

Supporting Information

Fluorous Aryl Diazirine Photoaffinity Labeling Reagents

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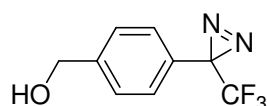
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NMR Spectra of new compounds	36 pages	S7-S42

Experimental Section

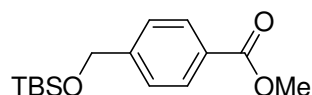
All of the solvents were purchased from suppliers as anhydrous grade. 4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl) benzoic acid was purchased from Chem-Impex international Inc.. Methyl 4-(hydroxymethyl)benzoate, 1-Iodo-perfluoropropane, 1-Iodo-perfluorohexane, isopropylmagnesium chloride solution and other chemicals were purchased from Acros or Sigma-Aldrich.

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature in CDCl_3 (containing 1% TMS) solutions on Gemini-300 MHz, Inova-400 MHz or Inova-500 MHz spectrometer. HPLC analyses were performed on a Thermo Betasil C18 reversed phased column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μm) with SHIMADZU LC-6AD system. Mass spectra and high-resolution mass spectra were obtained from an apex-Qe (Qh-FTICR) mass spectrometer (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA).



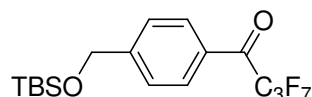
(4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl)phenyl)methanol (**1a**)¹

A solution of 4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl) benzoic acid (6.0 mg, 26 μmol) and sodium borohydride (3.0 mg, 78 μmol) in THF (60 μL) was added to a vial at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. Boron trifluoride etherate (11.0 mg, 78 μmol) in THF (50 μL) was then added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 16 h, saturated NH_4Cl solution was added. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was further extracted with CH_2Cl_2 three times. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified through flash chromatography (pure CH_2Cl_2) over silica gel to yield compound **1a** as colorless oil (3.2 mg, 57 %). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 1.70 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H).



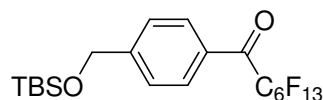
methyl 4-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)benzoate (**3**)²

Compound **3** was prepared from methyl 4-(hydroxymethyl)benzoate by following the literature protocol³. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 0.10 (s, 6H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.79 (s, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ -5.35, 18.34, 25.86, 51.94, 64.47, 125.62, 128.70, 129.55, 146.74, 167.03.



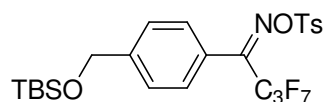
1-(4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)phenyl)-2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutan-1-one (5b)

A schlenk tube was charged with 2.0 M isopropylmagnesium chloride solution (2.75 mL, 5.50 mmol, in THF) and dry ether (6.0 mL) under Ar at -78 °C. 1-Iodo-perfluoropropane (1.48 g, 5.00 mmol) was added dropwise in 15 min under vigorous stirring. After another 45 min compound **3** (0.70 g, 2.50 mmol) was added dropwise in 15 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h and then warmed to 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for an additional hour and saturated NH₄Cl solution was added followed by ethyl acetate. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc three times. The combined organic fractions were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified through flash chromatography (Hex : EA = 95 : 5) over silica gel to yield compound **5b** as colorless oil (0.54 g, 51 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 0.13 (s, 6H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 4.83 (s, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ -5.37, 18.37, 25.86, 64.23, 126.08, 130.38 (t, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 149.99, 182.86 (t, *J* = 25.2 Hz); ¹⁹F (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) -80.67, -113.98, -125.93; HRMS (ESI) for C₁₇H₂₂F₇O₂Si: calcd 419.1277; found 419.2775.



1-(4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)phenyl)-2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-tridecafluorobutan-1-one (5c)

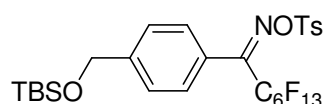
This was prepared in a similar manner to **5b**. Compound **3** (1.31 g) was used to afford **5b** (1.39 g, 53%) as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 0.15 (s, 6H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 4.86 (s, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ -5.61, 18.37, 25.75, 64.30, 126.12, 130.43, 150.11 182.89 (t, *J* = 25.9 Hz); ¹⁹F (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) -81.30, -113.16, -121.38, -121.56, -123.23, -126.54; HRMS (ESI) for C₂₂H₂₂F₁₃O₂Si: calcd 569.1181; found 569.1192.



1-(4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)phenyl)-2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutan-1-one O-tosyl oxime (6b)

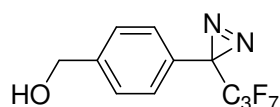
Ketone **5b** (523 mg, 1.25 mmol), EtOH (1.25 mL), pyridine (2.50 mL) and NH₂OH·HCl (130 mg, 1.88 mmol) were successively added to a flask at room temperature. The resulting solution was heated and stirred at 85 °C for 4 h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was diluted with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum to generate the crude oxime product as light yellow oil. Pyridine (2.5 mL) and TsCl (286 mg, 1.50 mmol) were then added to the crude oxime residue at room temperature. The resulting solution was heated and stirred at 85 °C for 16 h. The solvent was then removed under

reduced pressure and the resulting residue was suspended with brine and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified through flash chromatography (Hex : EA = 95 : 5) over silica gel to yield compound **5b** as light yellow oil (367 mg, 50 %). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 0.04 (s, 6H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ -5.35, 18.39, 21.77, 25.90, 64.23, 123.16, 125.95, 128.39, 129.28, 129.75, 131.23, 145.32, 146.06, 155.14 (t, J = 24.5 Hz); ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) -80.58, -110.74, -124.78; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{F}_7\text{NO}_4\text{SSi}$: calcd 588.1475; found 588.1476.



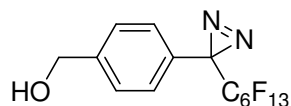
1-(4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)phenyl)-2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-tridecafluorohexan-1-one O-tosyl oxime (6c)

This was prepared in a similar manner to **6b**. Compound **5c** (1.25 g, 2.2 mmol) was used to generate **6c** (760 mg, 47%) as light yellow oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 0.12 (s, 6H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ -5.36, 18.38, 21.70, 25.90, 64.23, 123.23, 125.94, 128.37, 129.25, 129.72, 131.26, 145.30, 146.04, 155.39 (t, J = 25.7 Hz); ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) -81.29, -109.92, -120.41, -121.62, -123.27, -126.61; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{F}_{13}\text{NO}_4\text{SSi}$: calcd 738.1379; found 738.1401.



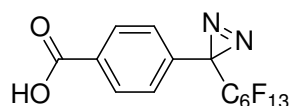
(4-(3-(perfluoropropyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl)phenyl)methanol (1b)

Compound **5b** (360 mg, 0.61 mmol), EtOH (1 mL) and liquid ammonia (ca. 1 mL) were added successively to a sealed tube at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature with stirring for 12 h. The white solid in the reaction was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The resulting residue was then suspended with methanol (1 mL) and Et₃N (92.6 mg, 0.92 mmol) at 0 °C. Iodine was slowly added until red color remained. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 1 h at room temperature and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in THF (1 mL) and TBAF (0.92 mL, 1.0 M in THF) was added. The reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Evaporation of the solvent and flash chromatography (Hex : EA = 1 : 1) over silica gel gave compound **1b** as colorless oil (120 mg, 62 %). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 2.89 (br, 1H), 4.59 (s, 2H), 7.28–7.35 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 27.25 (t, J = 27.8 Hz), 64.19, 127.16, 128.30, 142.91, ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) -81.27, -110.79, -125.16; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_7\text{F}_7\text{N}_2\text{ONa}$: calcd 339.0344; found 339.1993.



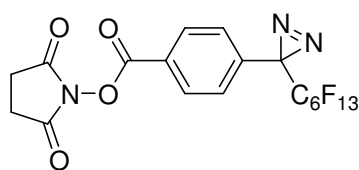
(4-(3-(perfluorohexyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl)phenyl)methanol (**1c**)

This was prepared in a similar manner to **1b**. Compound **5c** (760 mg) was used to yield **1c** (342 mg, 75%) as light yellow oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 4.66 (s, 2H), 7.35 (apparent s, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 27.55 (t, J = 28.2 Hz), 64.40, 127.25, 128.41, 142.93, ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) δ -81.32, -109.95, -120.67, -122.45, -123.31, -126.61; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{F}_{13}\text{O}$: calcd 439.0368; found 439.0366.



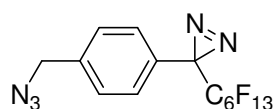
4-(3-(perfluorohexyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl)benzoic acid (**9**)

Compound **1c** (210 mg, 0.45 mmol), dioxane (0.5 mL), KOH (0.2 N, 2.25 mL), and potassium permanganate (107 mg, 0.68 mmol) were added successively to a vial at room temperature. After 14 h, the reaction mixture was acidified with HCl (2.0 N, 3.0 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The extract was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. To the residue were added dioxane (0.5 mL), 0.2 N KOH (4.5 mL) and potassium permanganate (214 mg, 1.35 mmol) successively at room temperature. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was acidified with HCl (2.0 N, 3.0 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 three times. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum to give compound **9** as white solid (183 mg, 85 %). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 7.45 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 27.48 (t, J = 29.0 Hz), 128.24, 130.66, 130.70, 134.76, 170.28; ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) δ -81.28; -109.60, -120.62, -122.43, -123.29, -126.60; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{F}_{13}\text{O}_2$: calcd 453.0160; found 453.1702.



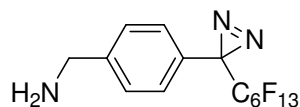
2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-(3-(perfluorohexyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl)benzoate (**10**)

Compound **9** (20 mg, 42 μmol), CH_2Cl_2 (0.2 mL), and N-hydroxysuccinimide (5.3 mg, 46 μmol) were successively added to a vial at room temperature. A solution of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) (9.5 mg, 46 μmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.1 mL) was then added dropwise. After 2 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified through flash chromatography (Hex : EA = 4 : 1) over silica gel to yield compound **10** as white powder (19 mg, 78 %). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 2.92 (s, 4H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 25.65, 27.40 (t, J = 30.0 Hz), 126.69, 128.52, 131.03, 135.93, 160.90, 168.89; ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) δ -81.26; -109.53, -120.61, -122.42, -123.26, -126.58. HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_8\text{F}_{13}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$: calcd 572.0143; found 572.0139.



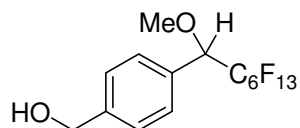
3-(4-(azidomethyl)phenyl)-3-(perfluorohexyl)-3H-diazirine (**11**)

Compound **1c** (20 mg, 43 μ mol), CH_2Cl_2 (0.2 mL), and triethylamine (10.9 mg, 108 μ mol) were added successively to a flask at room temperature. Methanesulfonyl chloride (9.9 mg, 86 μ mol) was then added dropwise to the reaction mixture. After 16 h, water was added and the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 three times. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum. To the residue was added DMF (0.2 mL), tetrabutylammonium iodide (1.6 mg, 4.3 μ mol) and sodium azide (3.0 mg, 45 μ mol) successively and the mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 4 h, water was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified through flash chromatography (Hex : EA = 95 : 5) over silica gel to give compound **11** as light yellow oil (19 mg, 90 %). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 4.37 (s, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 27.49 (t, J = 30.0 Hz), 54.09, 128.57, 128.72, 129.23, 137.70; ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) -81.30; -109.96, -120.68, -122.44, -123.29, -126.61; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{F}_{13}\text{O}_2$: calcd 453.0160; found 453.1702.



(4-(3-(perfluorohexyl)-3H-diazirin-3-yl)phenyl)methanamine (**12**)

Compound **11** (19 mg, 39 μ mol), THF (100 μ L), water (10 μ L) and triphenylphosphine (12.3 mg, 47 μ mol) were added successively to a vial. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified through flash chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH = 9 : 1) over silica gel to yield compound **12** as light yellow oil (14 mg, 77 %). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 3.88 (s, 2H), 7.34 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 27.58 (t, J = 28.4 Hz), 45.90, 127.66, 128.42, 145.35; ^{19}F (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) -81.29, -110.00, -120.68, -122.47, -123.31, -126.61; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{F}_{13}\text{N}_3$: calcd 466.0589; found 466.0590.



