

Supporting Information for

Zinc Thiolate Reactivity toward Nitrogen Oxides: Insights into the Interaction of Zn^{2+} with *S*-Nitrosothiols and Implications for Nitric Oxide Synthase

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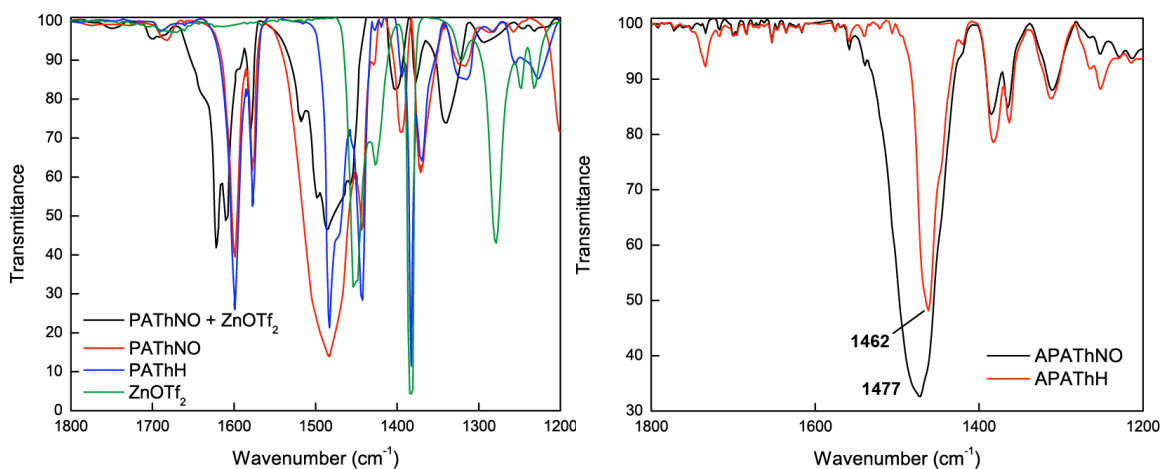


Figure S1. *Left:* Infrared spectral comparison of $\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$, PATHH , PATHNO , and $\text{PATHNO} + \text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$ in MeCN. Strong absorbance bands between 1550 cm^{-1} and 1650 cm^{-1} obscure features arising from the reaction products of Zn^{2+} with PATHNO . *Right:* The infrared spectra of APATHH and APATHNO are shown for comparison.

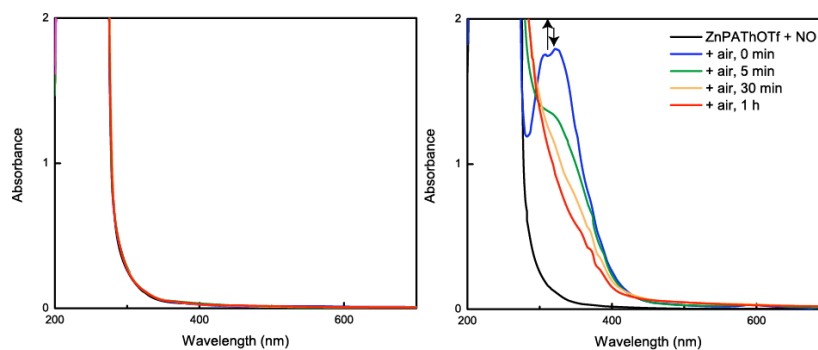


Figure S2. UV-Vis spectral profiles for reactions of anaerobic 7.5 mM ZnPATHOTf with excess NO (g), left, and of 7.5 mM ZnPATHOTf with excess NO (g) + air, right. Recorded in acetonitrile.

