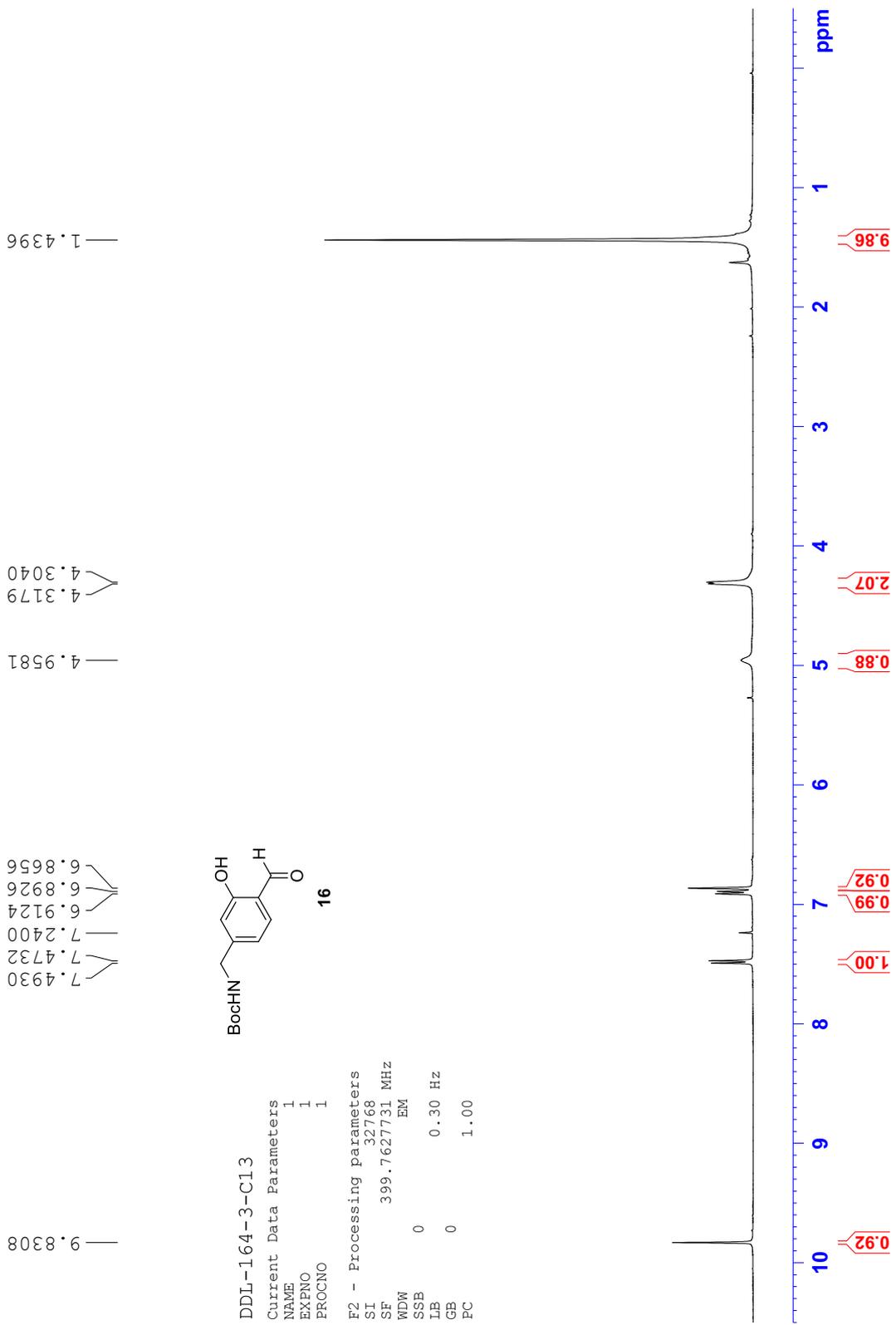


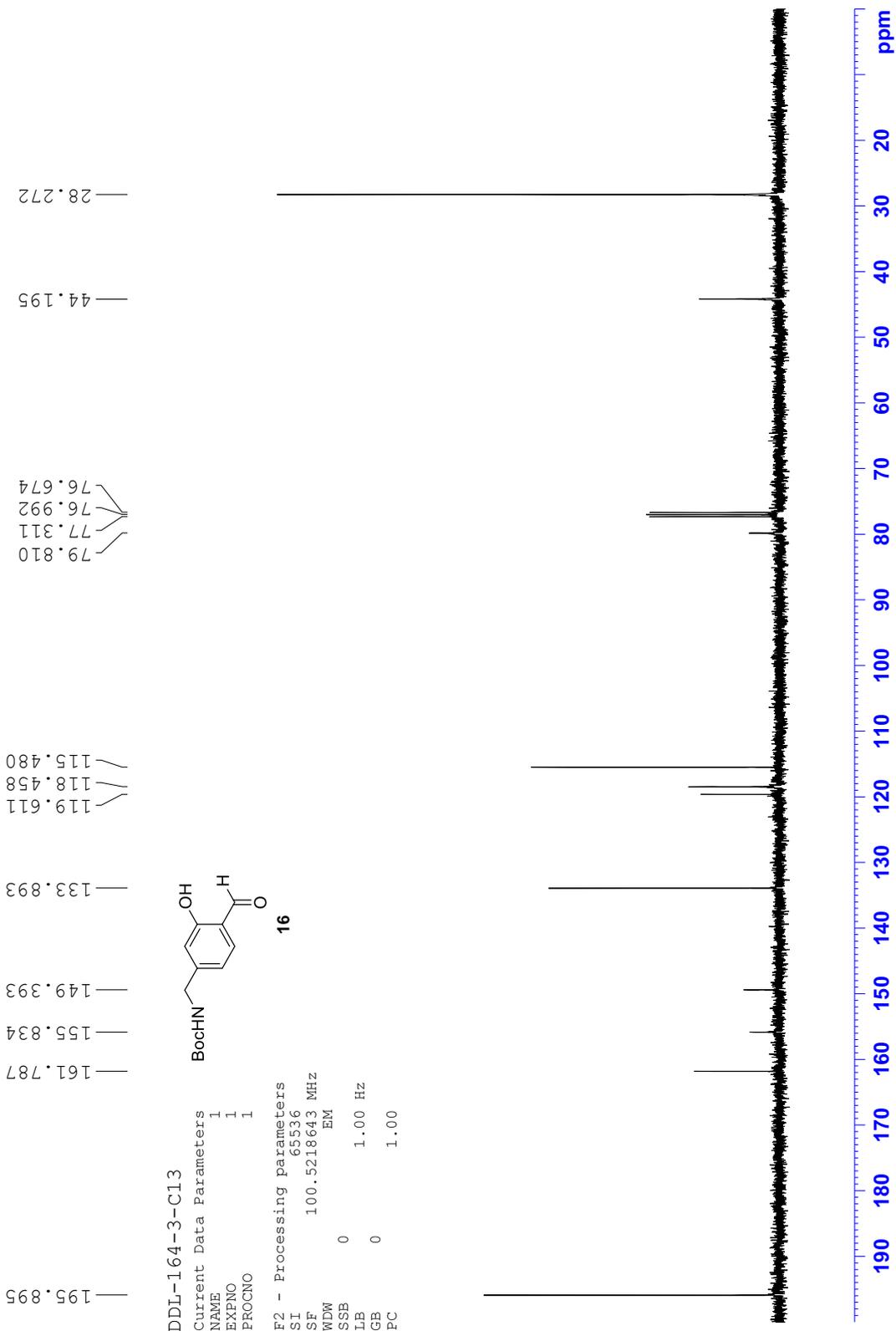


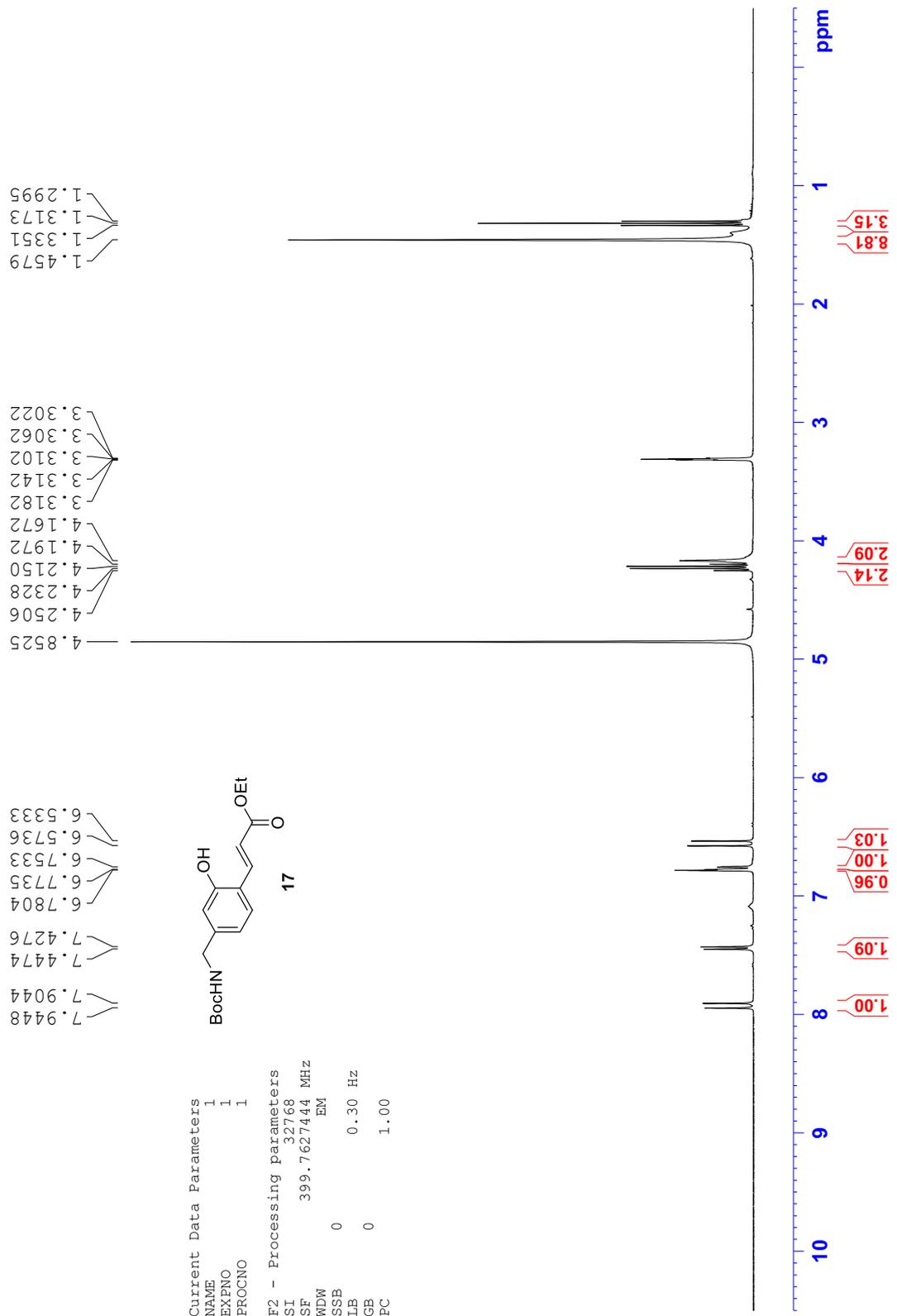


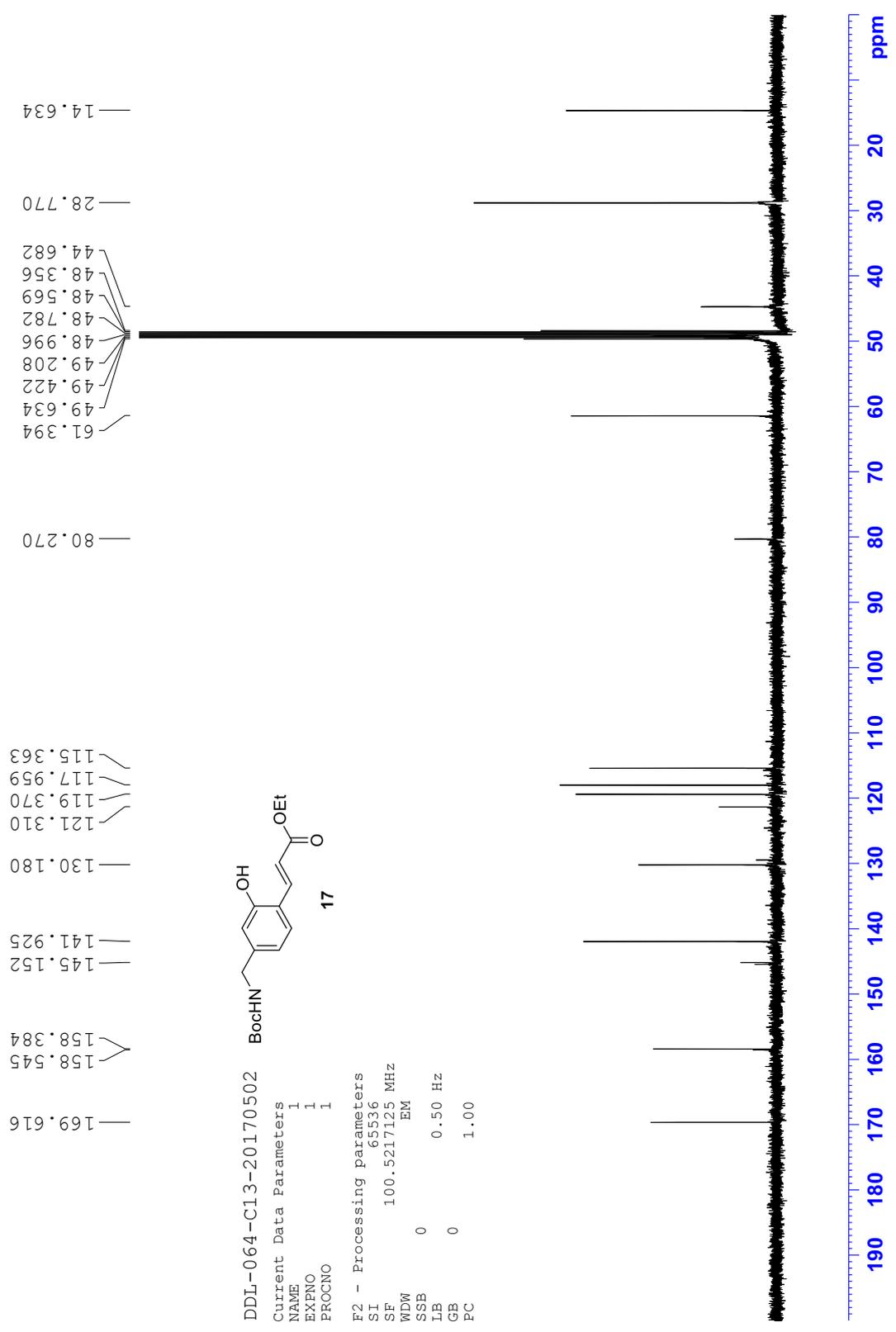