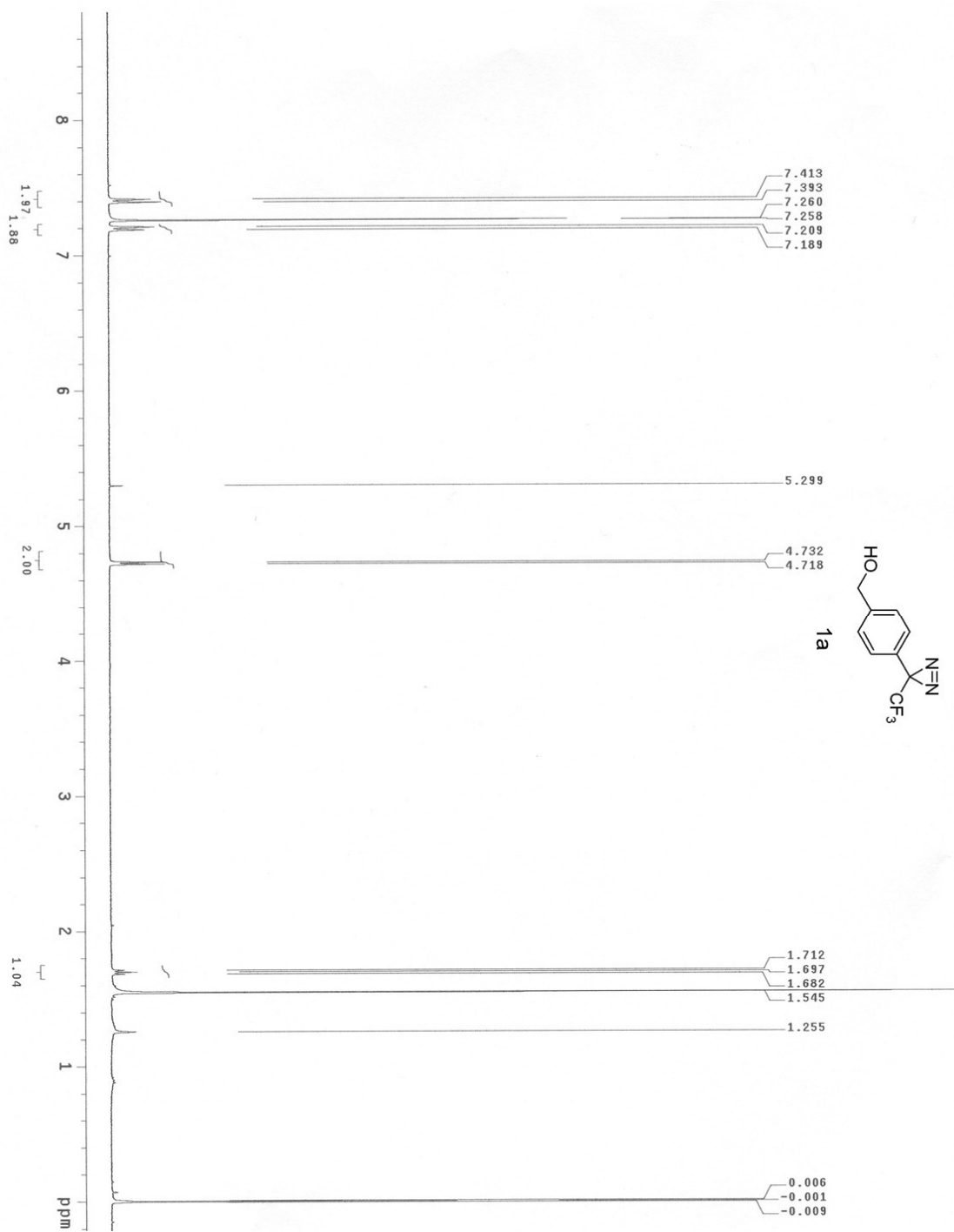
(4-(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-tridecafluoro-1-methoxyheptyl)phenyl)methanol (**13**)

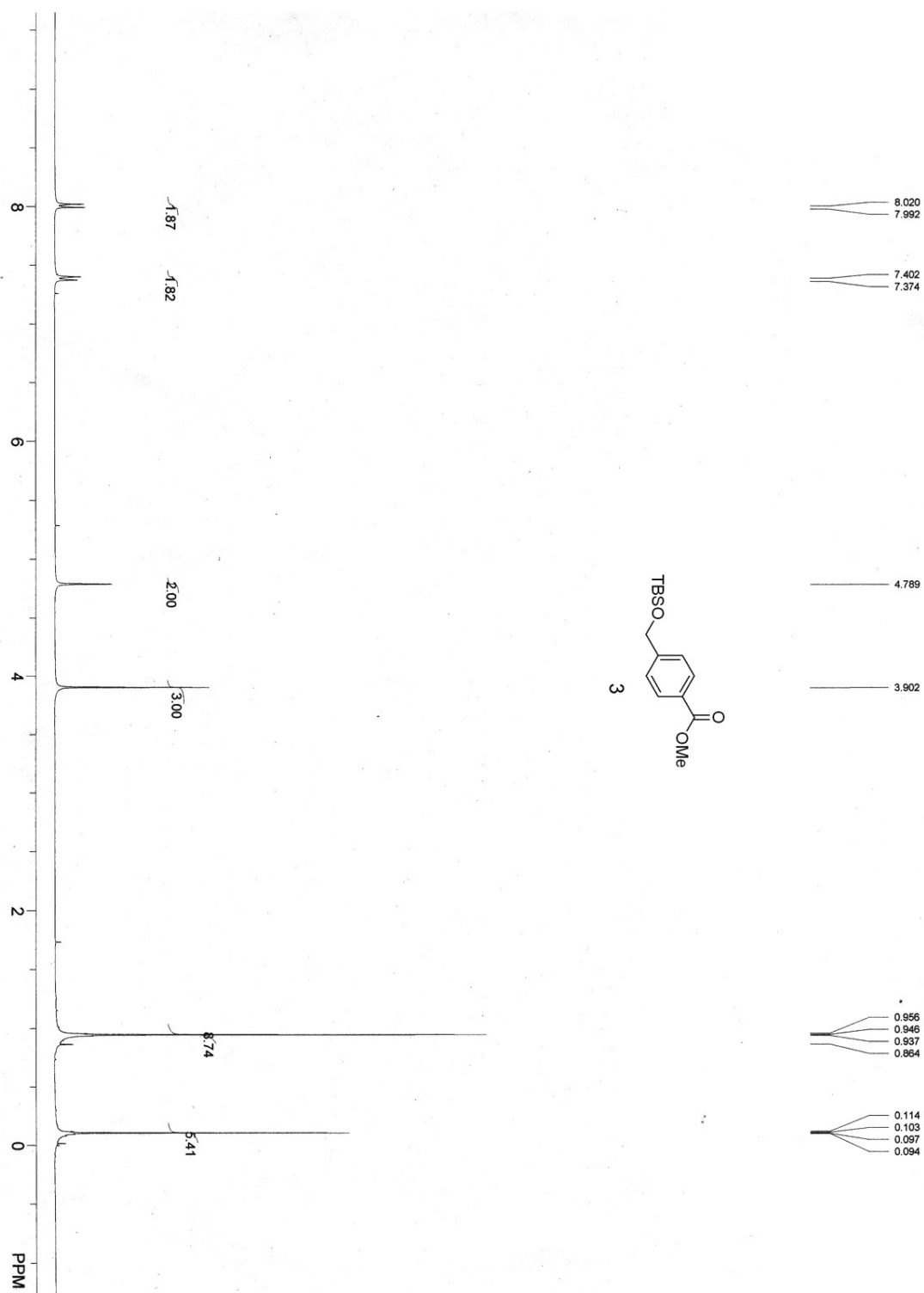
Diazirine **1c** (0.28 μ mol) in methanol (0.4 mL) was added to a vial at room temperature. The sample was first irradiated with light at 365 nm (8 watt, 1 cm distance) for 5 min and then light at 312 nm (8 watt, 1 cm distance) for 5 min. The resulting reaction mixture sample was

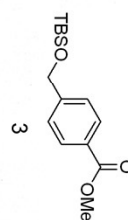
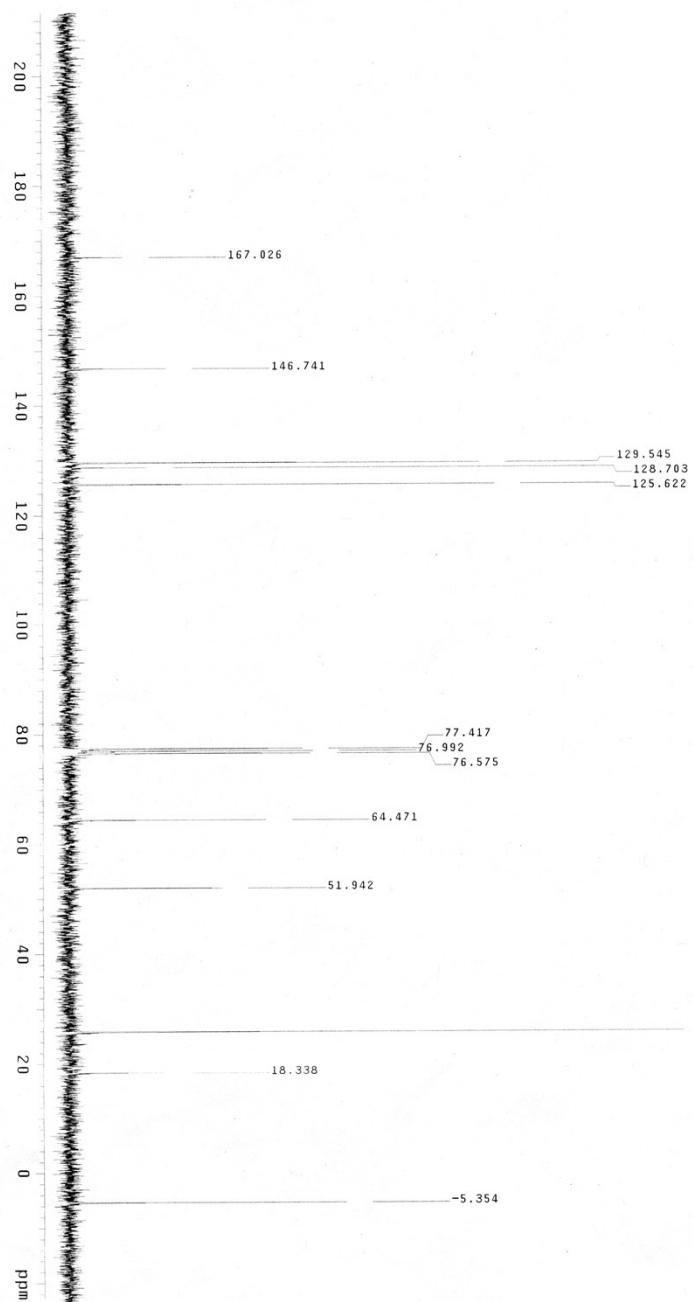
subjected to HPLC analysis and FSPE.