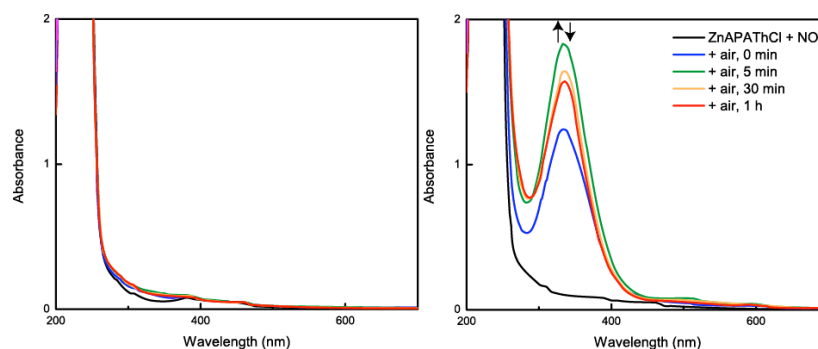


Figure S3. UV-Vis spectral profiles for reactions of anaerobic 7.5 mM ZnAPATHCl with excess NO (g), left, and of 7.5 mM ZnAPATHCl with excess NO (g) + air, right. Recorded in acetonitrile.

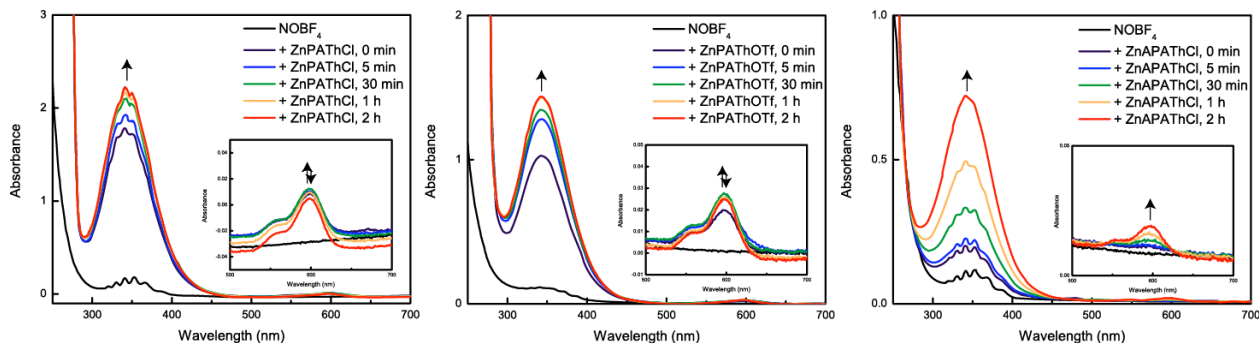


Figure S4. Spectral profiles for reactions of 1 equiv of NOBF₄ with 7.5 mM zinc thiolate complexes. From left to right: ZnPATHCl, ZnPATHOTf, and ZnAPATHCl. The low-intensity features observed between 300 nm and 400 nm result from NO₂BF₄ contamination of commercially available NOBF₄.