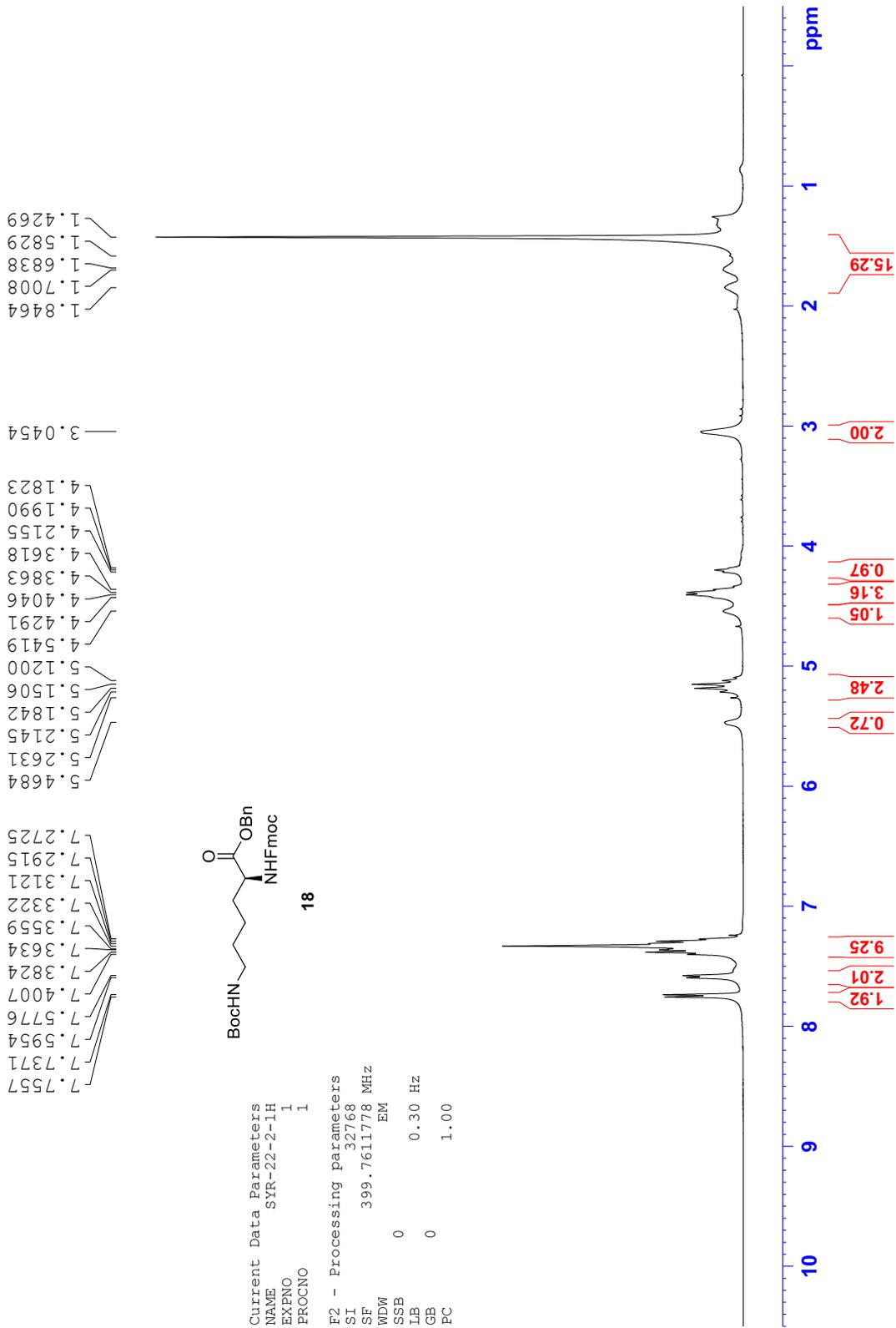


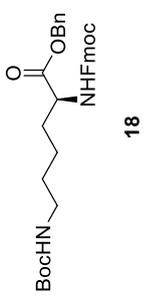
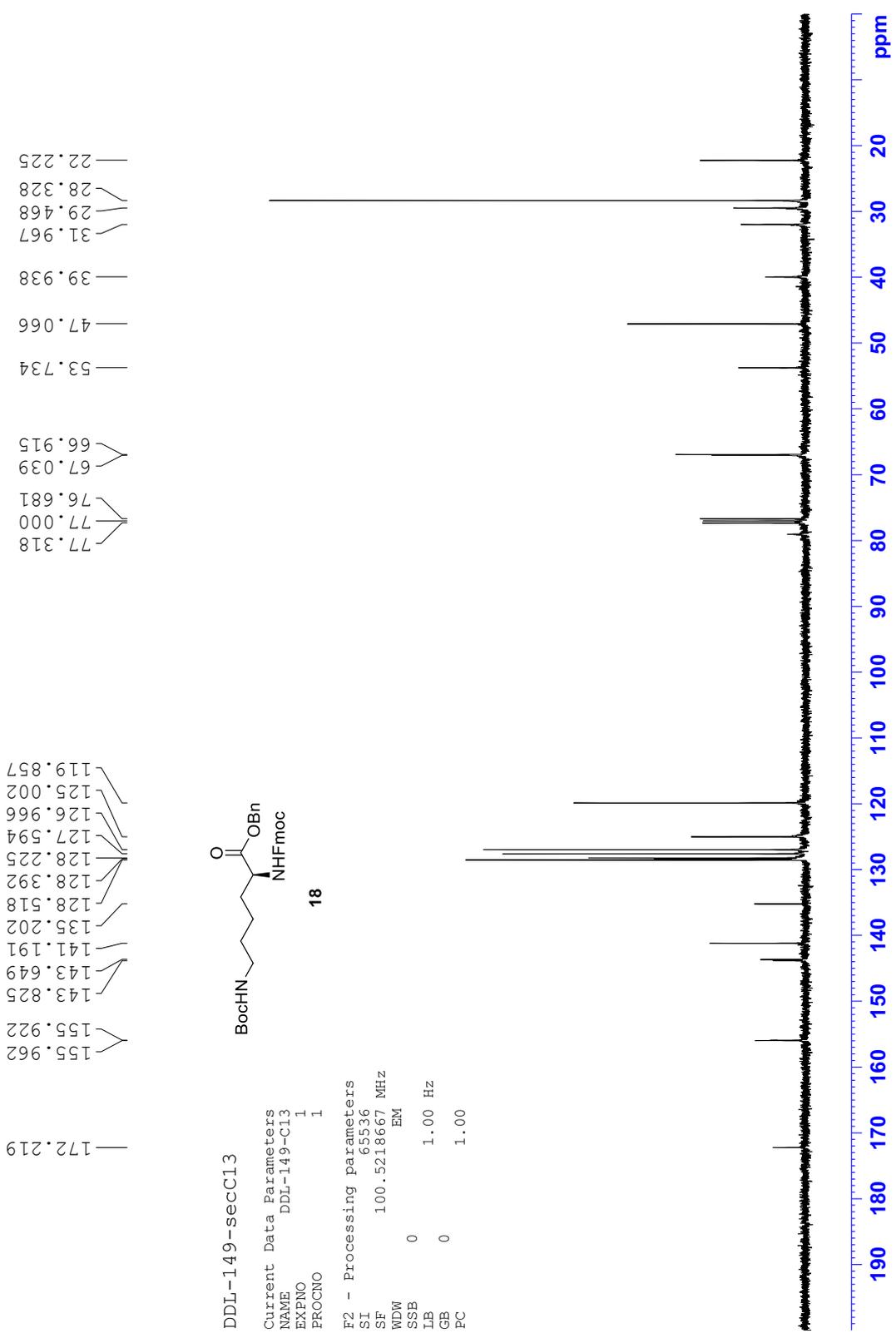