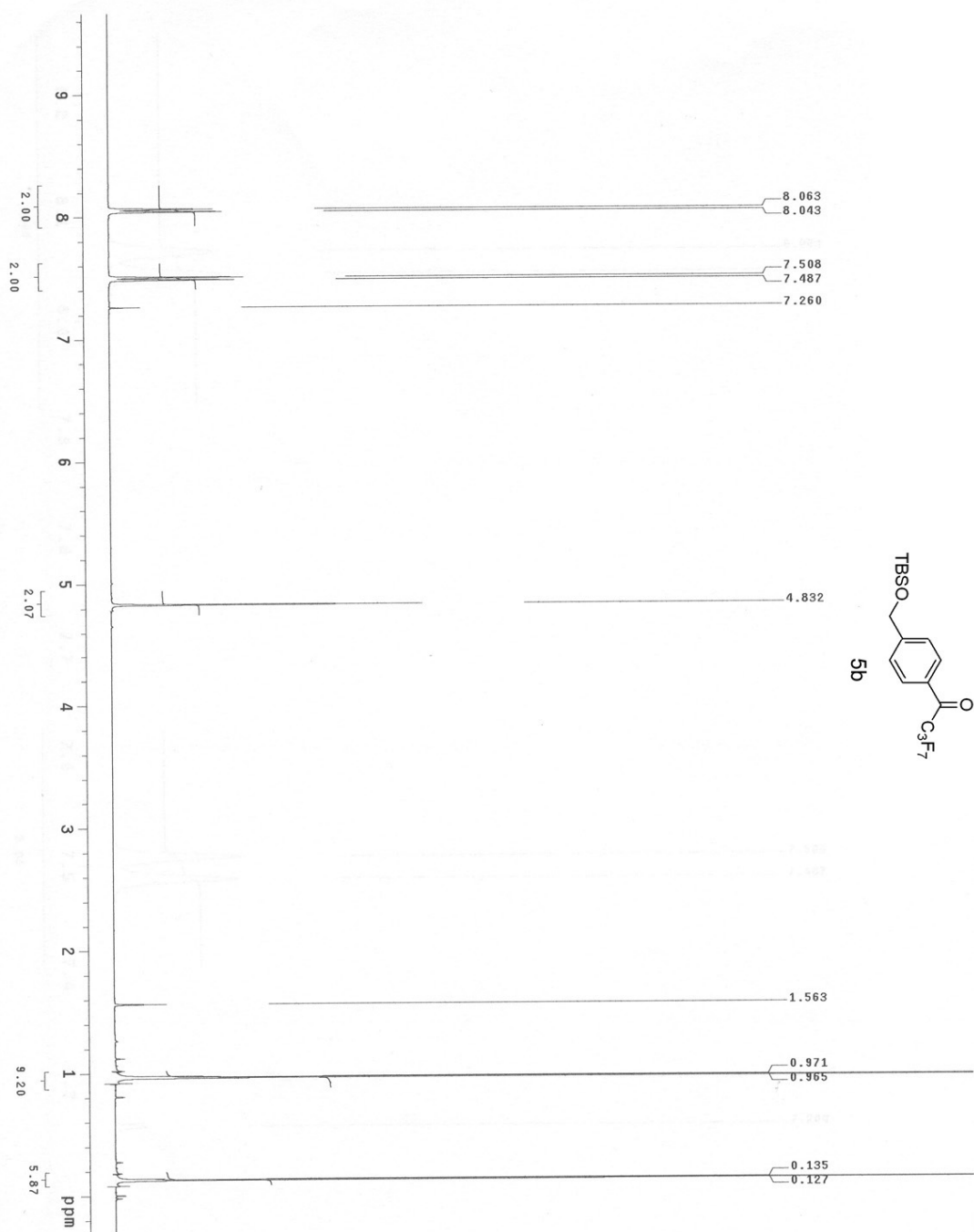
^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 1.67 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 4.67 (dd, J = 19.6 Hz, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (s, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 57.59, 64.90, 80.38 (q), 127.03, 129.12, 130.86, 142.48; HRMS (ESI) for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{F}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$: calcd 493.0449; found 493.0450.

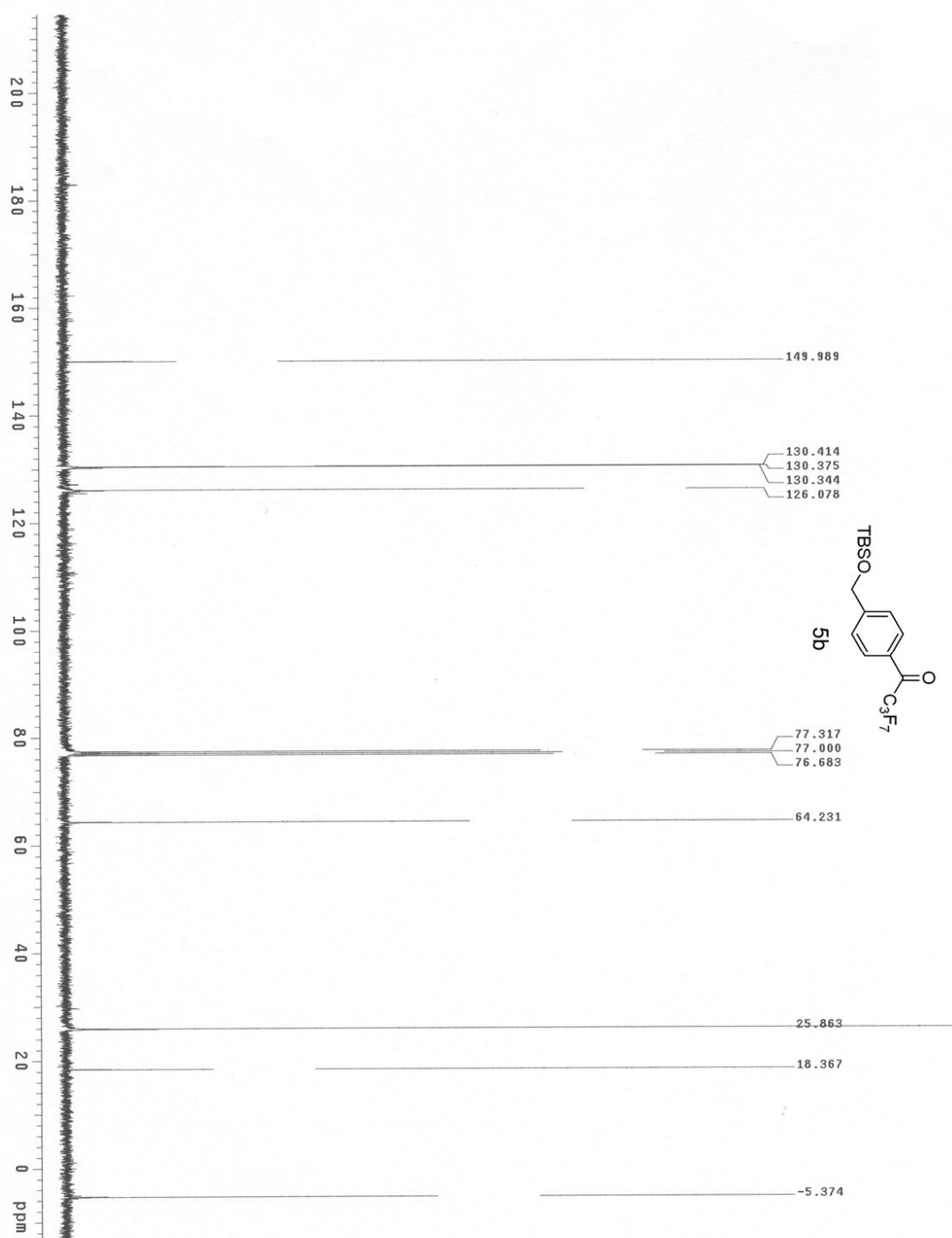
1. Husain, S. S.; Nirthanan, S.; Ruesch, D.; Solt, K.; Cheng, Q.; Li, G.; Arevalo, E.; Olsen, R. W.; Raines, D. E.; Forman, S. A.; Cohen, J. B.; Miller, K. W. *J. Med. Chem.* **2006**, *49*, 4818-4825
2. Brink, G.-J.; Arends, I. W. C. E.; Hoogenraad, M.; Verspui, G.; Sheldon, R. A. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2003**, *345*, 1341-1352
3. Melancon, B. J.; Perl, N. R.; Taylor, R. E. *Org. Lett.*, **2007**, *9*, 1425-1428