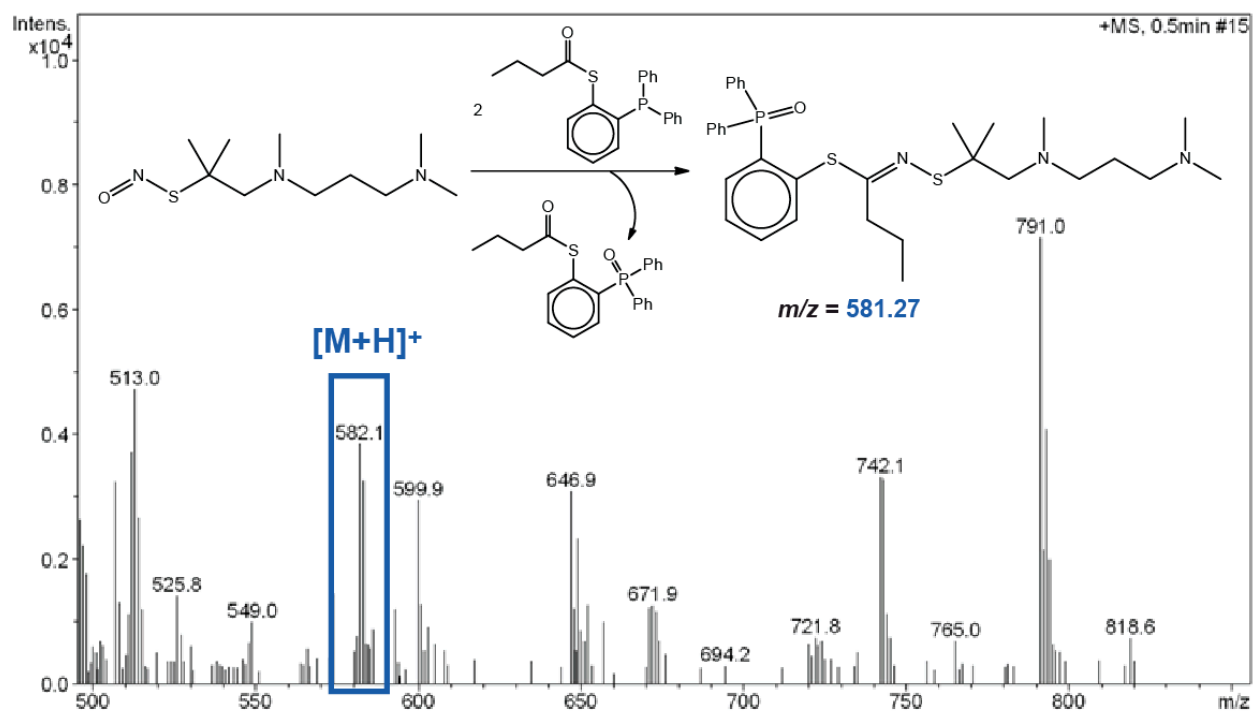


Figure S5. ESI-MS spectrum of ZnAPATHCl + 0.9 equiv NOBF₄ + PPh₂R.

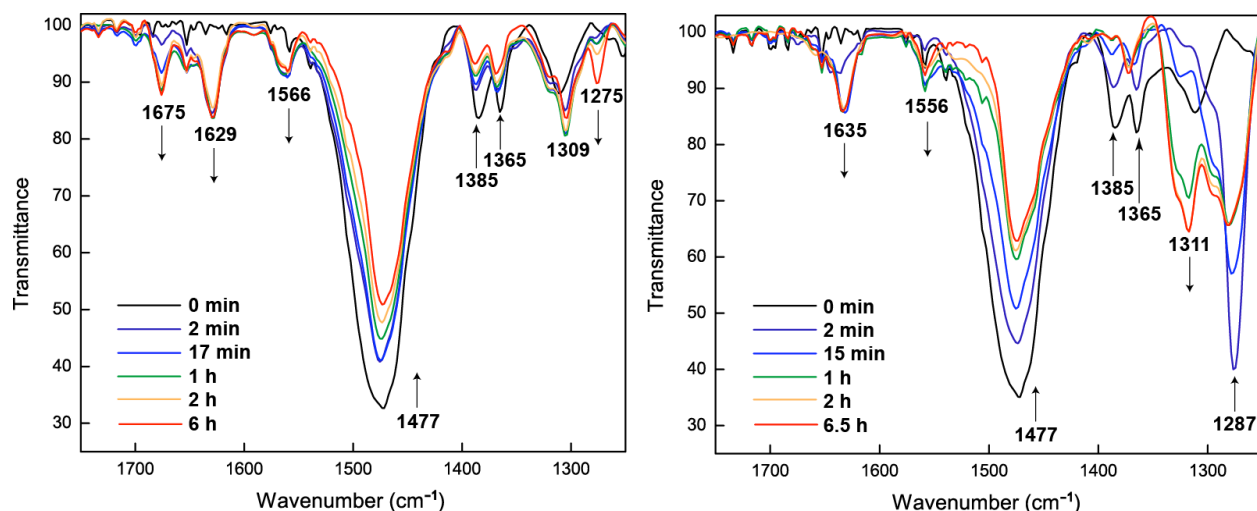


Figure S6. Solution IR spectral timecourse for the reactions of APATHNO with 1 equiv of ZnCl_2 (left) and Zn(OTf)_2 (right) in $\text{MeCN-}d_3$. The ν_{NO} band at 1477 cm^{-1} for APATHNO disappears upon addition of zinc(II) salt to the nitrosothiol. Because ν_{NO} of APATHNO overlaps the C–H rocking and/or bending modes, some intensity remains after the *S*-nitrosothiol N=O stretch at 1477 cm^{-1} disappears. For comparison see Figure S1, *right*.