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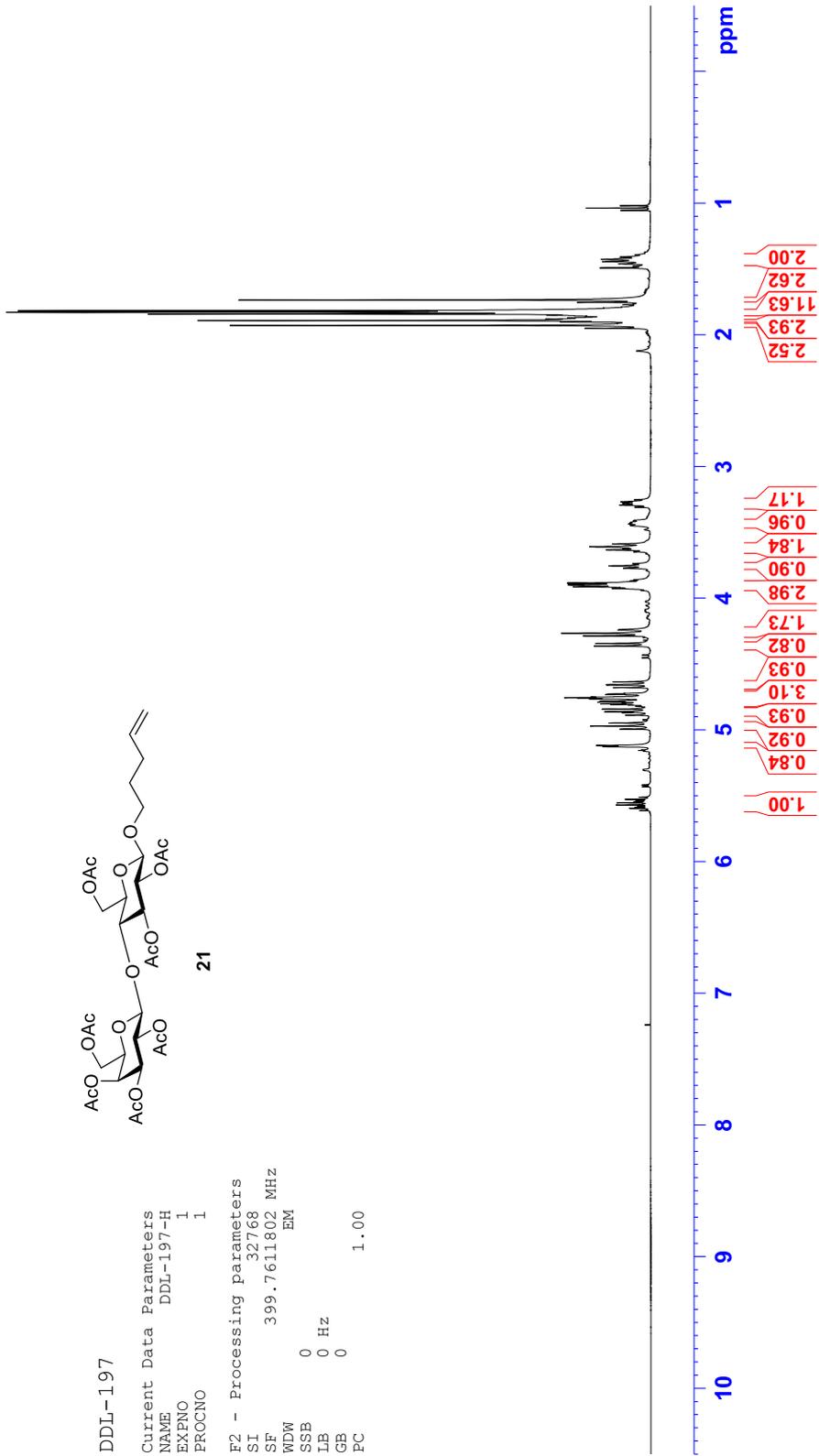
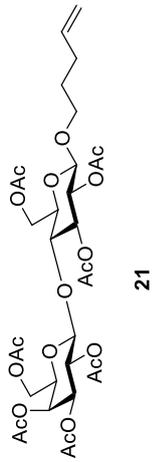
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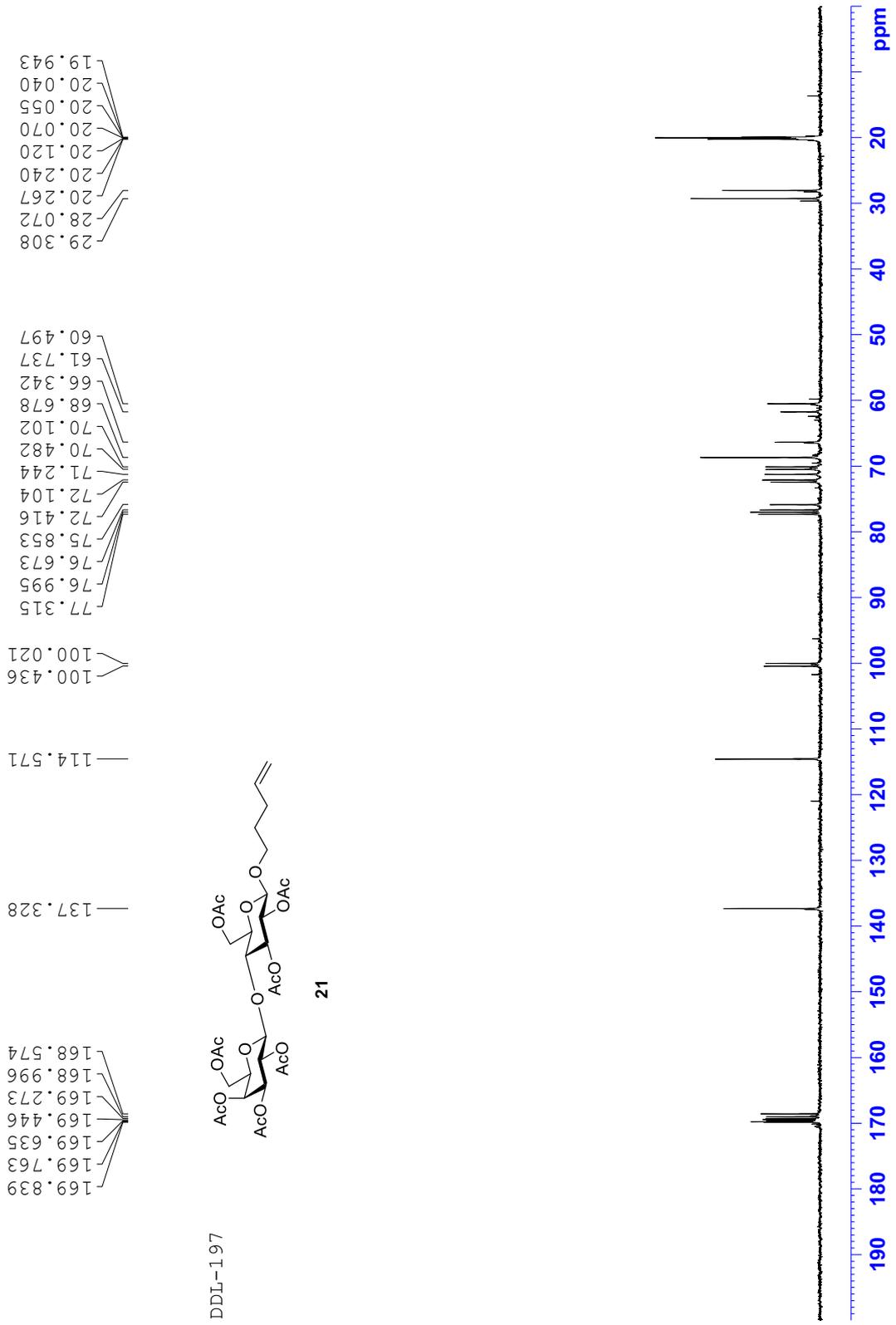
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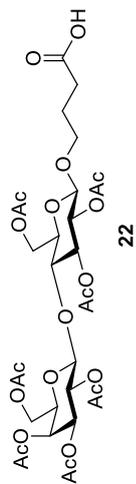
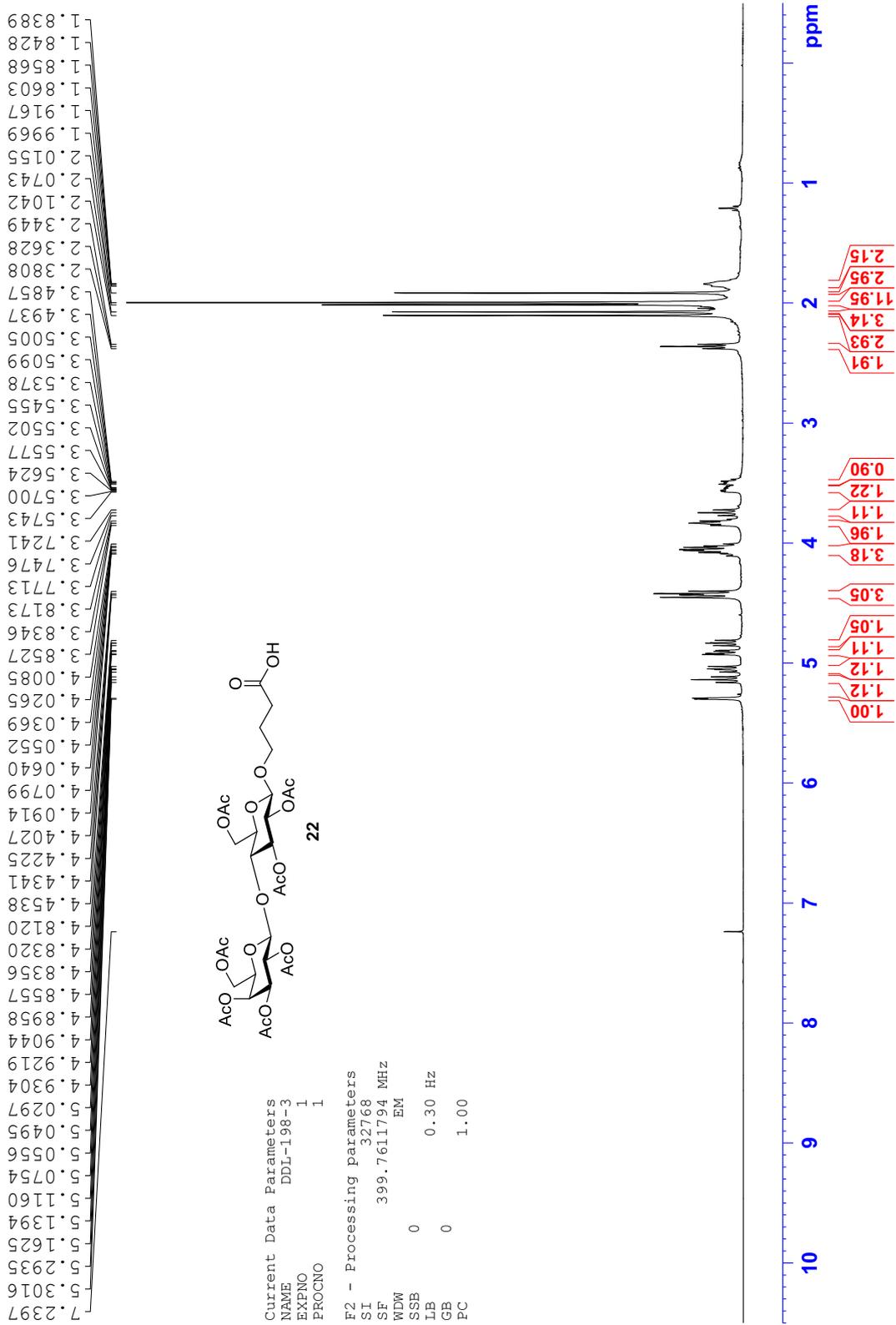
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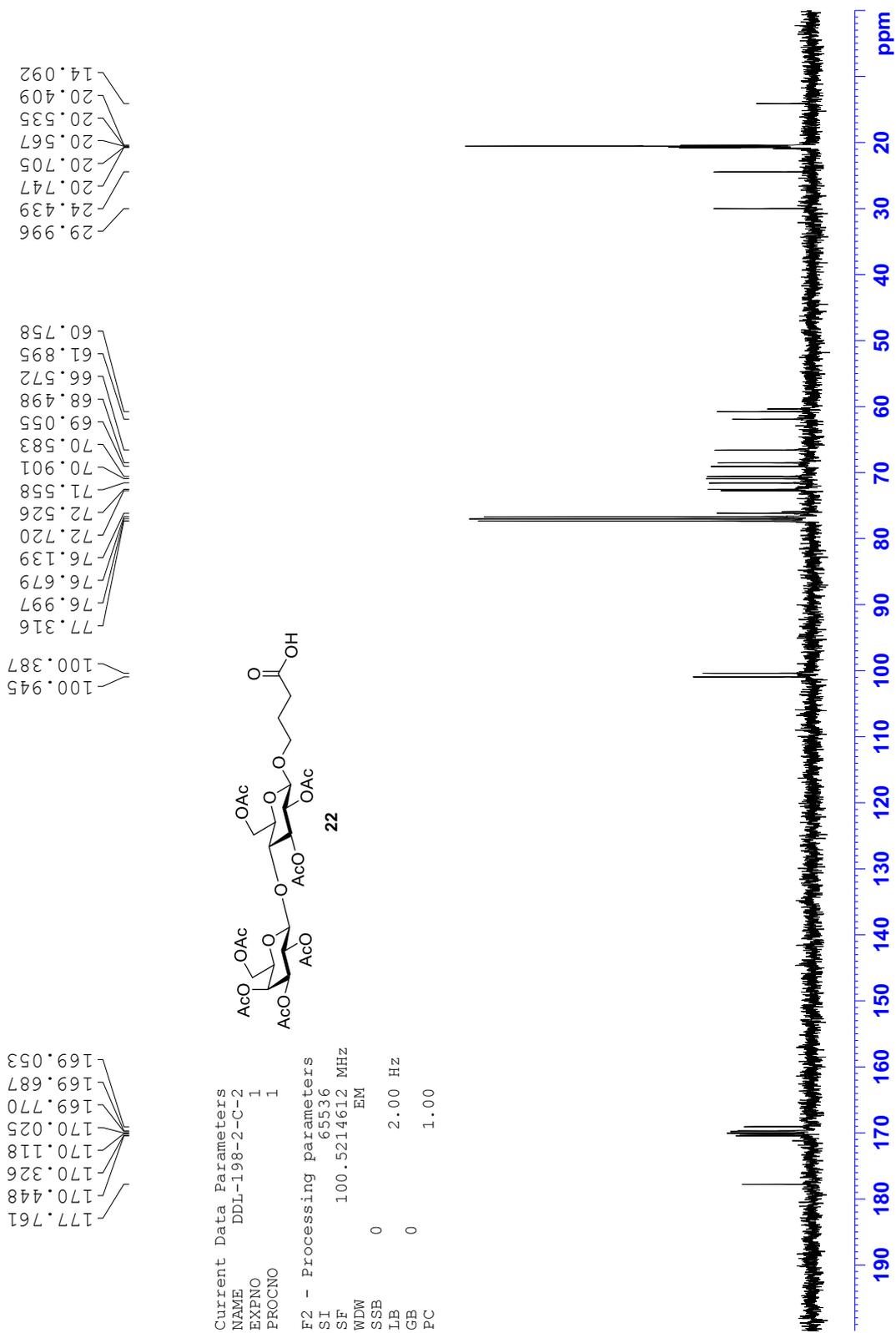
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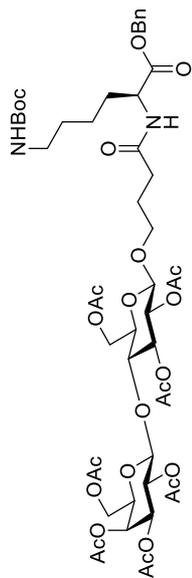