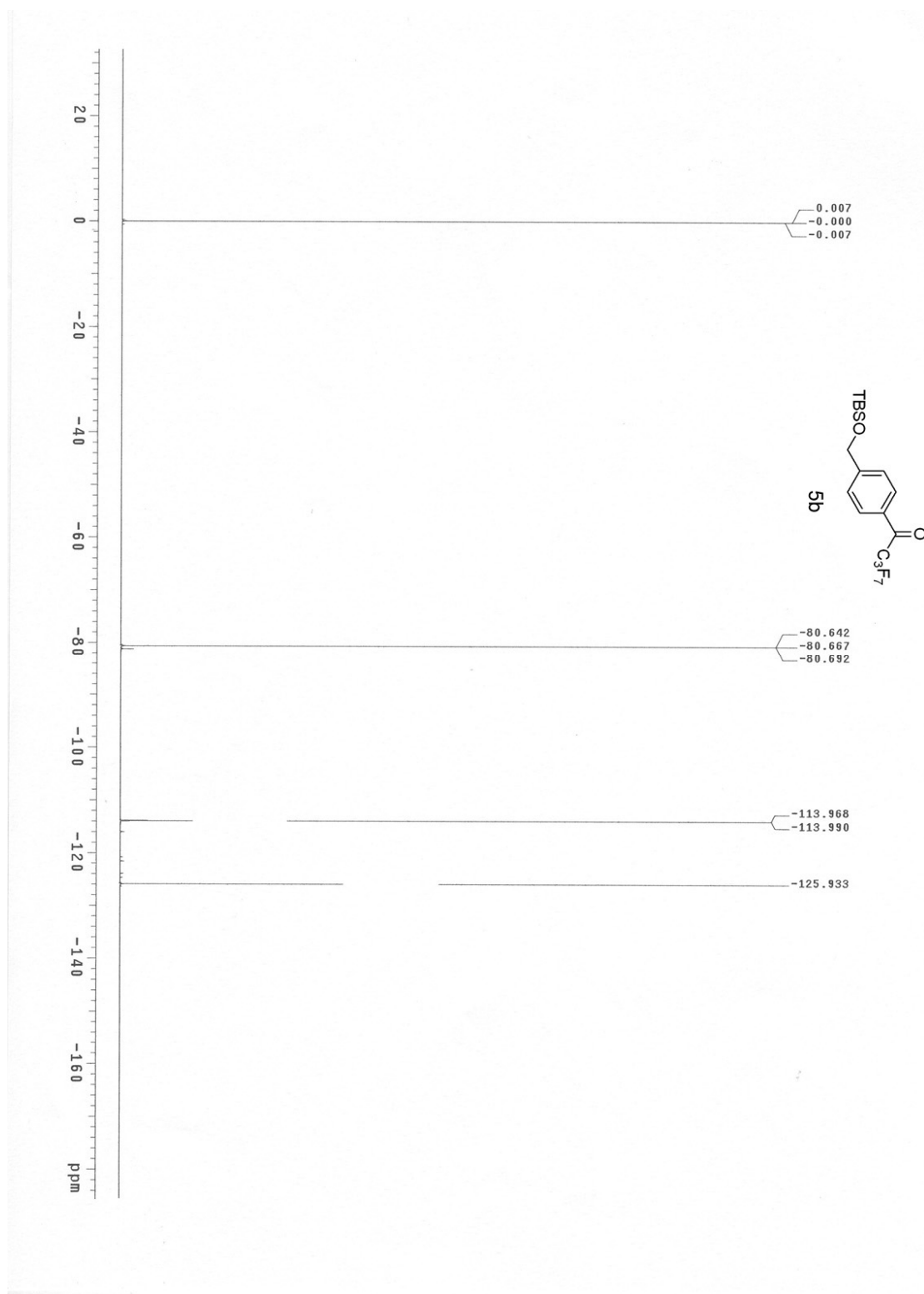


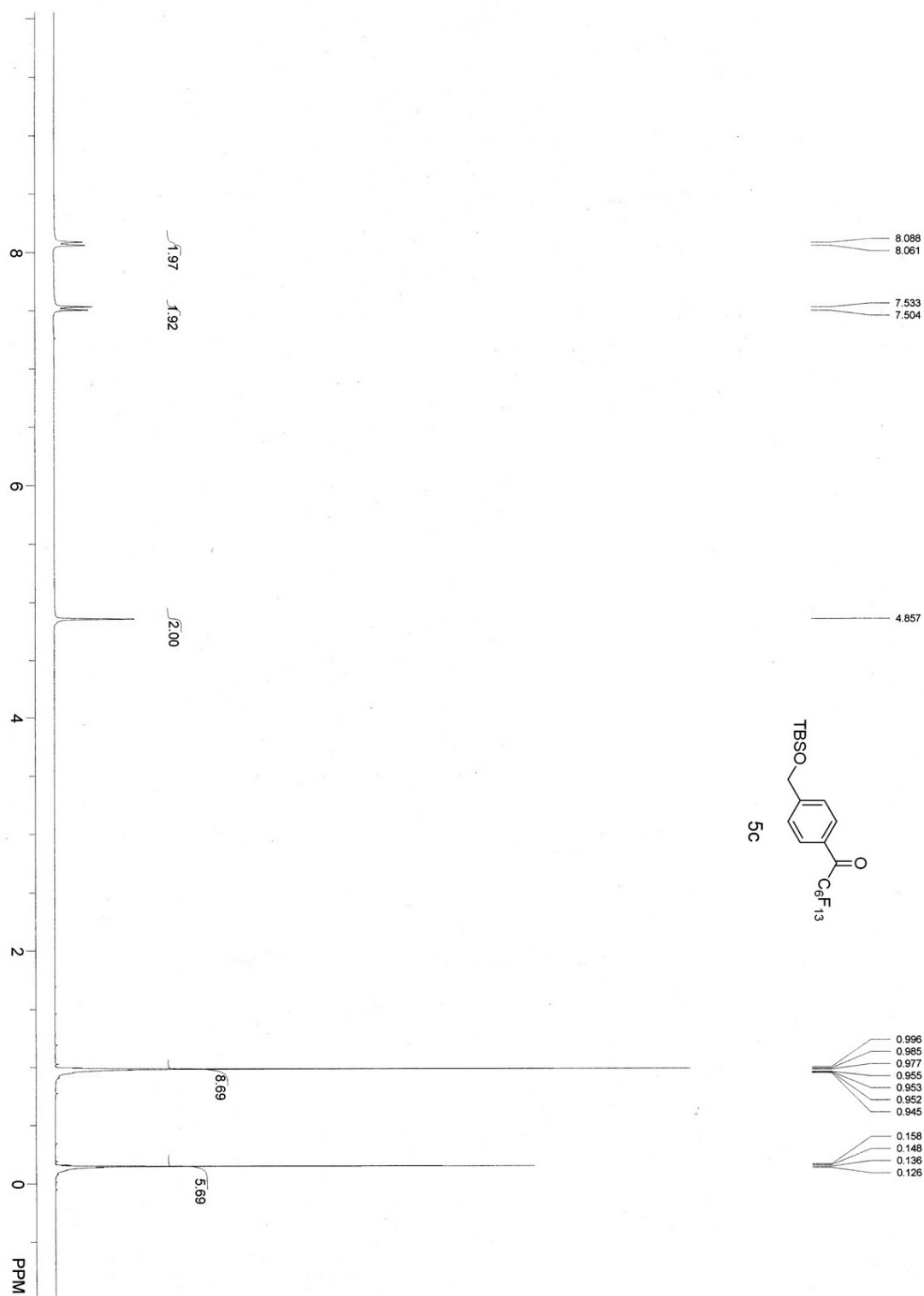


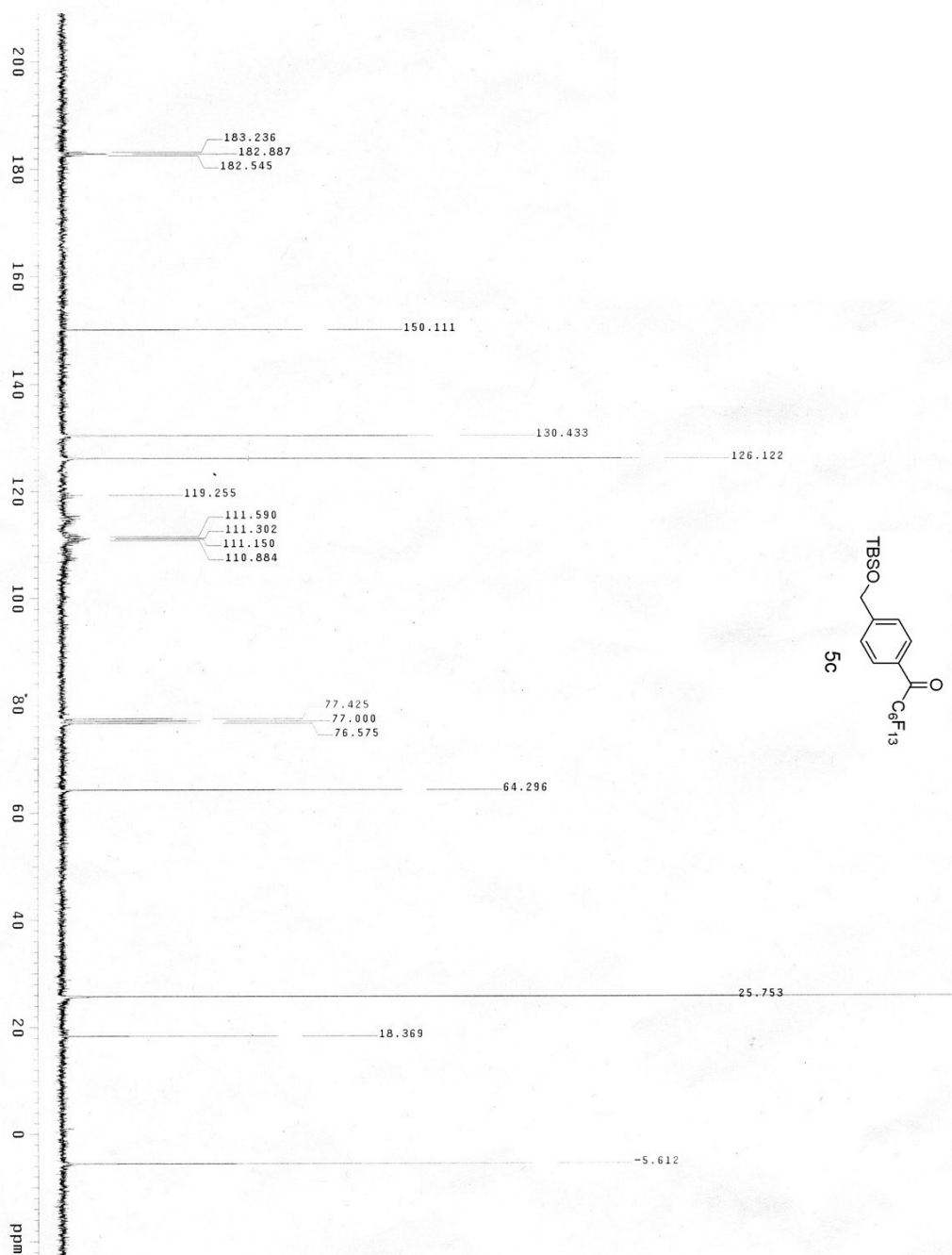