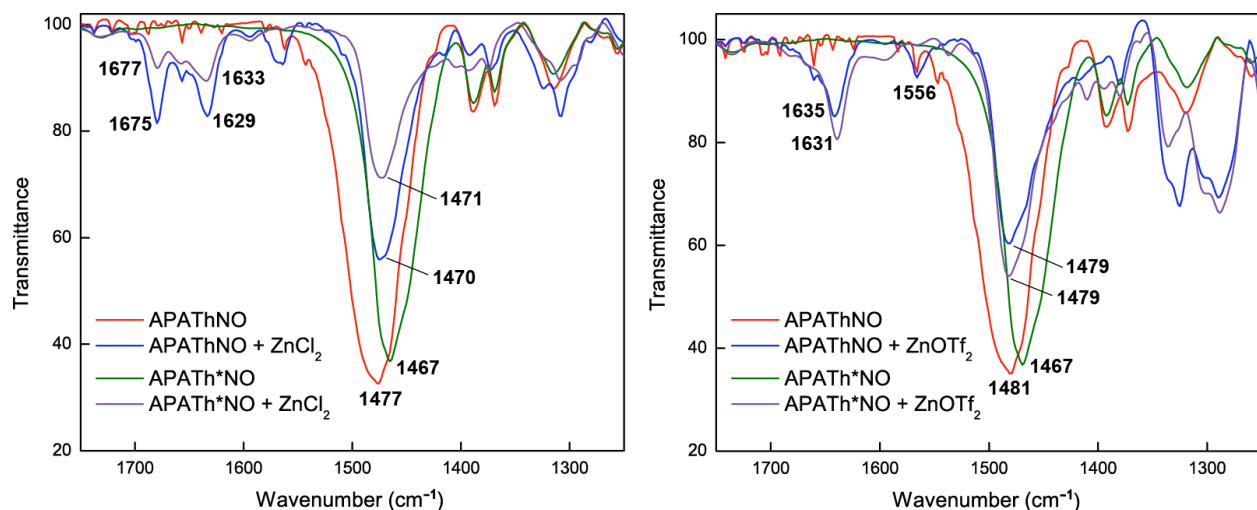


Figure S7. ^{15}N (designated *N) vs. ^{14}N spectral comparison of reactions of APATH*NO and APATHNO with ZnCl_2 (left) and Zn(OTf)_2 (right). Recorded in acetonitrile- d_3 .