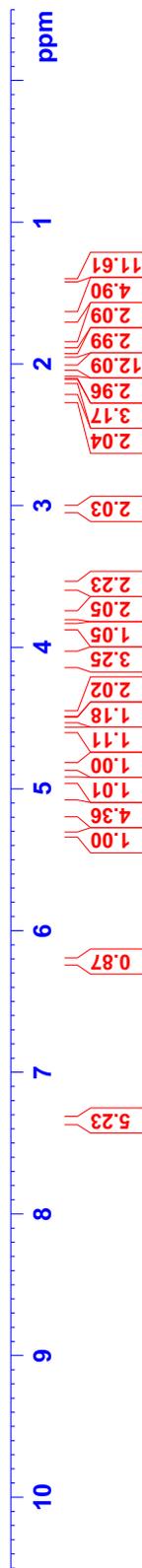
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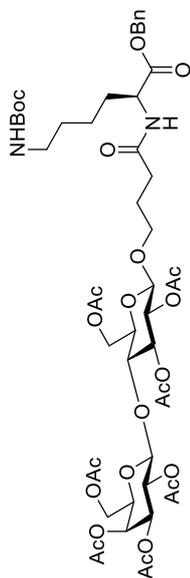
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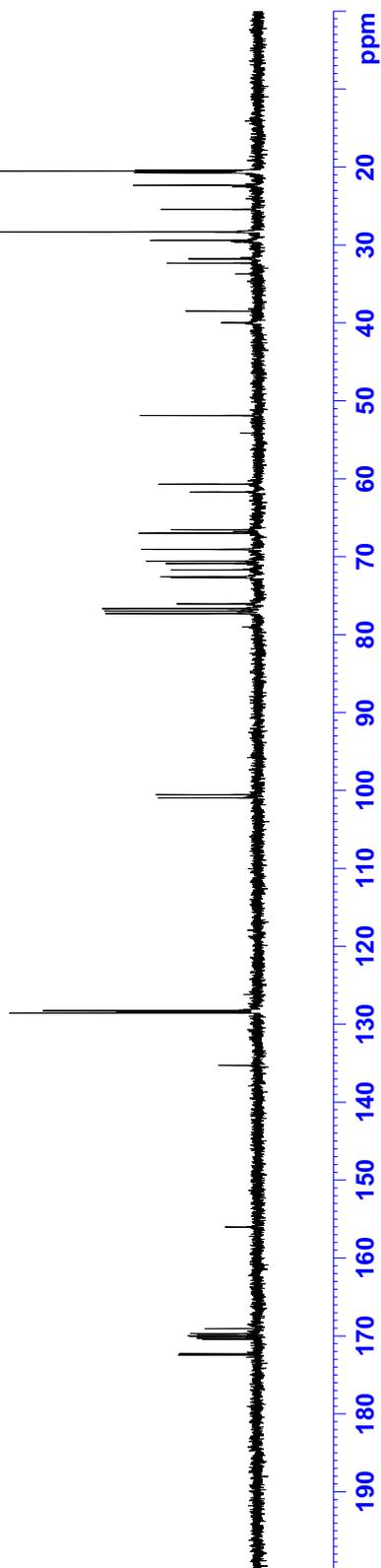


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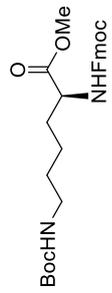
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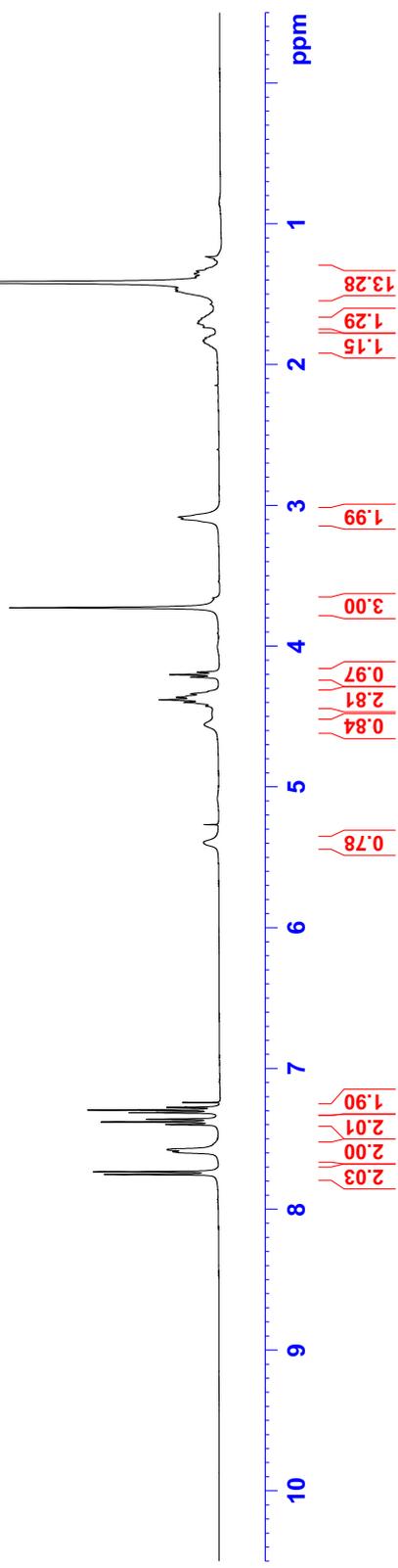
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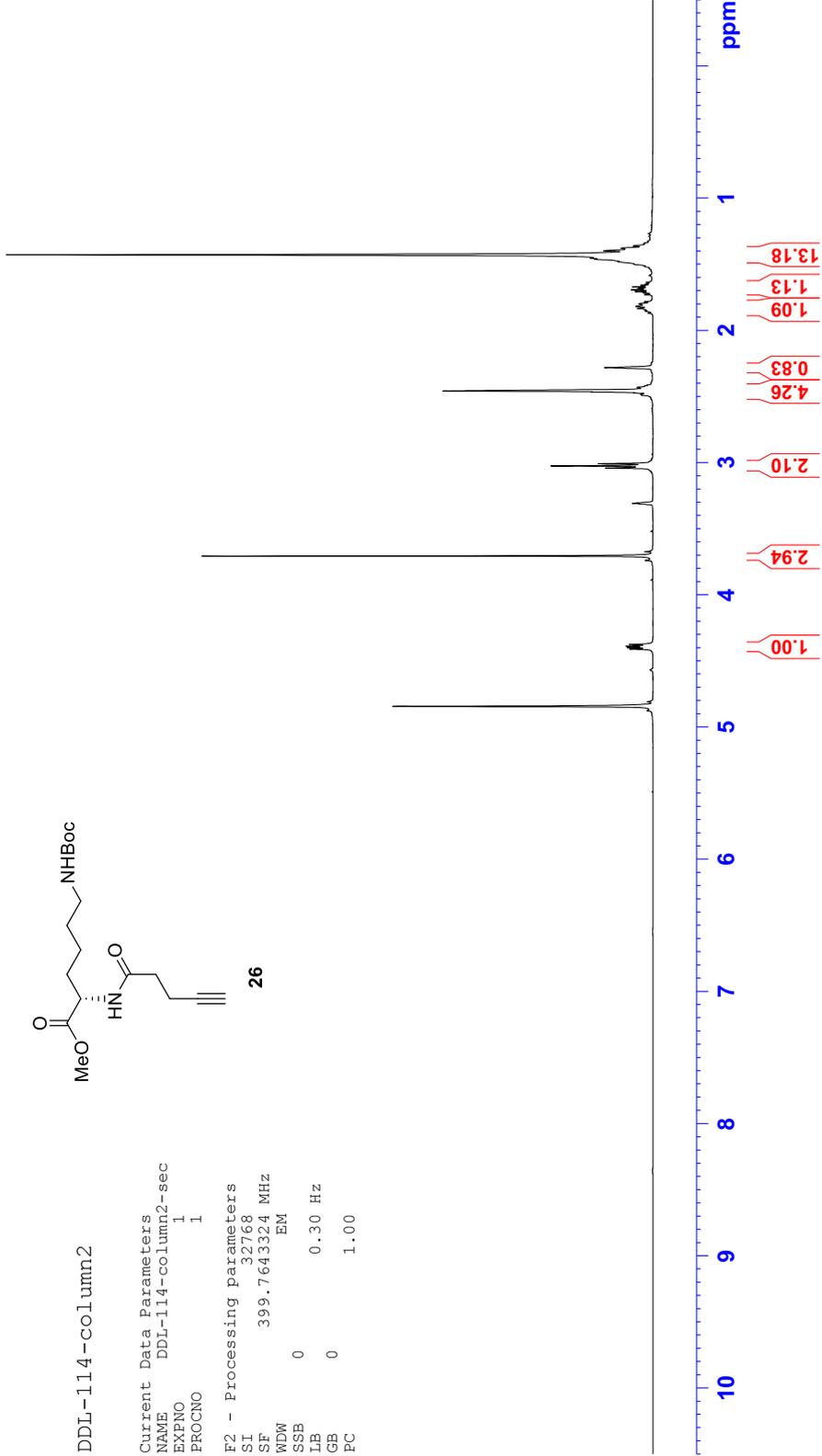
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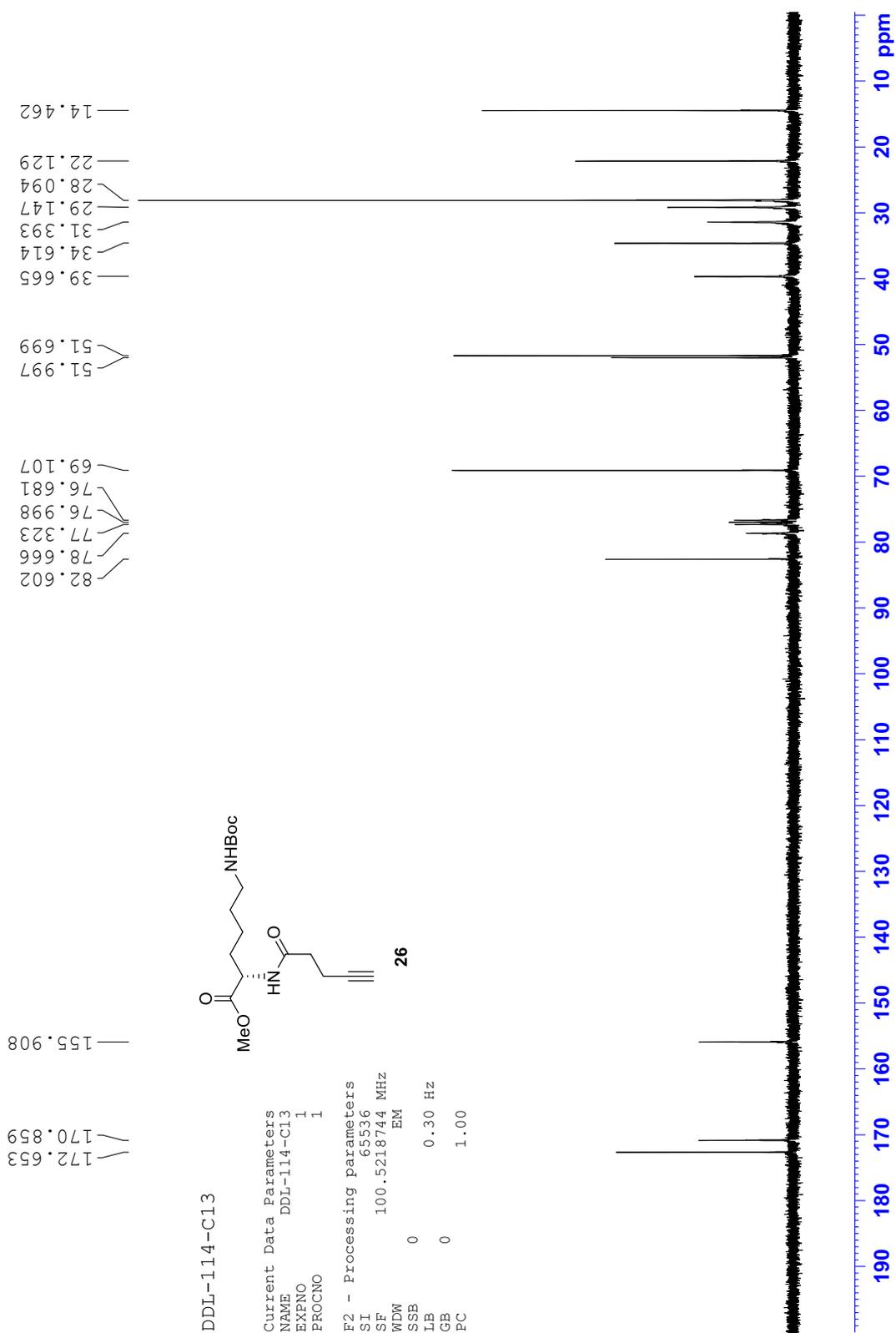
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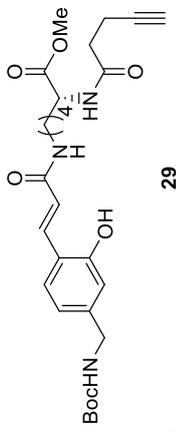
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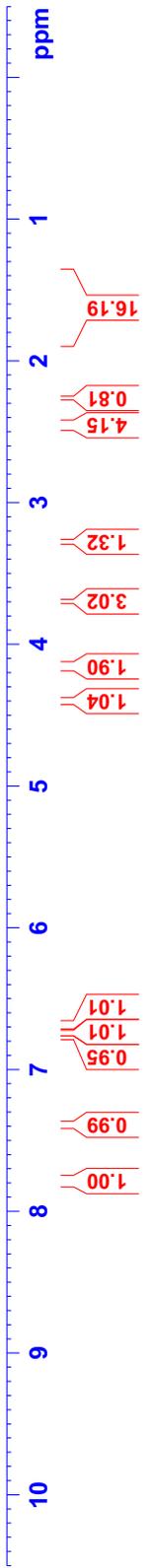
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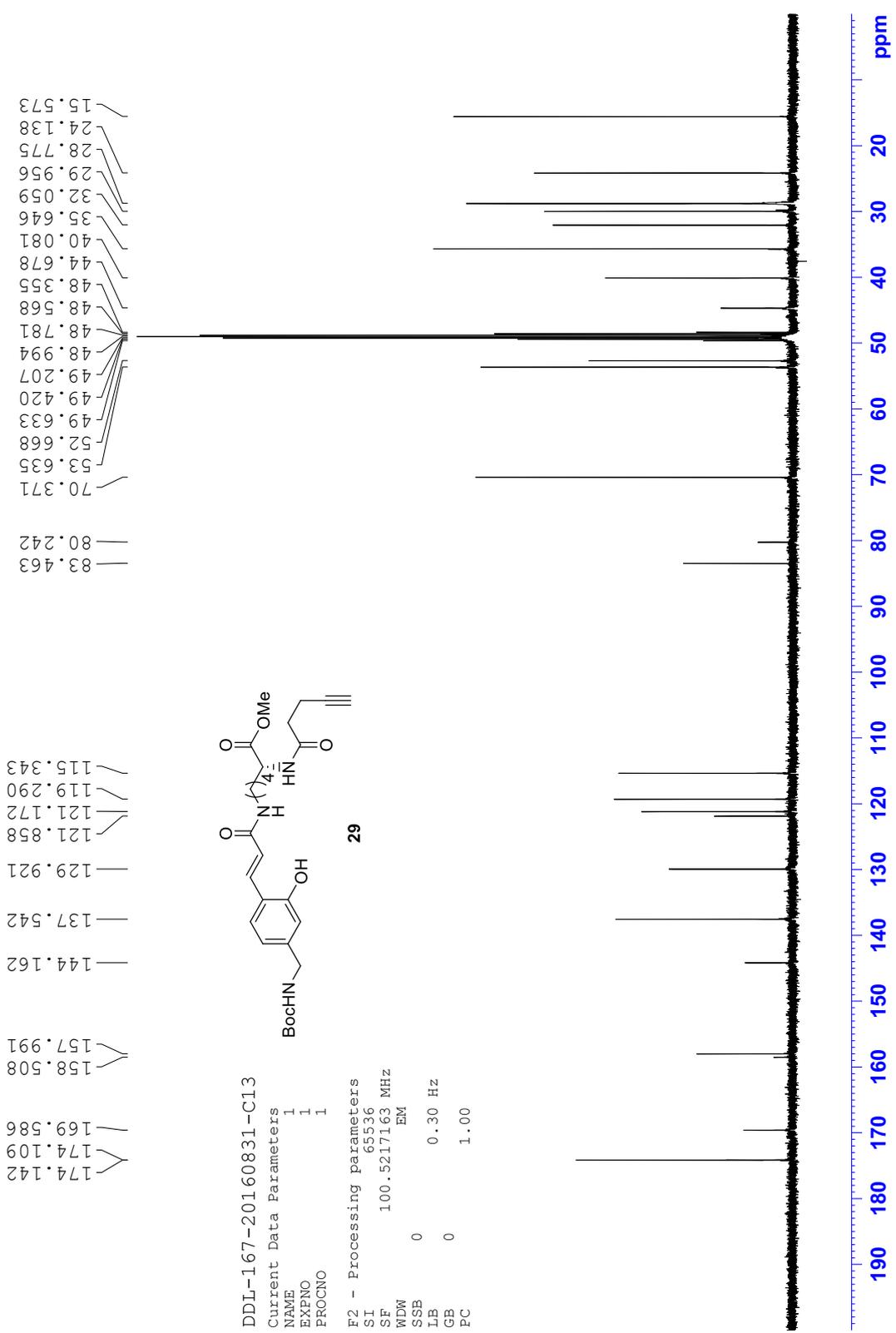