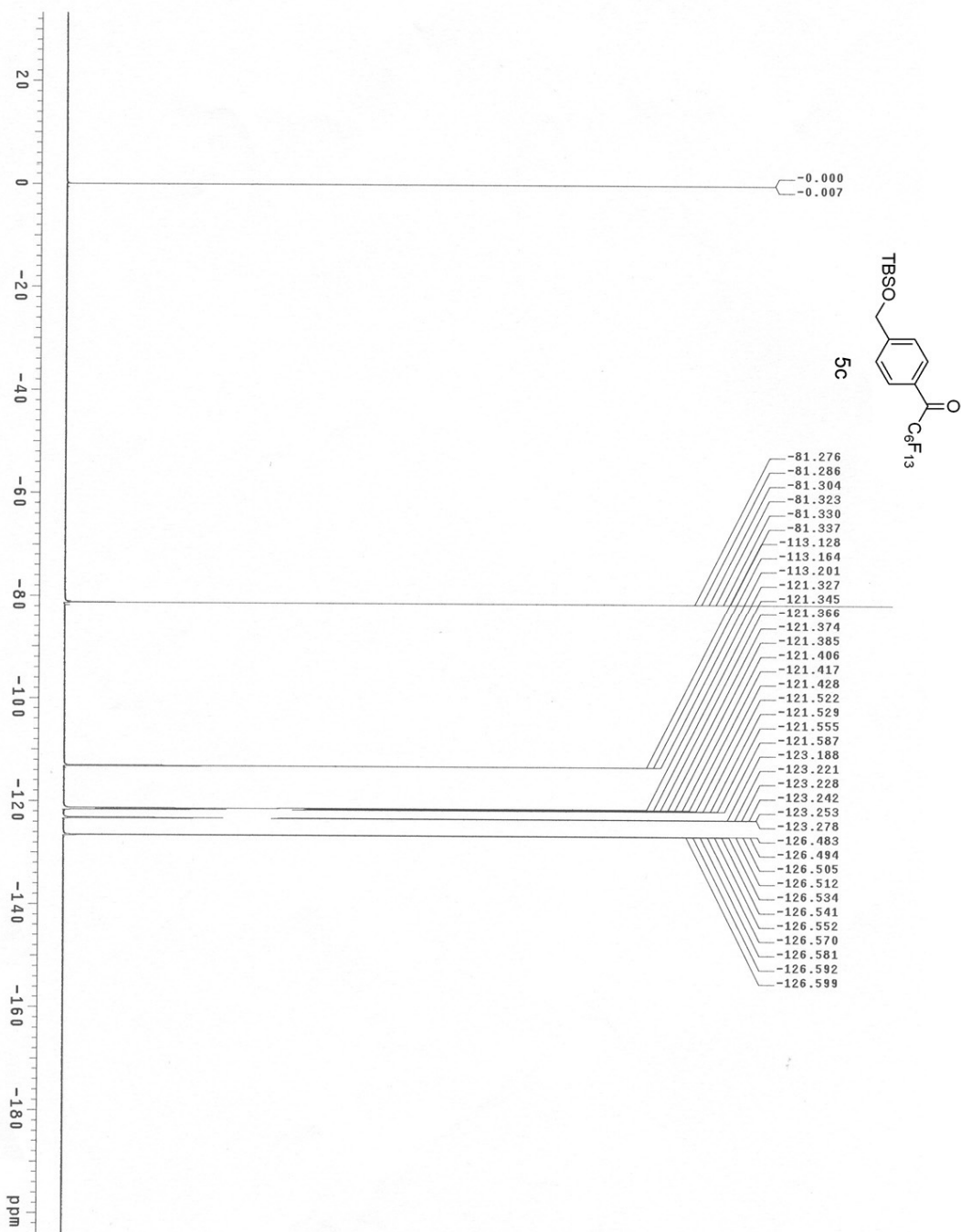


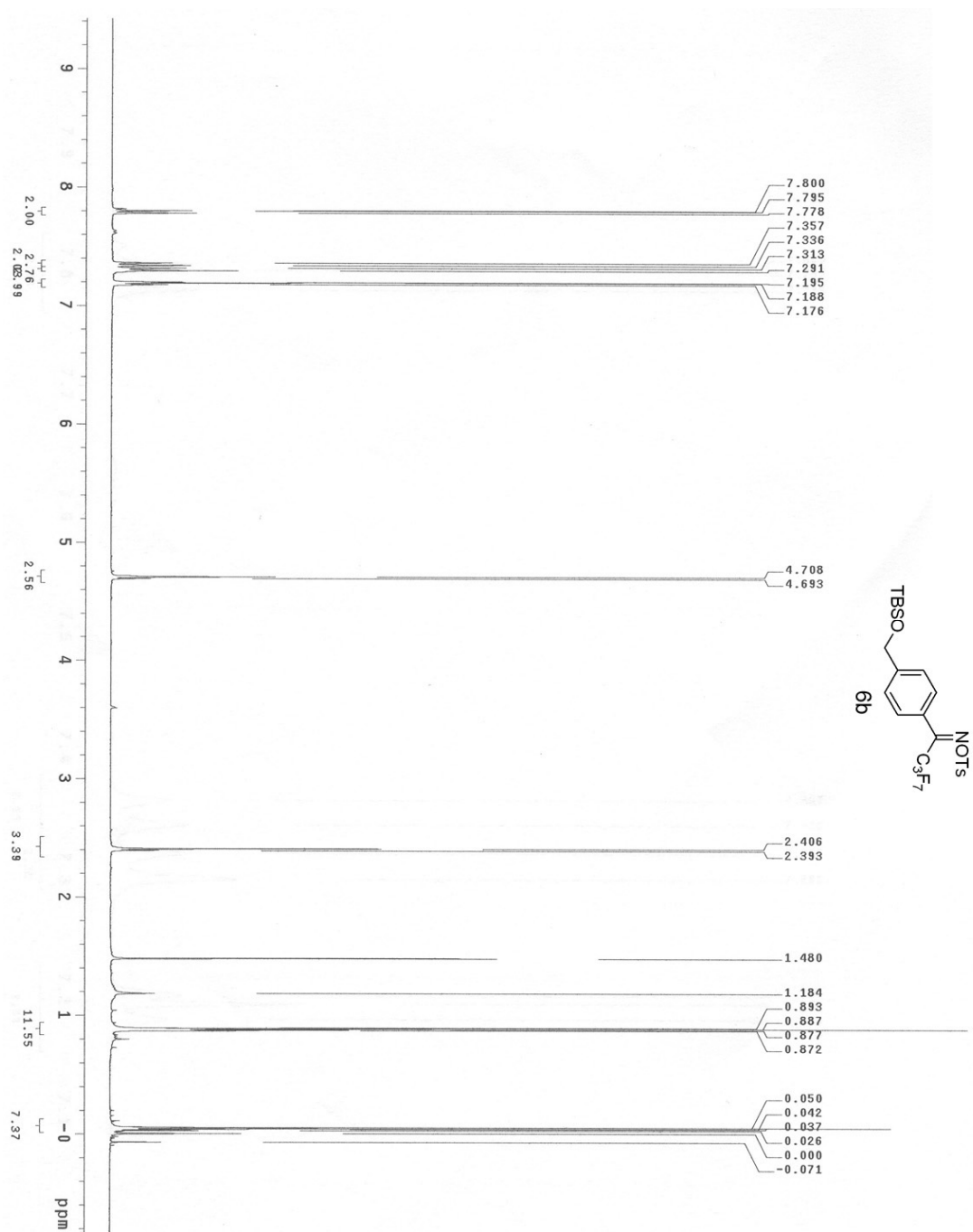


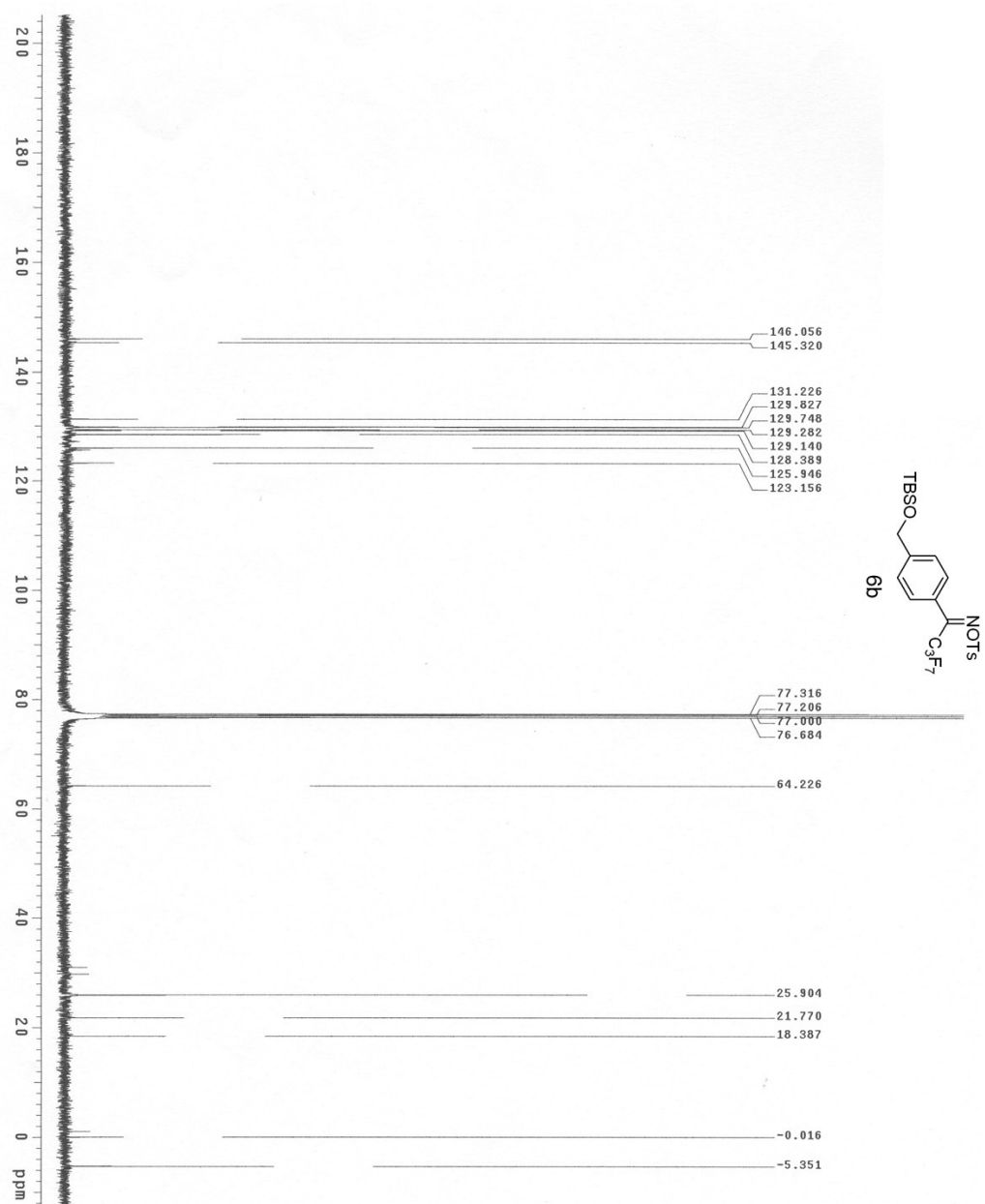


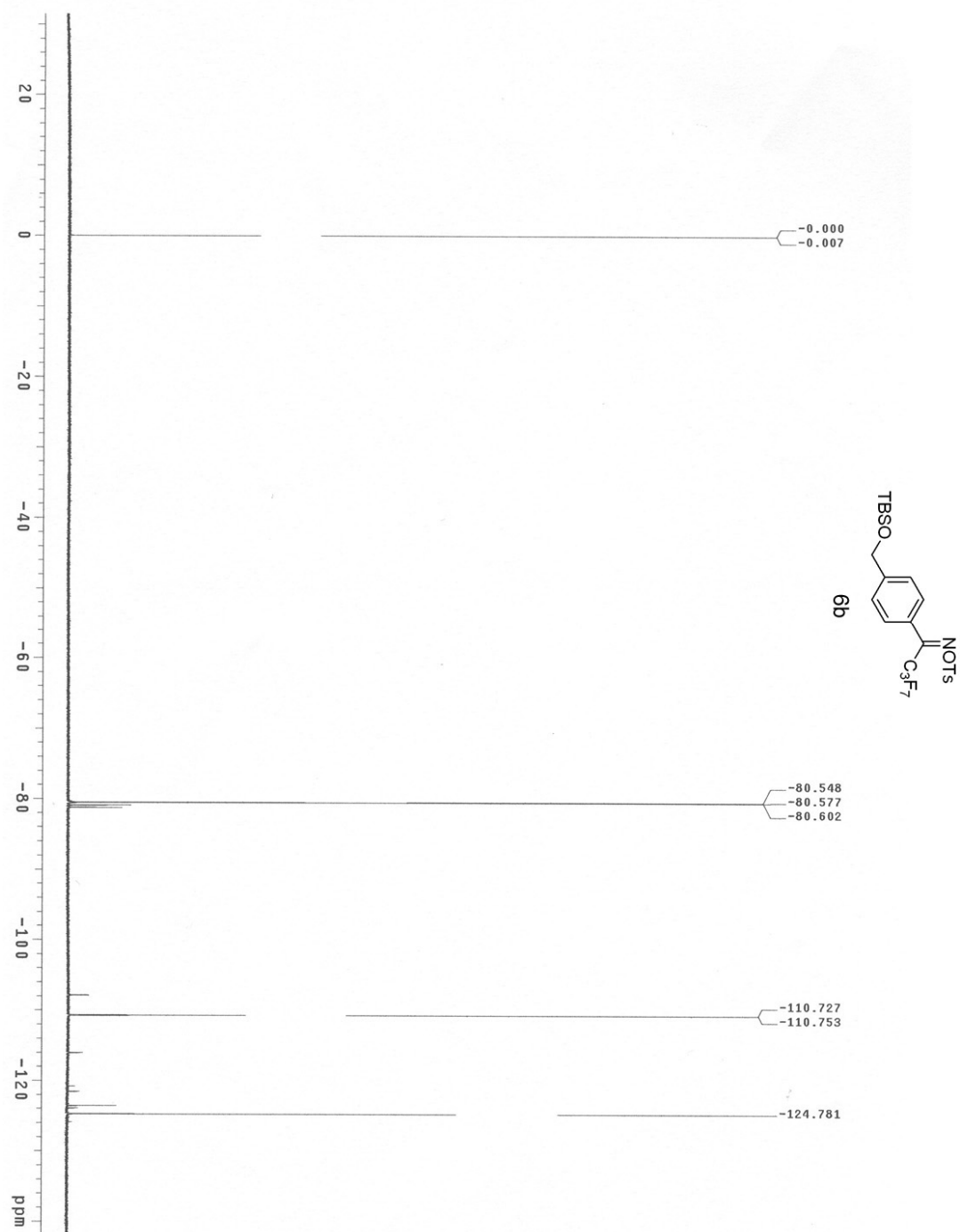