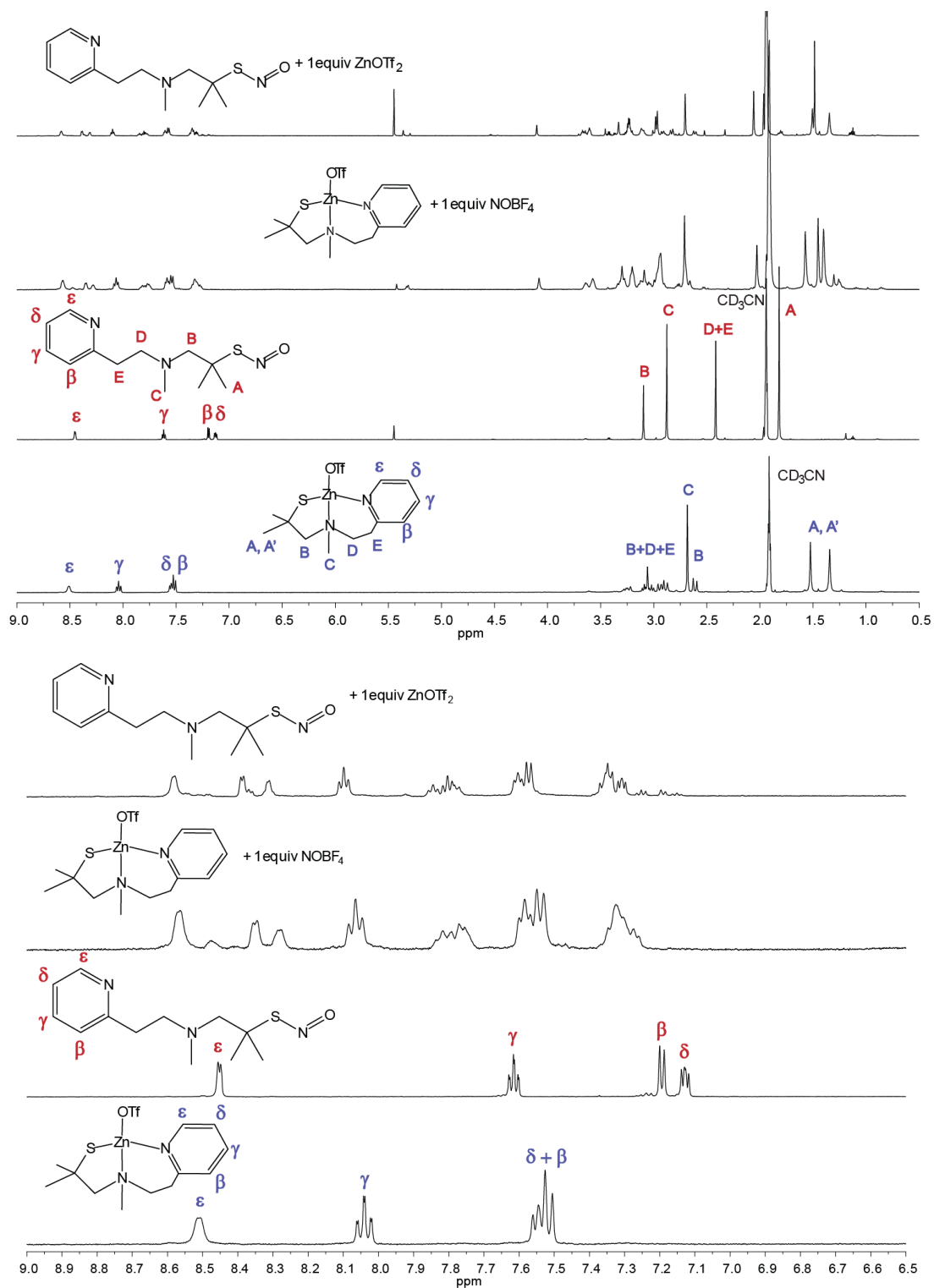


Figure S8. Comparison of ^1H NMR spectra for 7.5 mM ZnPATHOTf/NOBF_4 vs. 7.5 mM PATHNO/Zn(OTf)_2 reactions. Recorded in $\text{MeCN-}d_3$.