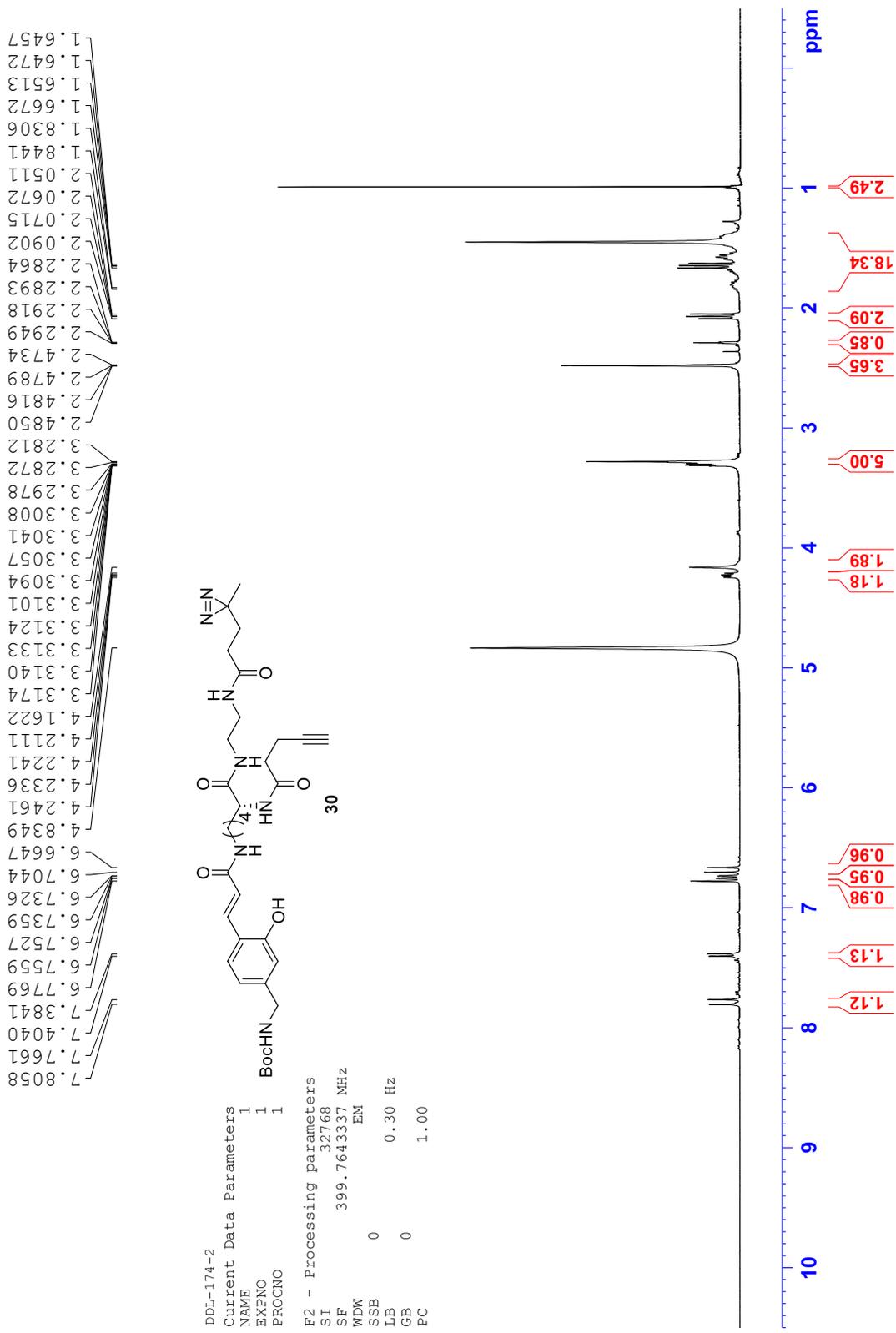
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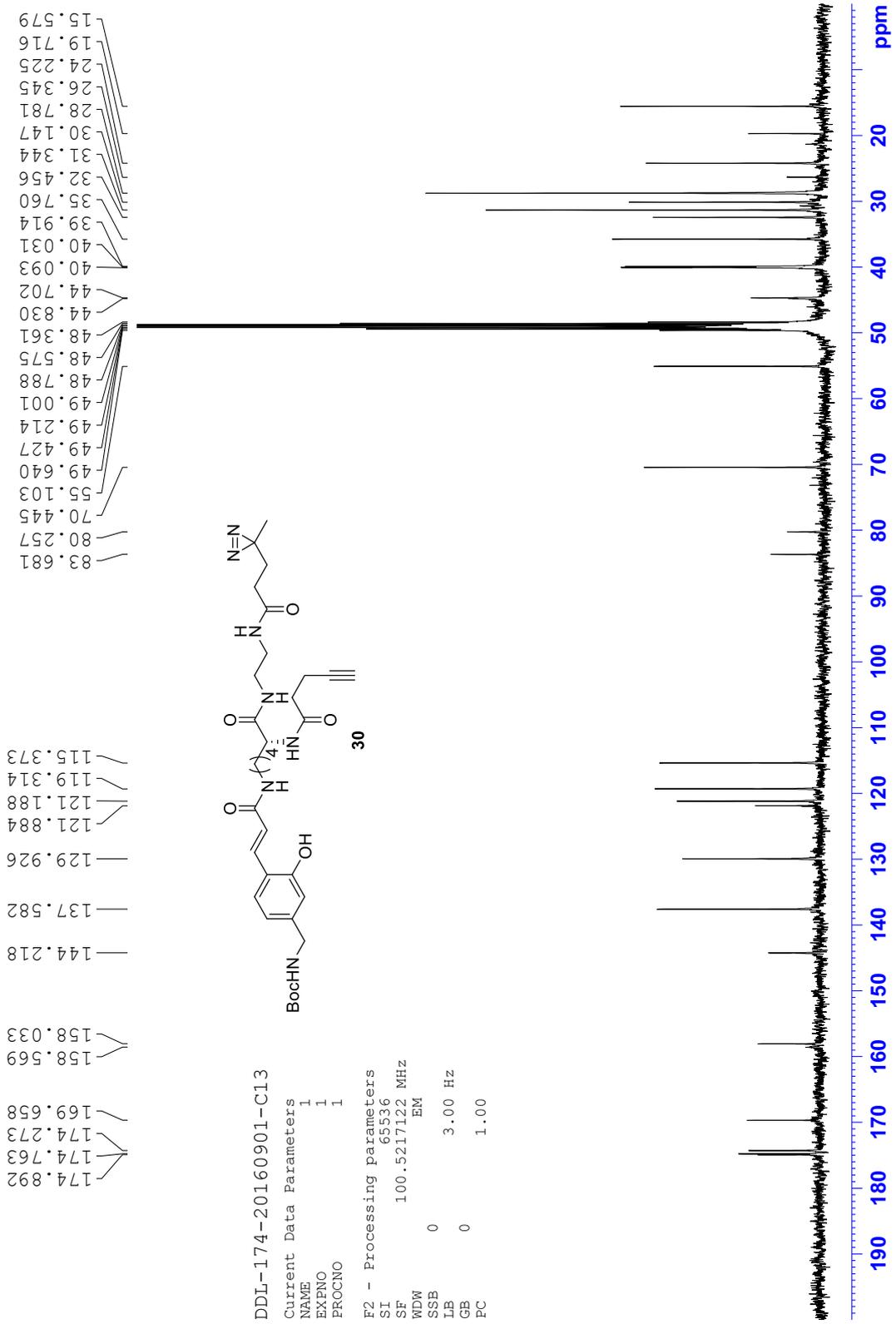