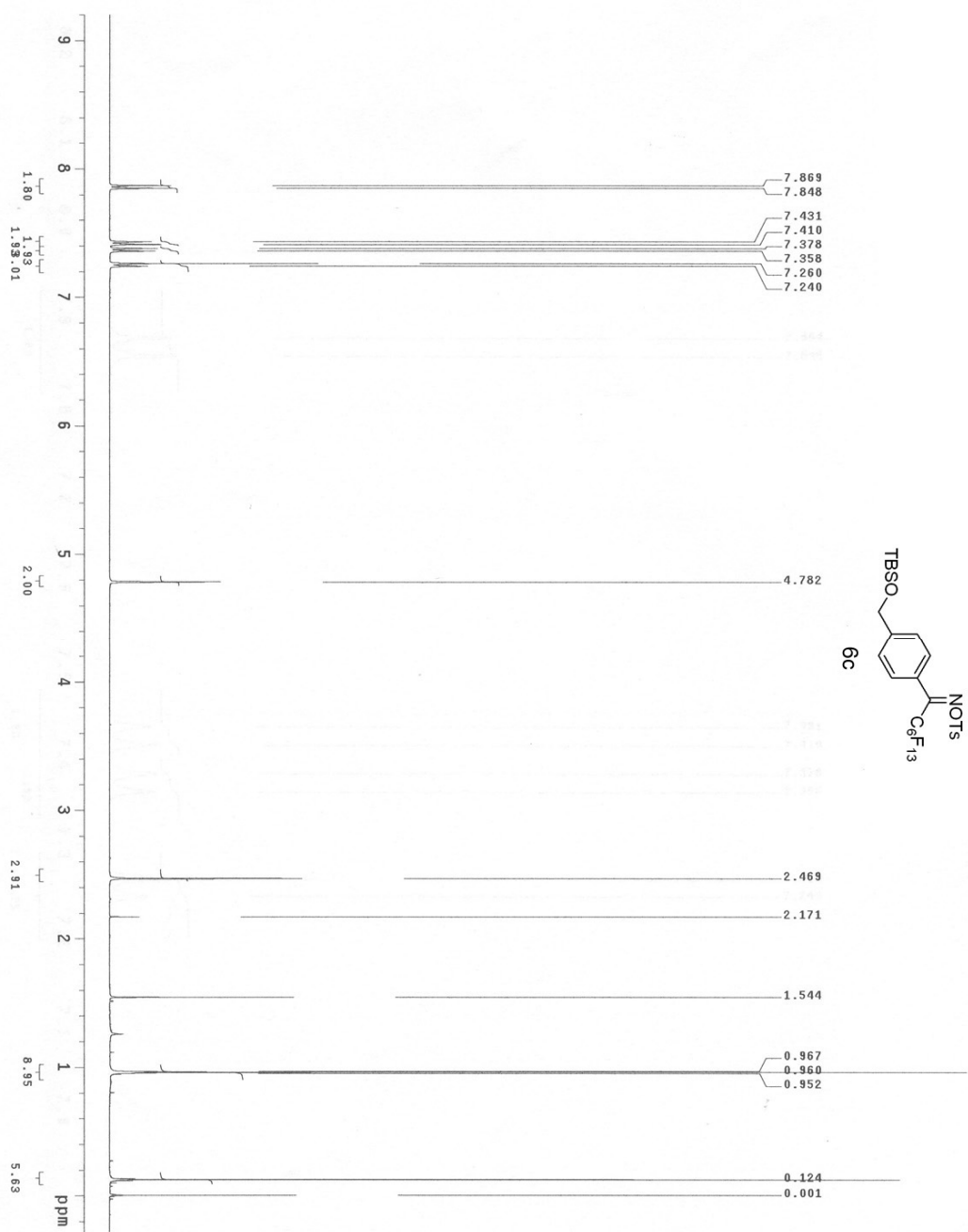


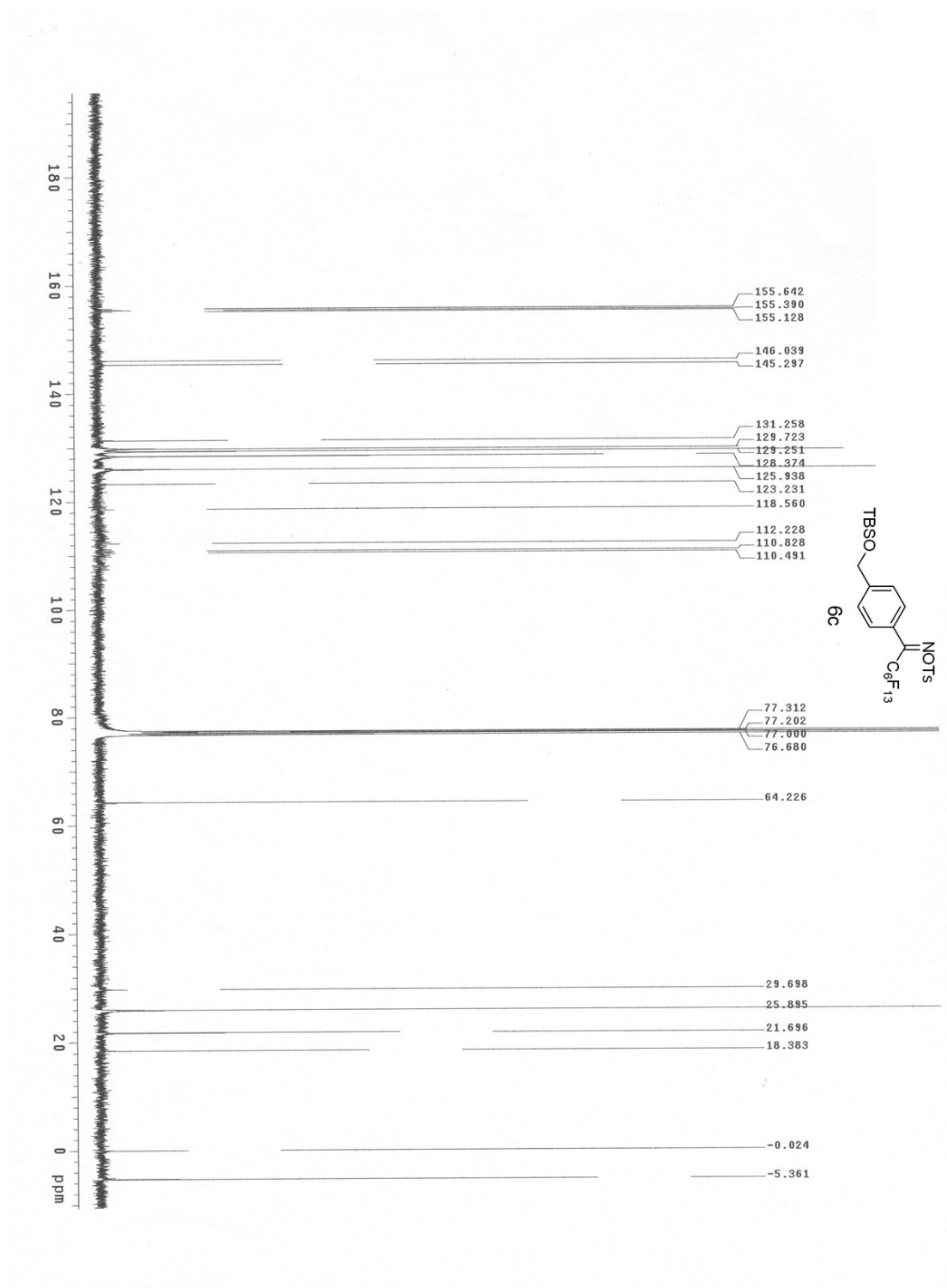


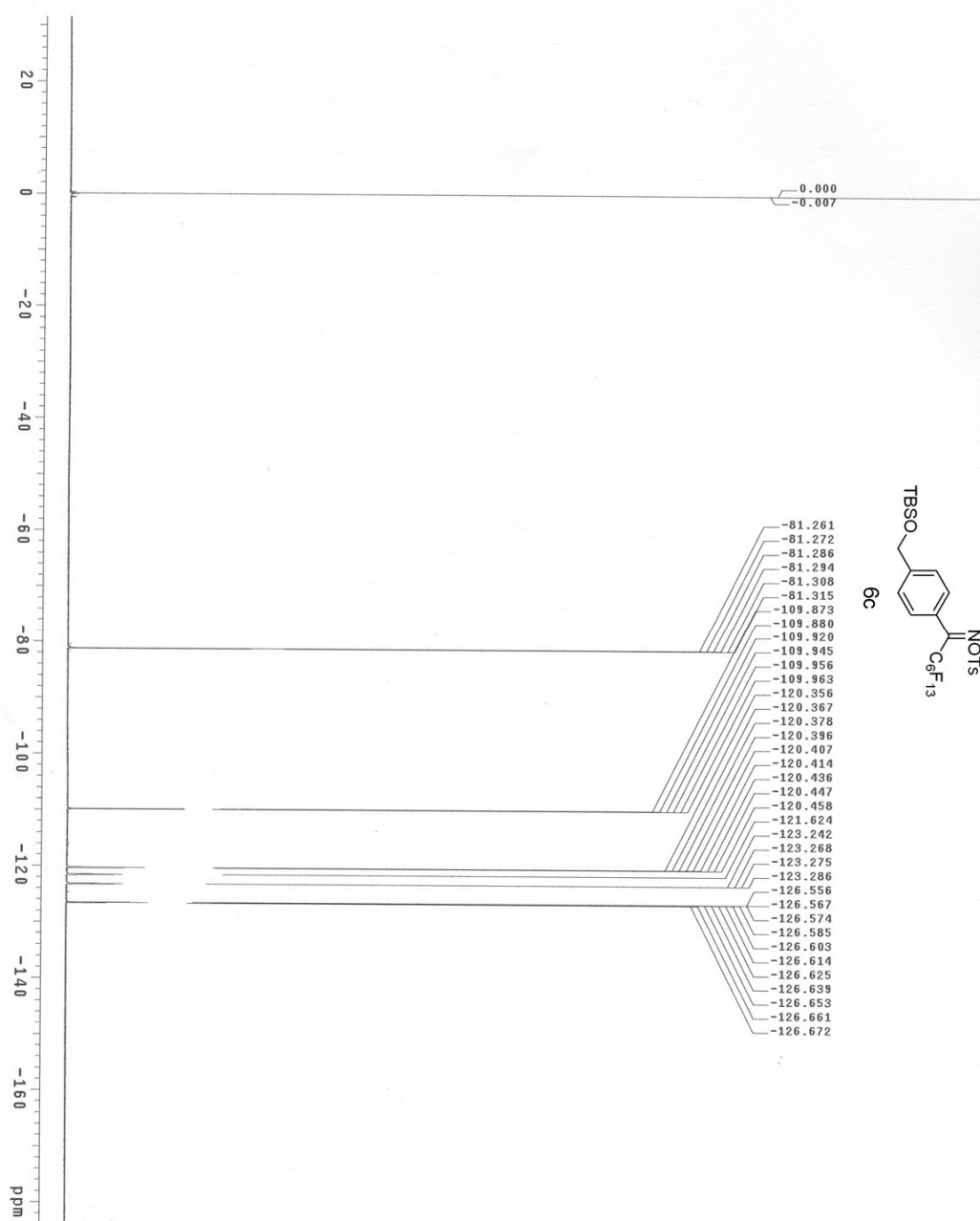