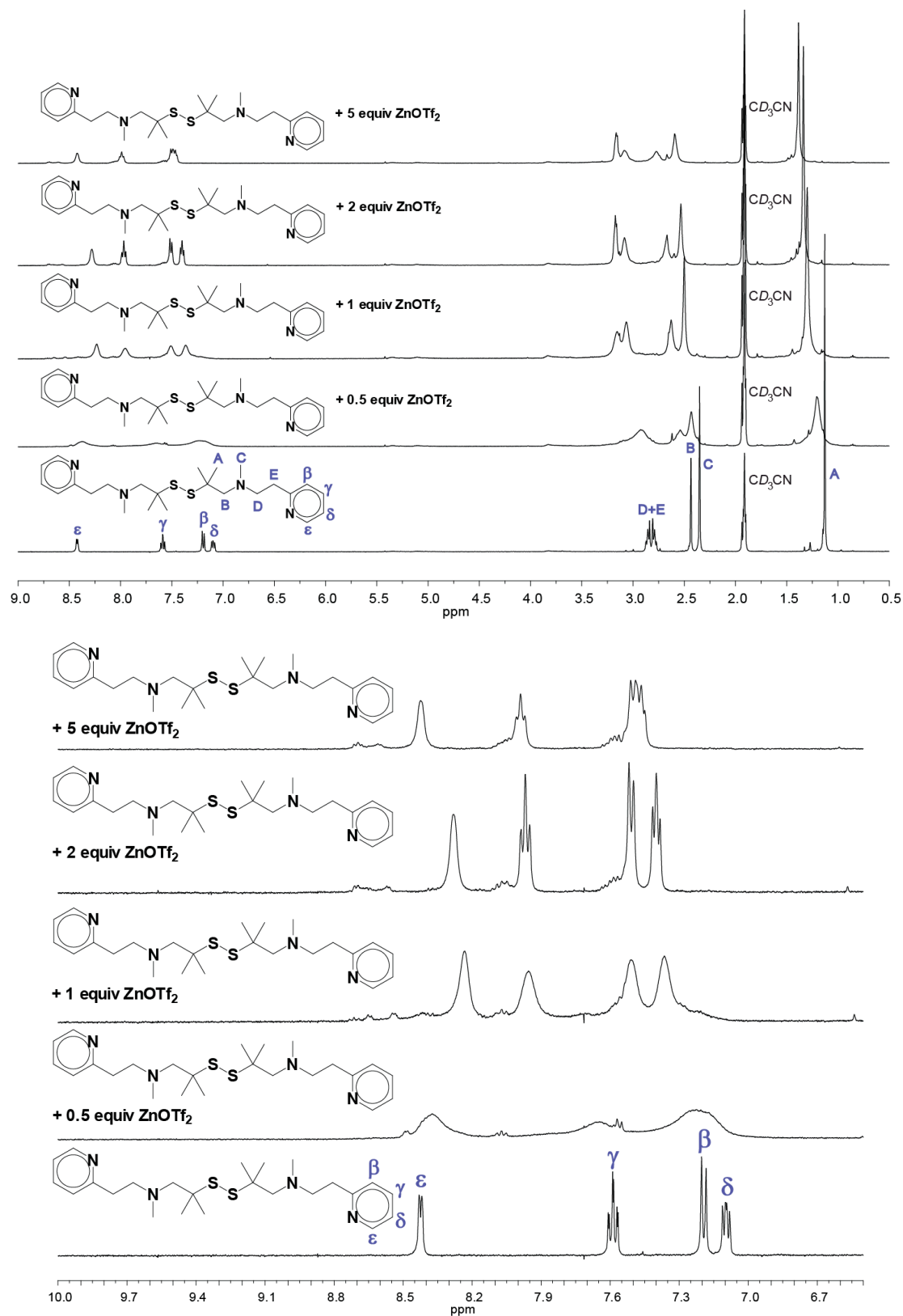


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectral comparison of PATH_2 solutions in $\text{MeCN-}d_3$ containing variable amounts of $\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$.