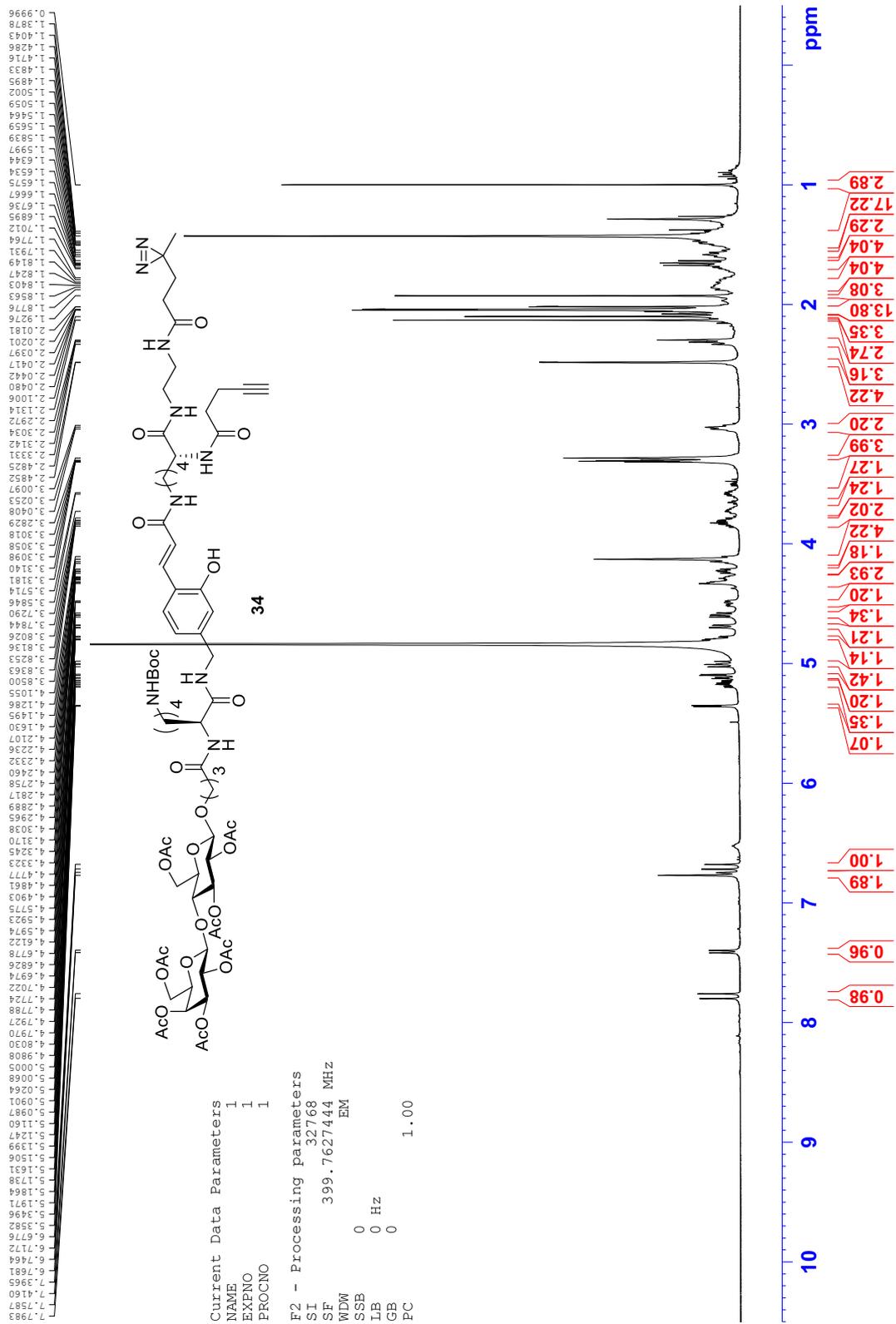
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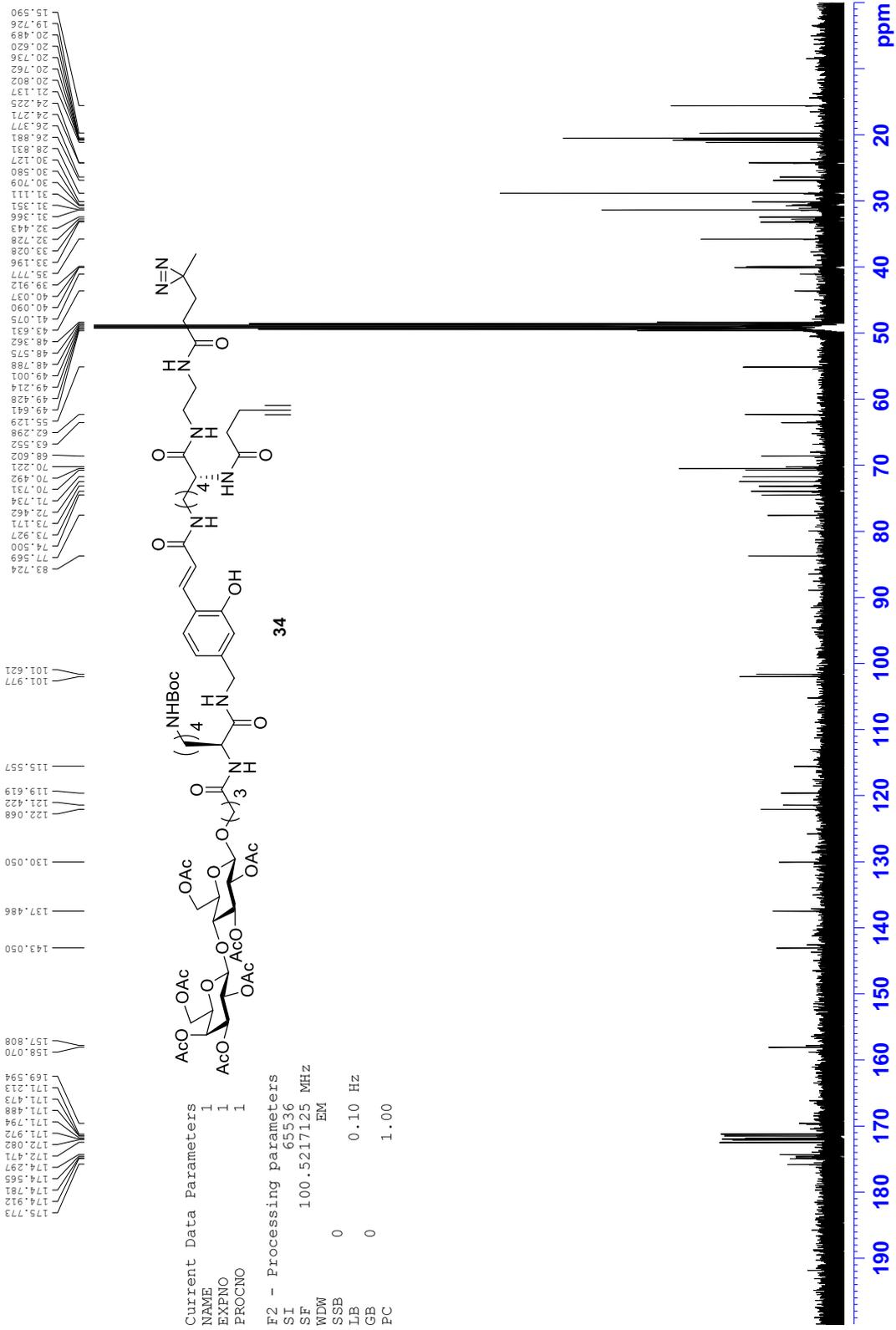