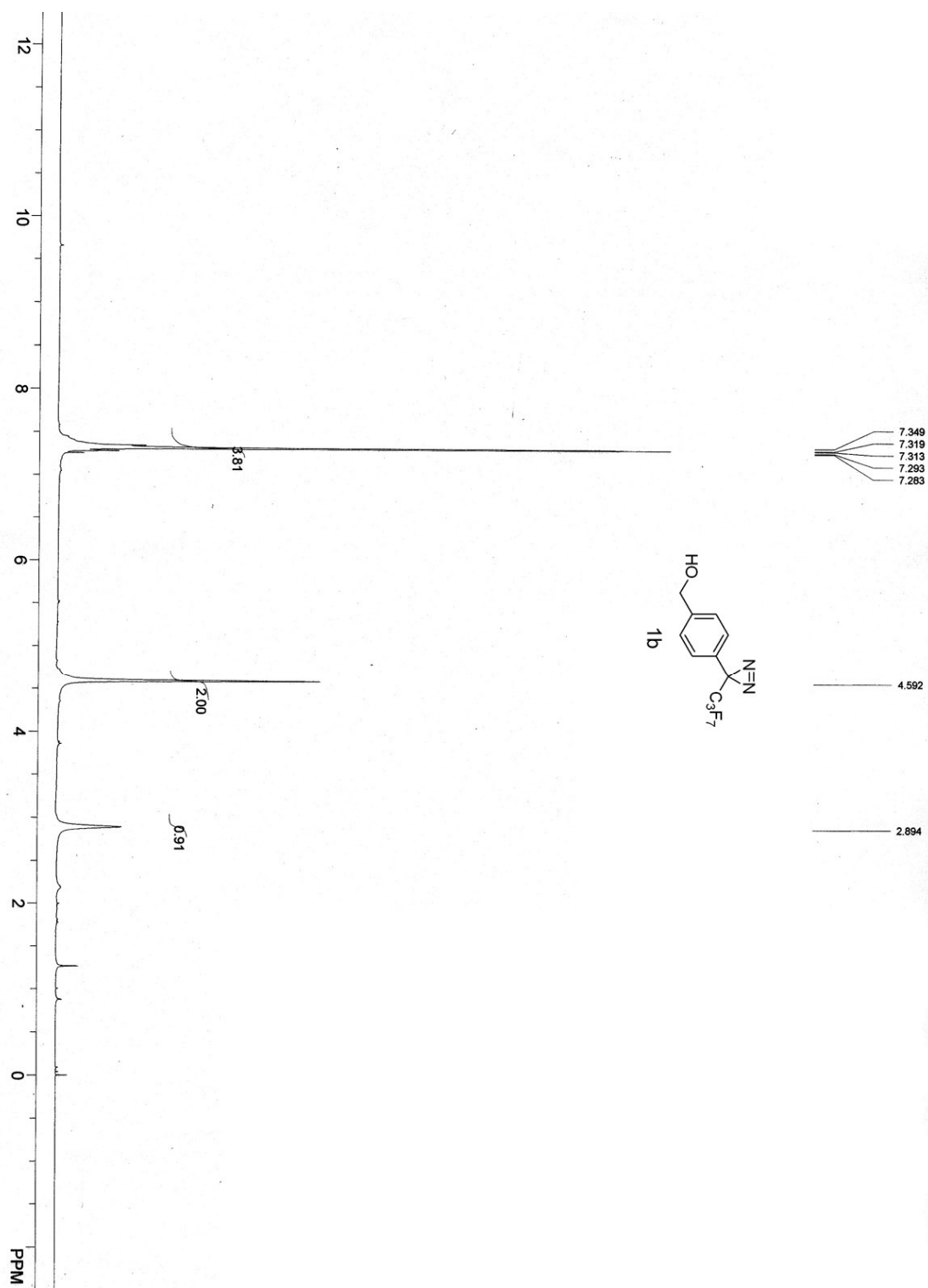


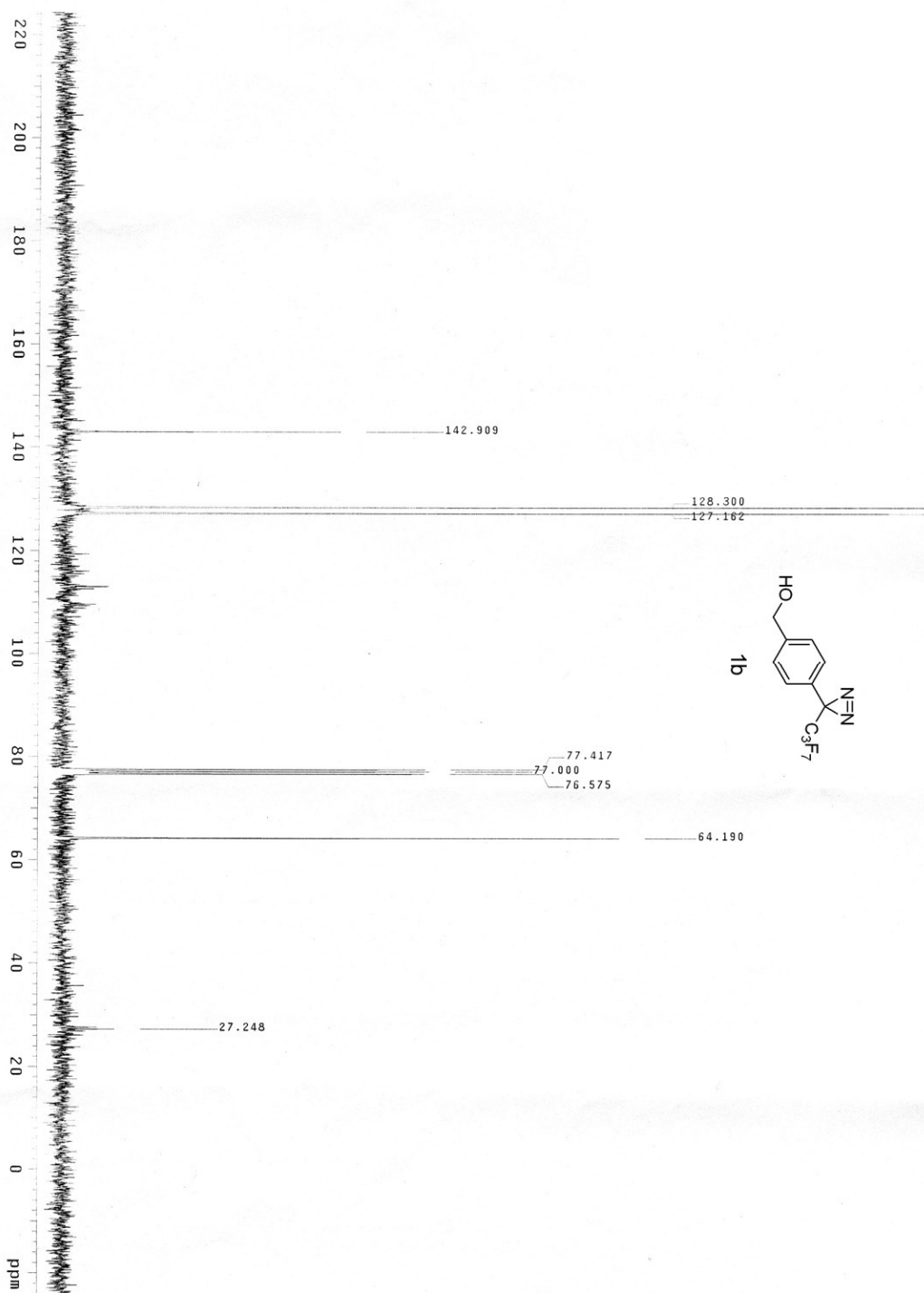


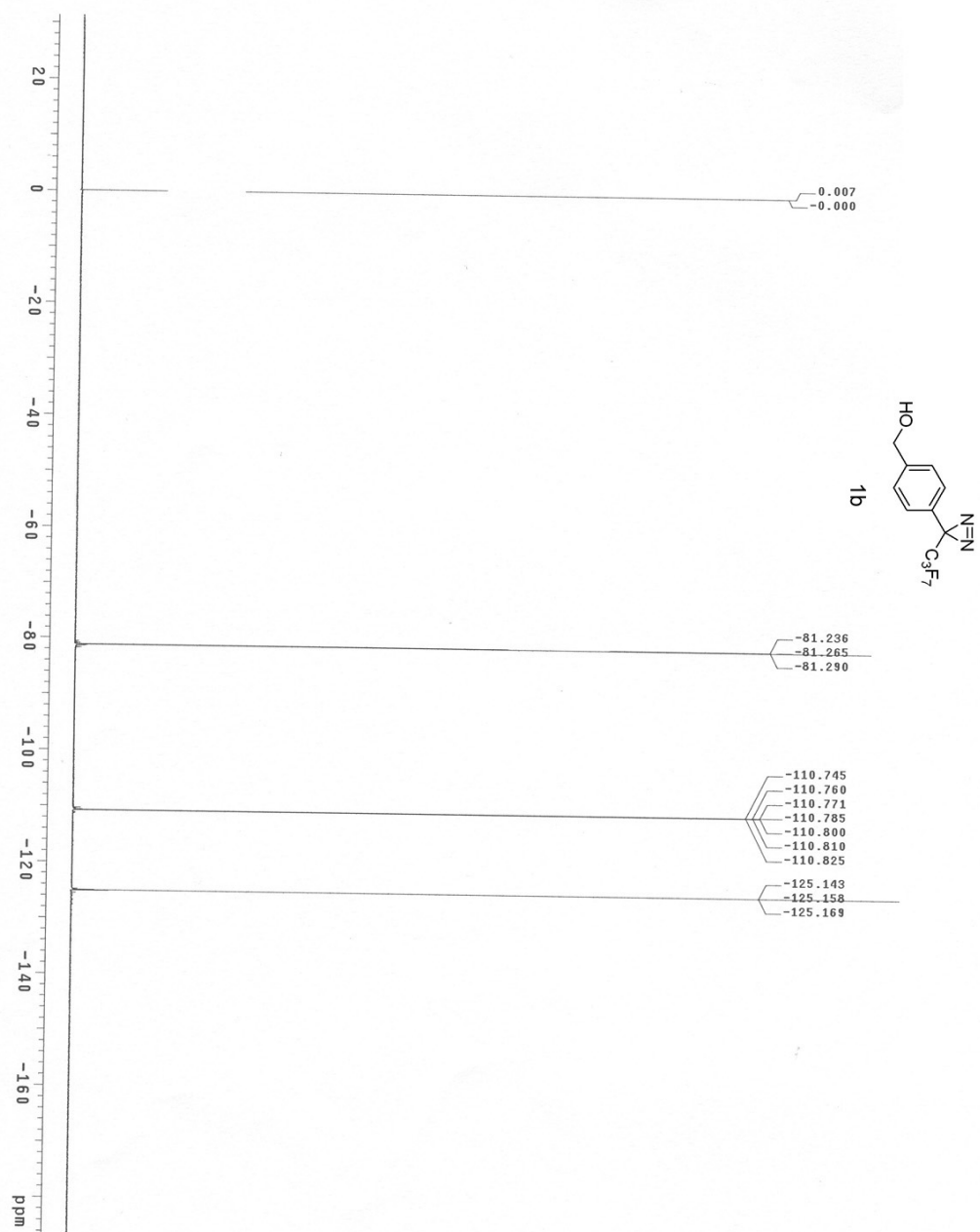


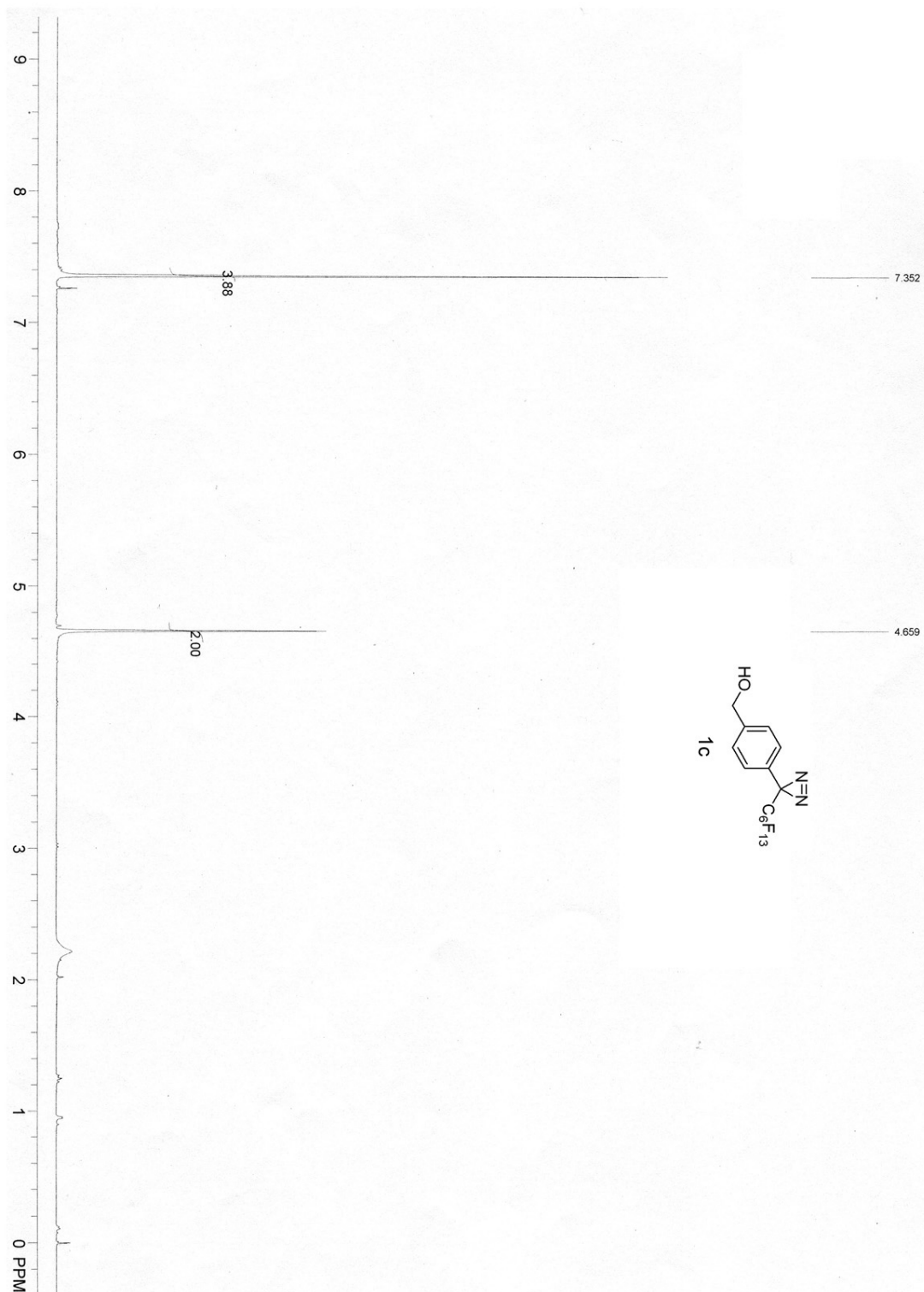