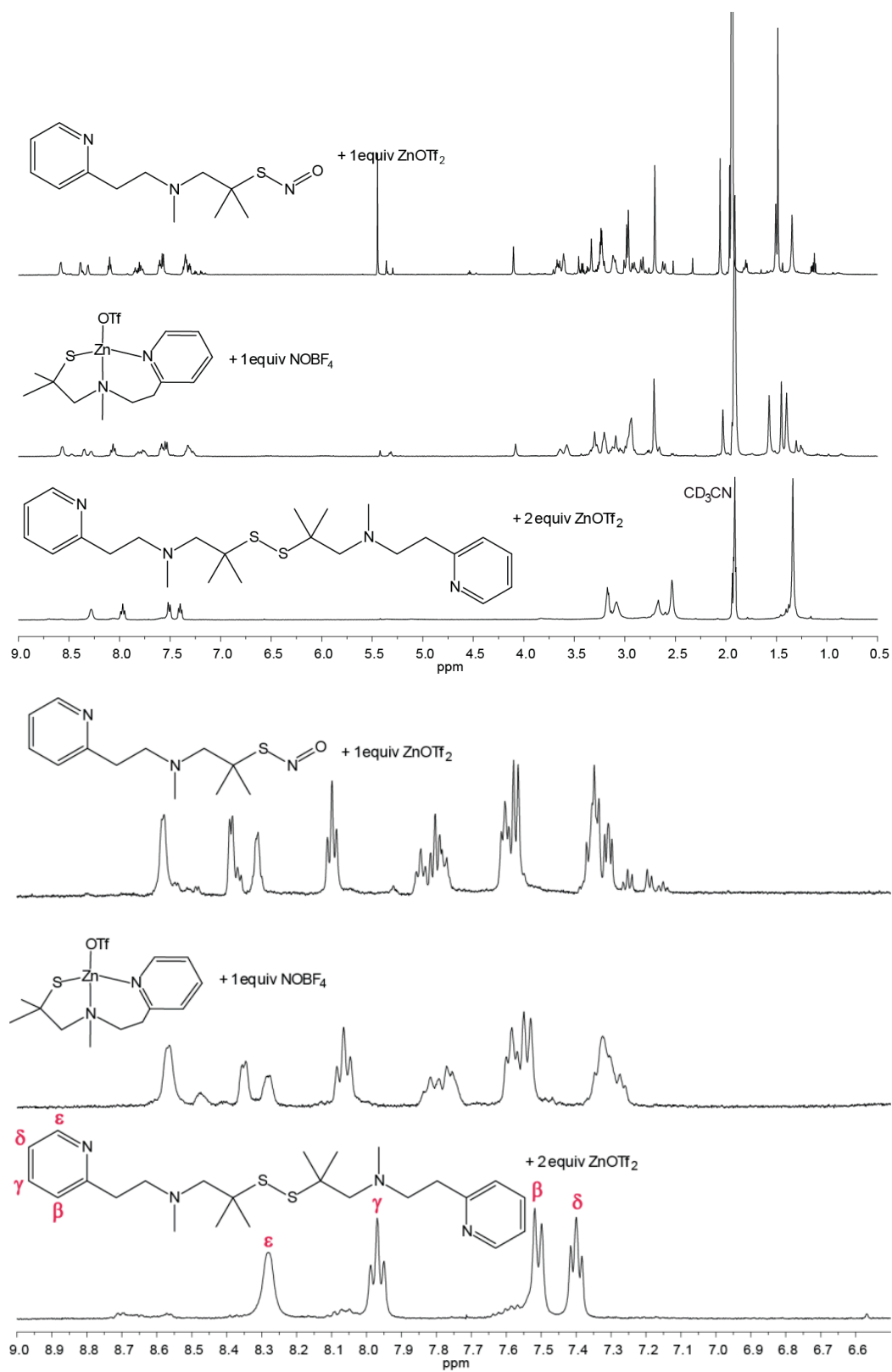


Figure S10. ^1H NMR comparison of a $\text{PATH}_2/\text{Zn(OTf)}_2$ solution with reaction spectra of ZnPATHOTf with NOBF_4 and PATHNO with Zn(OTf)_2 . Recorded in $\text{MeCN-}d_3$.

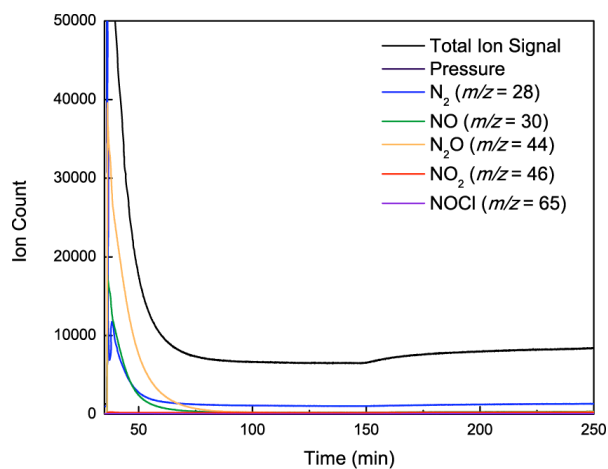


Figure S11. EI-MS analysis of the reaction headspace for ZnAPATHCl and NOBF₄ in CH₃CN.

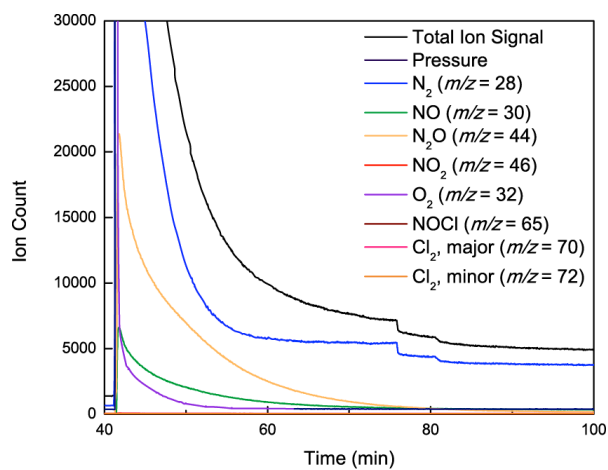


Figure S12. EI-MS analysis of the reaction headspace for APATHNO and ZnCl₂ in CH₃CN.