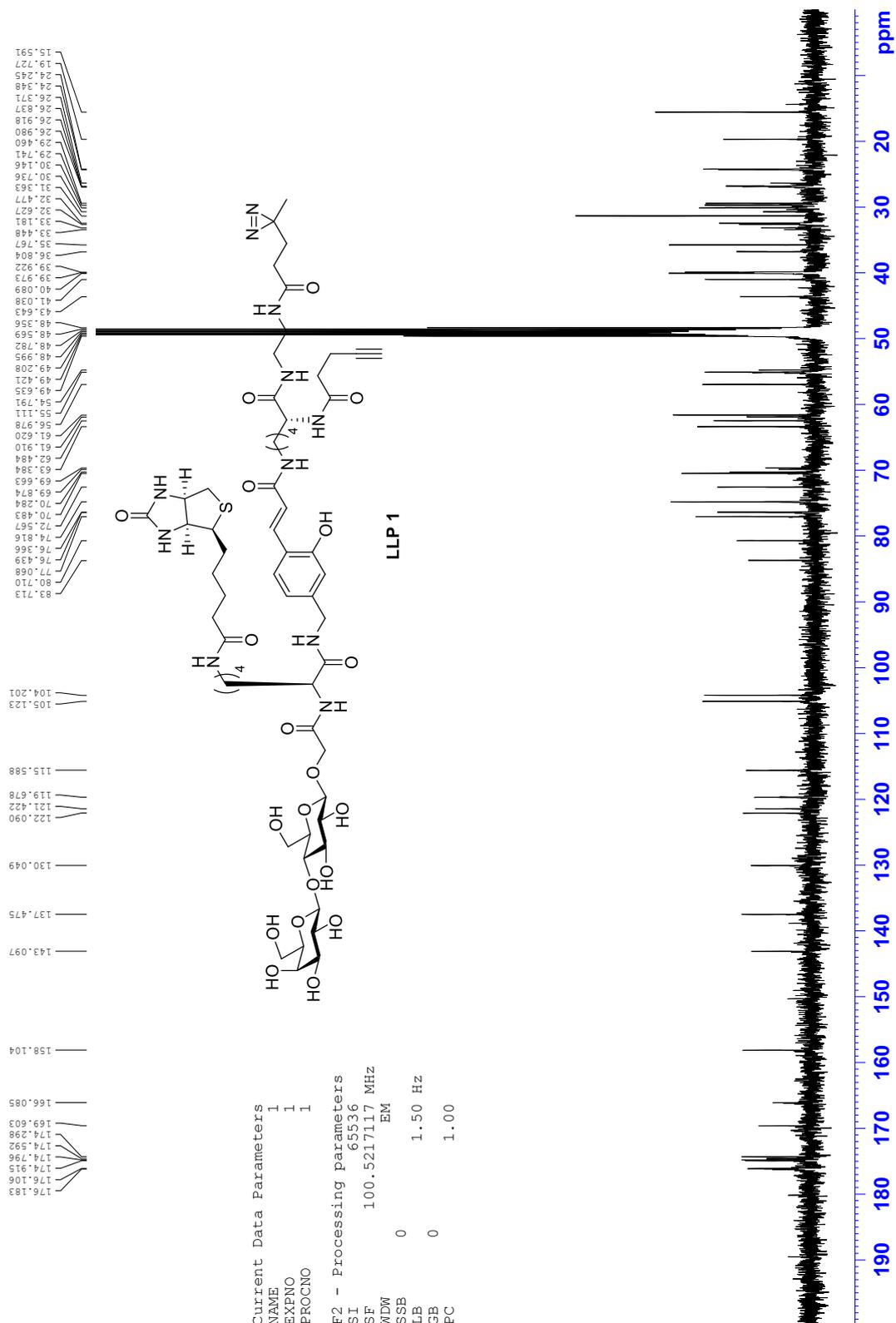






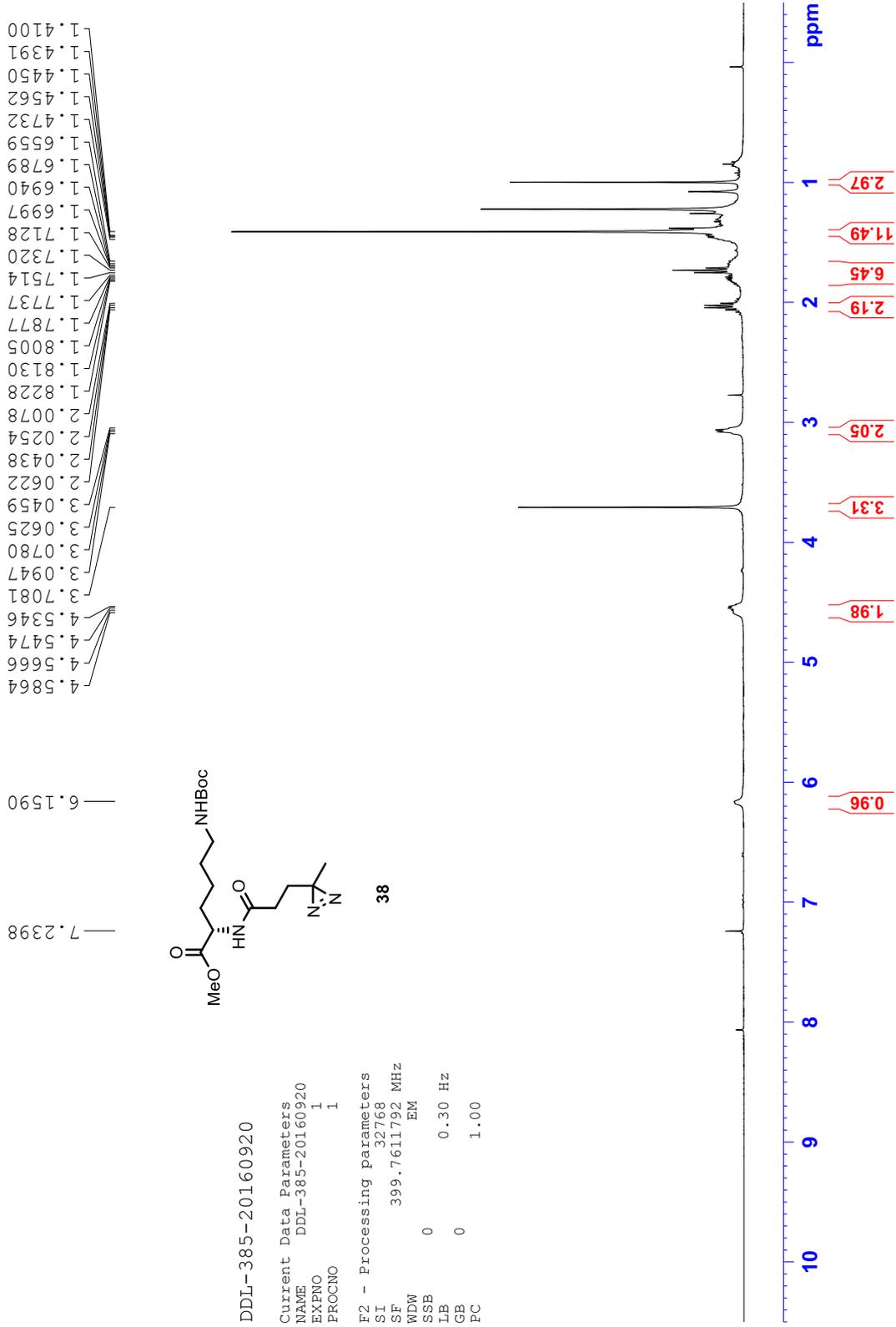






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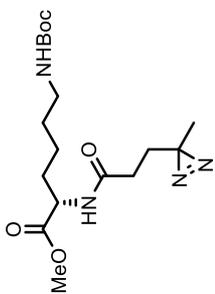
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- 55.111
- 54.791
- 49.635
- 49.421
- 49.208
- 48.995
- 48.782
- 48.569
- 43.643
- 41.038
- 40.089
- 39.973
- 39.804
- 35.767
- 33.448
- 33.181
- 32.627
- 32.477
- 31.363
- 30.736
- 30.146
- 29.741
- 29.460
- 26.980
- 26.837
- 26.371
- 24.348
- 24.245
- 19.727
- 15.591



174.744
174.665
174.212

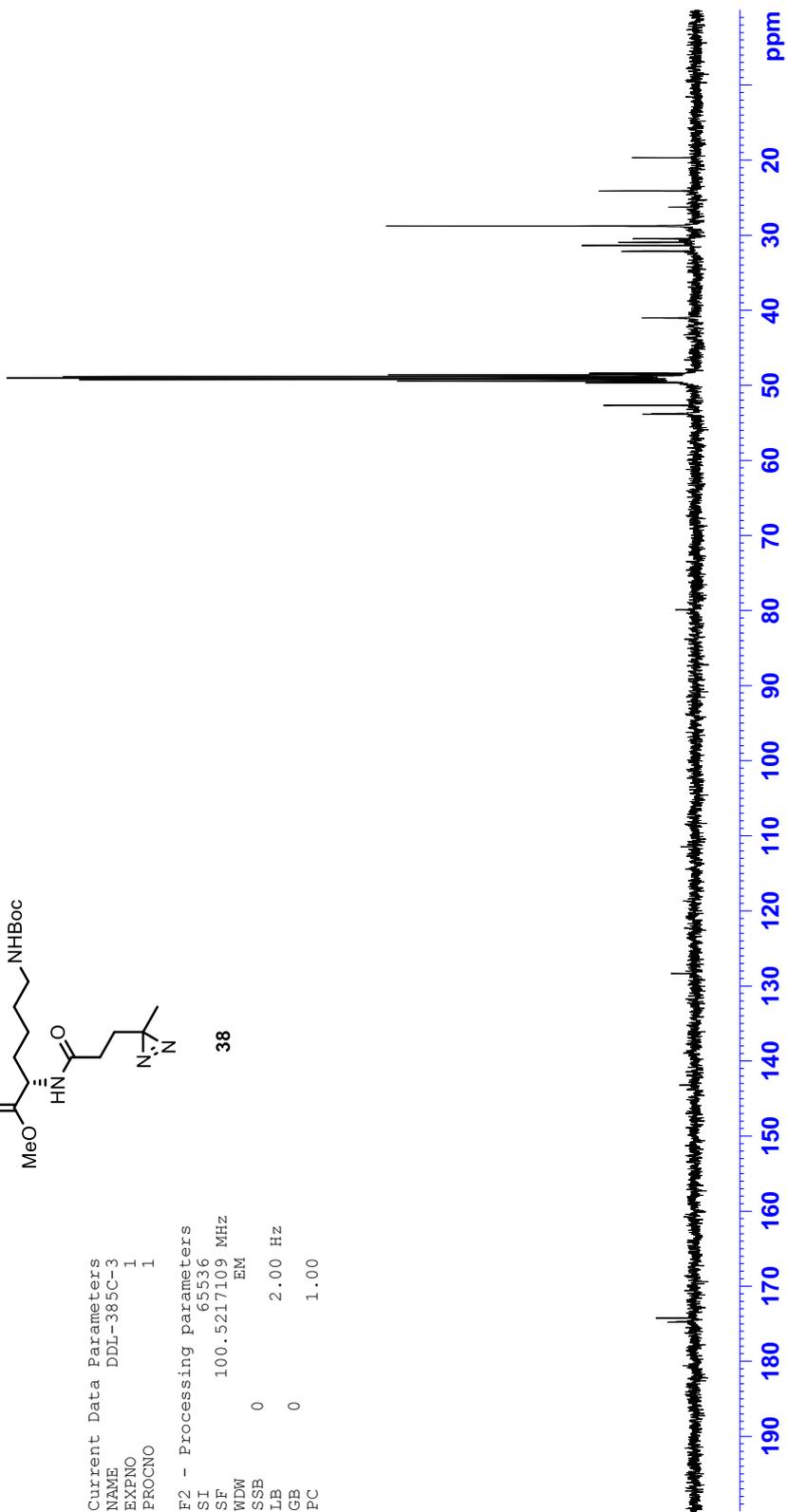
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NAME DDL-385C-3
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

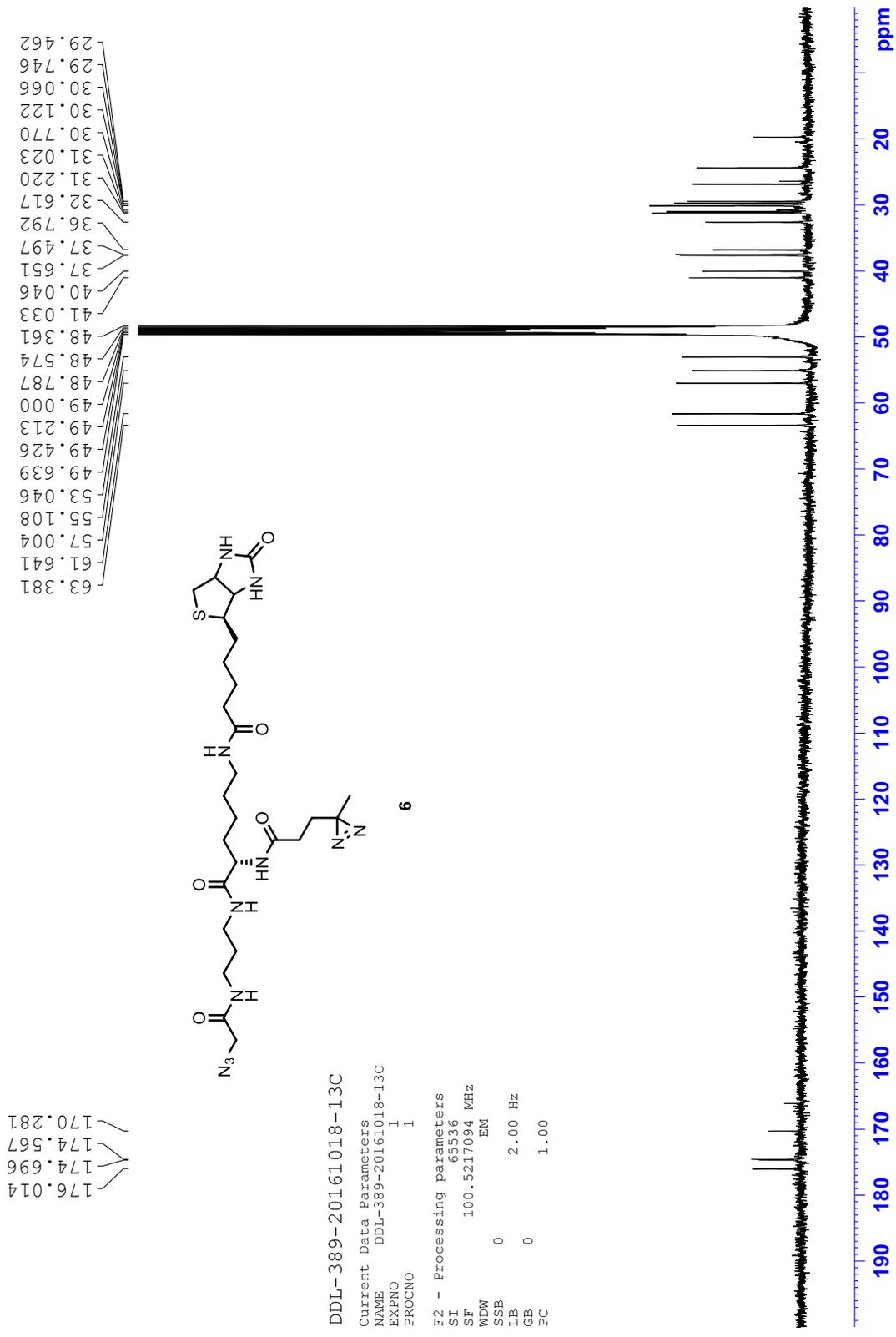
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 100.5217109 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



38

53.820
52.627
49.634
49.420
49.208
48.994
48.782
48.568
48.356
40.995
32.157
31.370
30.962
30.916
30.457
28.783
26.263
24.102
19.680