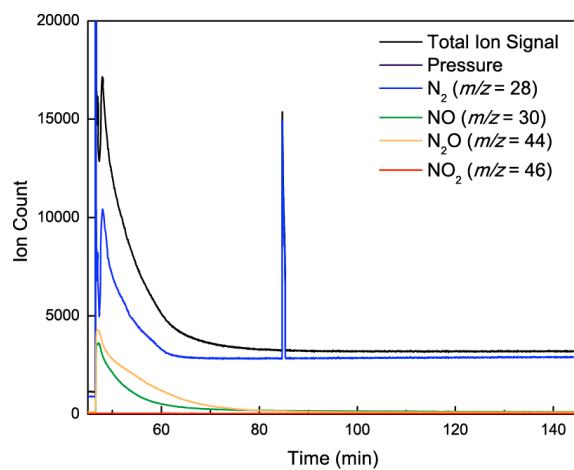


Figure S13. EI-MS analysis of the reaction headspace of the APATHNO/ZnOTf₂ reaction in CH₃CN.

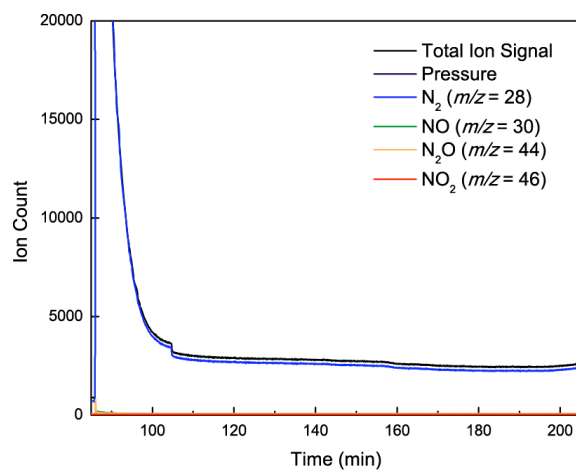


Figure S14. EI-MS control experiment: analysis of the solution headspace of APATHNO in CH₃CN.

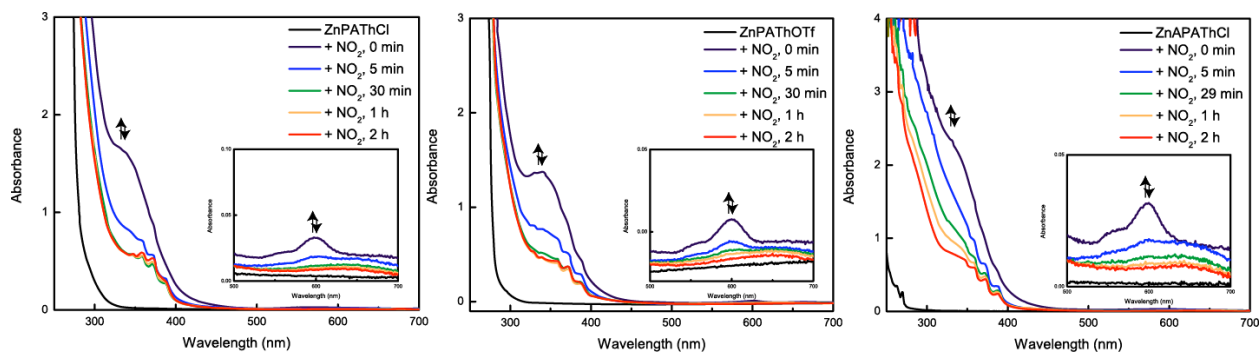


Figure S15. Acetonitrile solution spectra of NO₂ reactions with 1.5 mM ZnPATHCl (left), 1.9 mM ZnPATHOTf (middle), and 1.5 mM ZnAPATHCl (right) reactions. The lower intensity peaks appearing in the 350 – 400 nm region of the spectrum are attributed to NO₂.