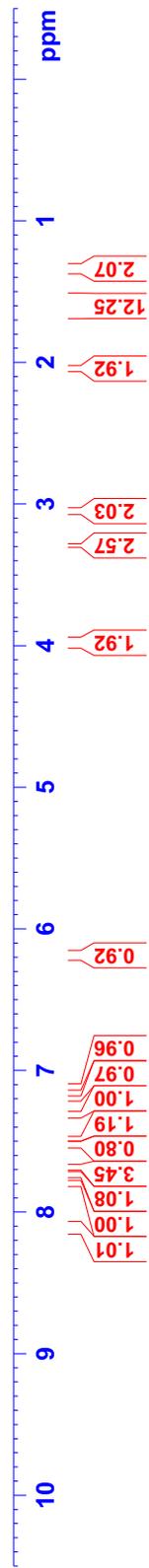
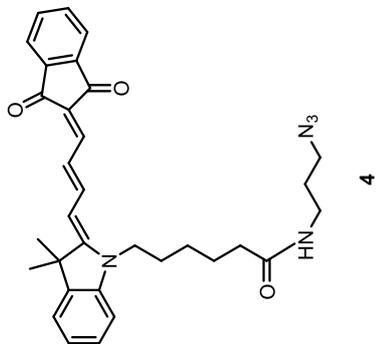


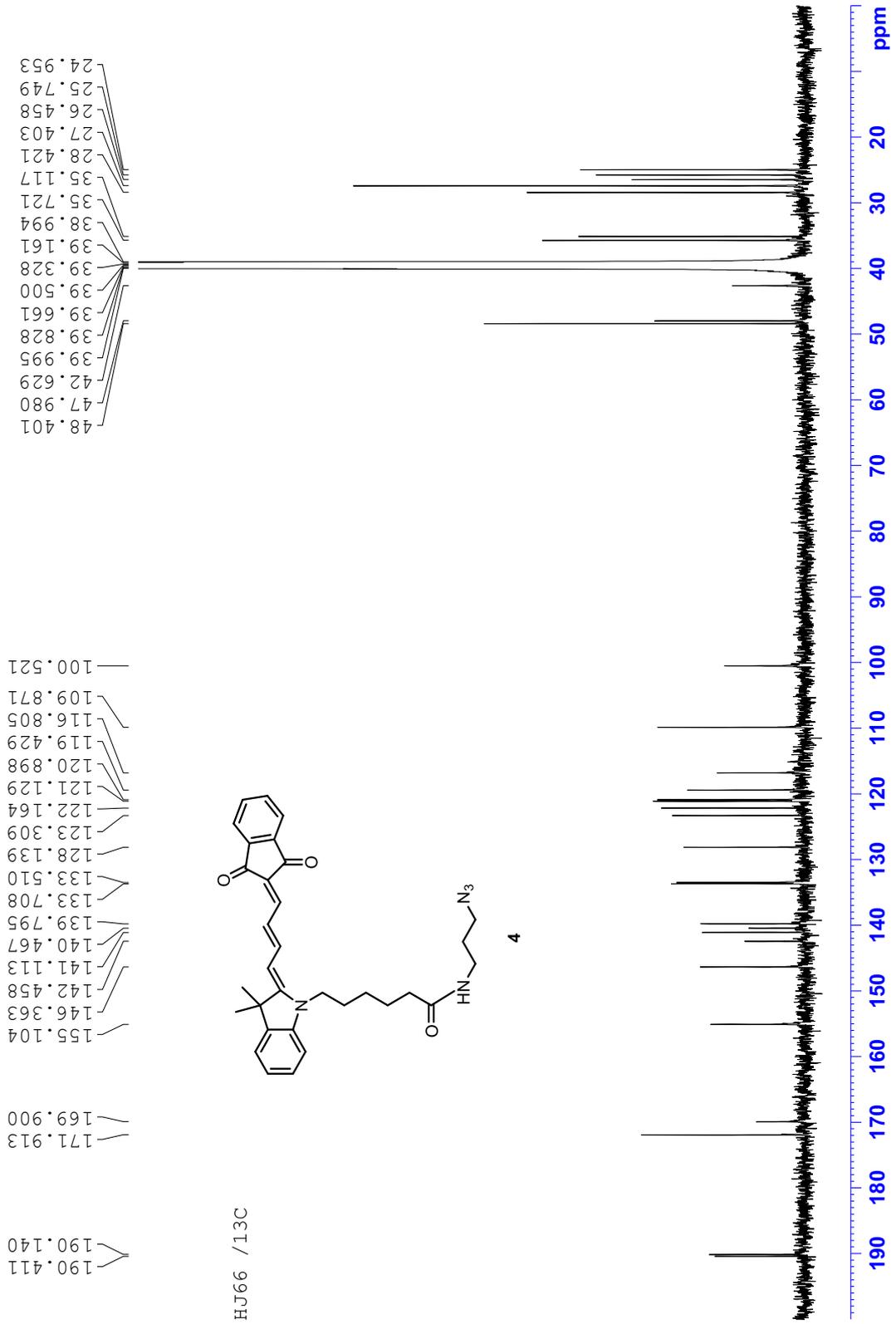


8.1297
 8.1035
 8.0772
 7.7970
 7.7859
 7.7478
 7.7216
 7.7018
 7.6988
 7.6948
 7.6904
 7.6834
 7.6788
 7.6767
 7.6692
 7.6646
 7.5336
 7.5074
 7.4948
 7.4806
 7.3272
 7.3123
 7.2969
 7.2067
 7.1909
 7.1317
 7.1168
 7.1018
 6.2011
 6.1748
 3.9921
 3.9778
 3.9634
 3.3334
 3.3055
 3.2917
 3.2779
 3.0697
 3.0565
 3.0444
 3.0311
 2.4969
 2.4936
 2.4902
 2.4832
 2.4867
 2.0577
 2.0431
 2.0285
 1.6629
 1.6478
 1.6319
 1.6129
 1.5980
 1.5843
 1.5707
 1.5569
 1.5498
 1.5350
 1.5201
 1.5053
 1.3659
 1.3498
 1.3354
 1.3195

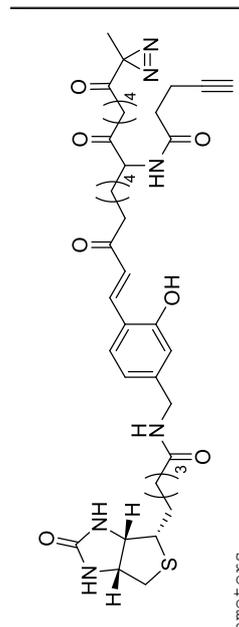
HJ66 / 1H

Current Data Parameters
 NAME HJ66
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20161124
 Time_ 13:52 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROGHD 2119470_0234 (
 FULLPROG 2920
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT DMS3
 NS 32
 DS 0
 SWH 10026.738 Hz
 FIDRES 0.303592 Hz
 RG 1.6378 sec
 RC 7.78 sec
 DW 49.867 usec
 DE 7.71 usec
 TE 299.5 K
 TD0 2.00000001 sec
 L1 1H
 SFO1 500.1639010 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec
 PL1 22.6979395 W
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 16384
 SF 500.1600080 MHz
 SMW 0
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



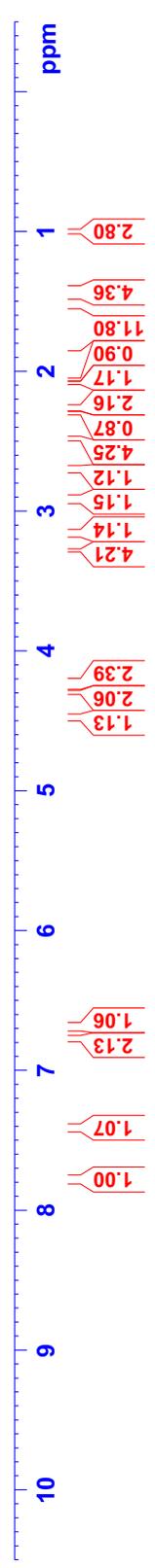


7.1976
 7.17579
 7.4206
 7.3995
 6.7790
 6.7630
 6.7076
 6.6679
 4.4765
 4.4689
 4.4576
 4.2905
 4.2706
 4.2594
 4.2509
 4.2403
 4.2293
 4.2200
 4.2069
 3.3179
 3.3138
 3.3097
 3.3056
 3.3015
 3.2797
 2.9367
 2.9243
 2.9048
 2.8924
 2.7144
 2.6825
 2.4819
 2.4794
 2.2923
 2.2808
 2.2623
 2.2439
 2.0927
 2.0738
 2.0697
 2.0536
 1.7316
 1.7130
 1.6960
 1.6780
 1.6725
 1.6566
 1.6523
 1.6334
 1.6156
 1.5961
 1.5809
 1.5630
 1.4645
 1.4458
 1.4268
 1.4067
 0.9986

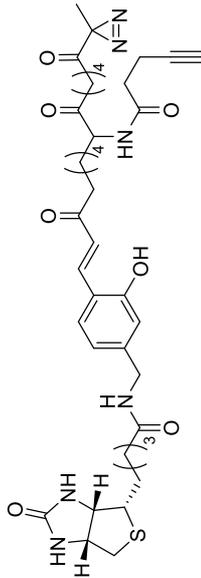


3

Current Data Parameters
 NAME DDL-208-20161102
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 399.7627445 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



175.942
 174.908
 174.778
 174.288
 169.611
 166.101
 158.101
 143.304
 137.474
 130.054
 122.138
 121.391
 119.847
 116.021
 83.683
 70.441
 63.309
 61.612
 56.968
 55.106
 49.635
 49.422
 49.208
 48.996
 48.782
 48.570
 48.356
 43.791
 41.048
 40.103
 40.042
 39.920
 36.731
 35.771
 32.477
 31.372
 31.348
 30.154
 29.691
 29.407
 26.885

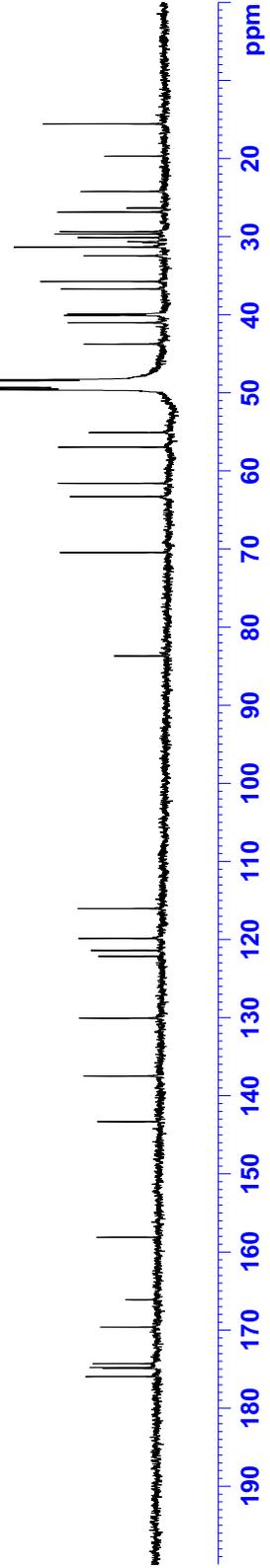


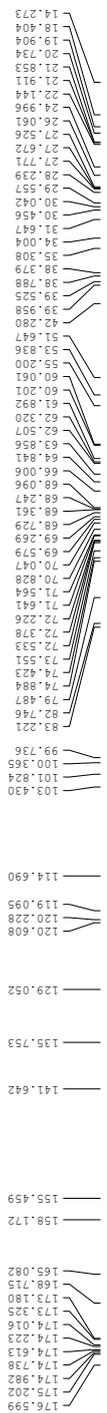
3

DDL-208-20161102-13C

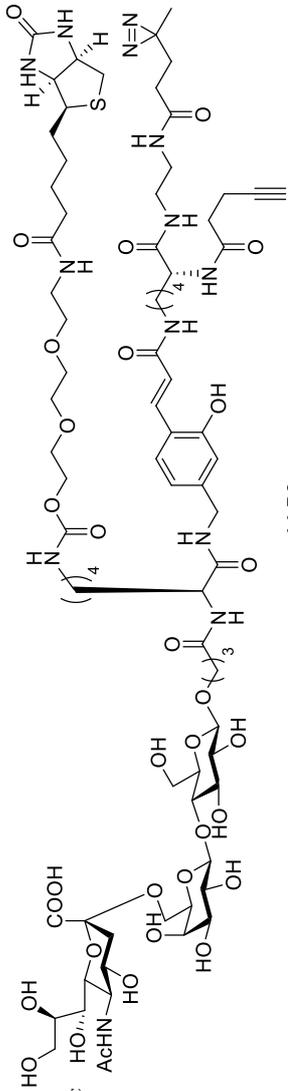
Current Data Parameters
 NAME DDL-208-20161102-13C
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 100.5217102 MHz
 EM
 WDW 0
 SSB 2.00 Hz
 LB 0
 GB 1.00
 PC





DDL-740-190109



Current Data Parameters
 NAME CCLin-DDL-740-190109-C
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 175.9536856 MHz
 MDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 FC 1.00

LLP2