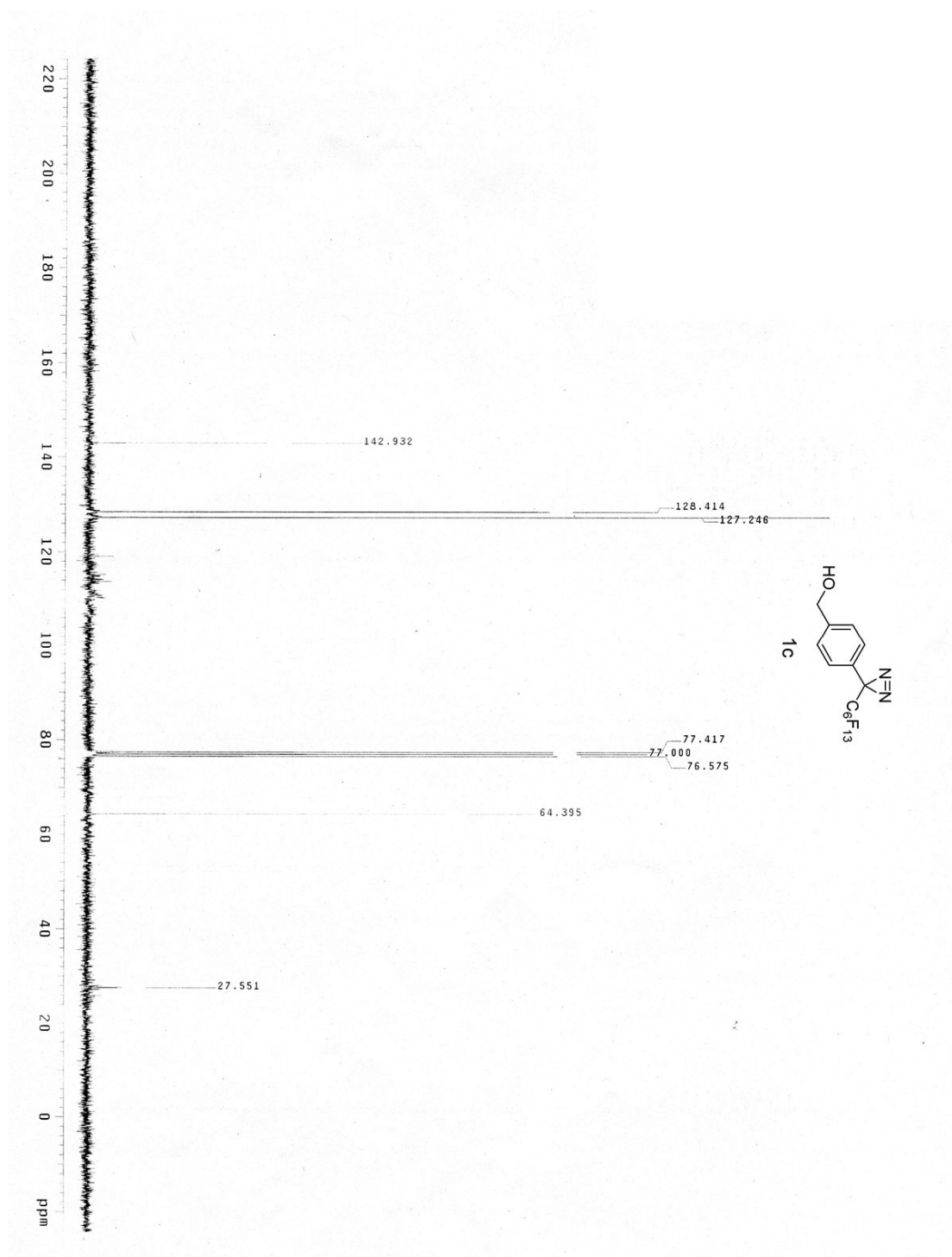


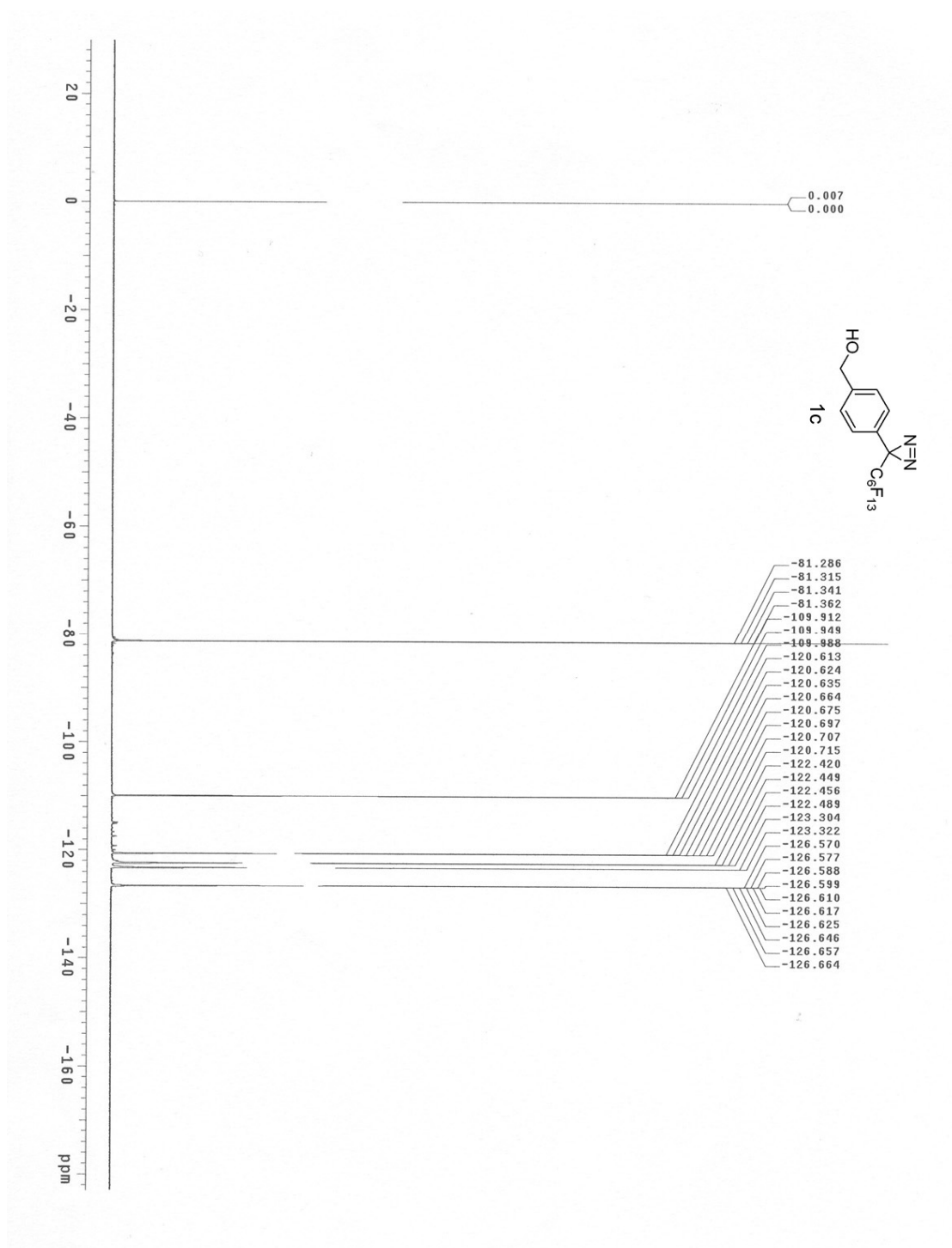


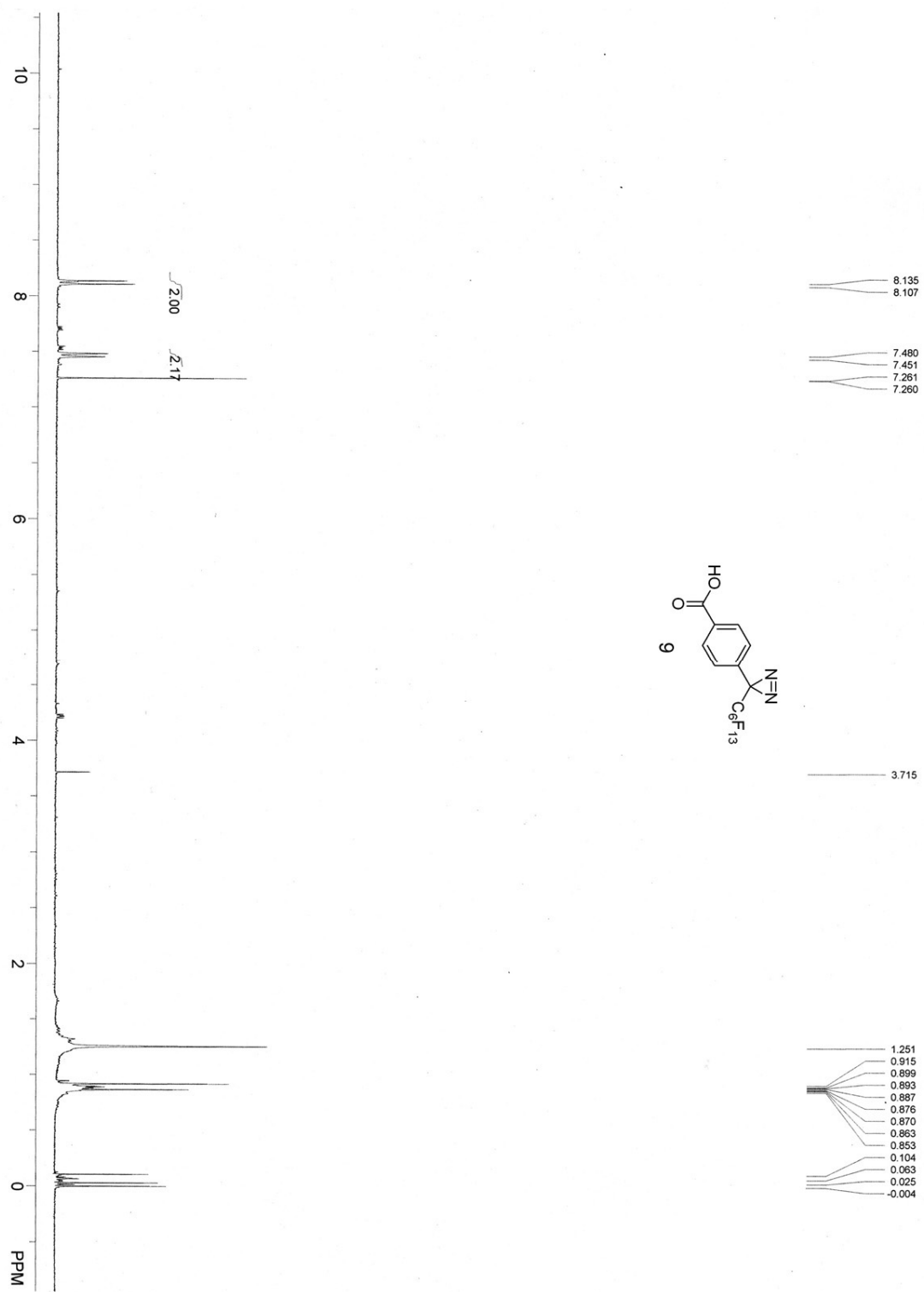


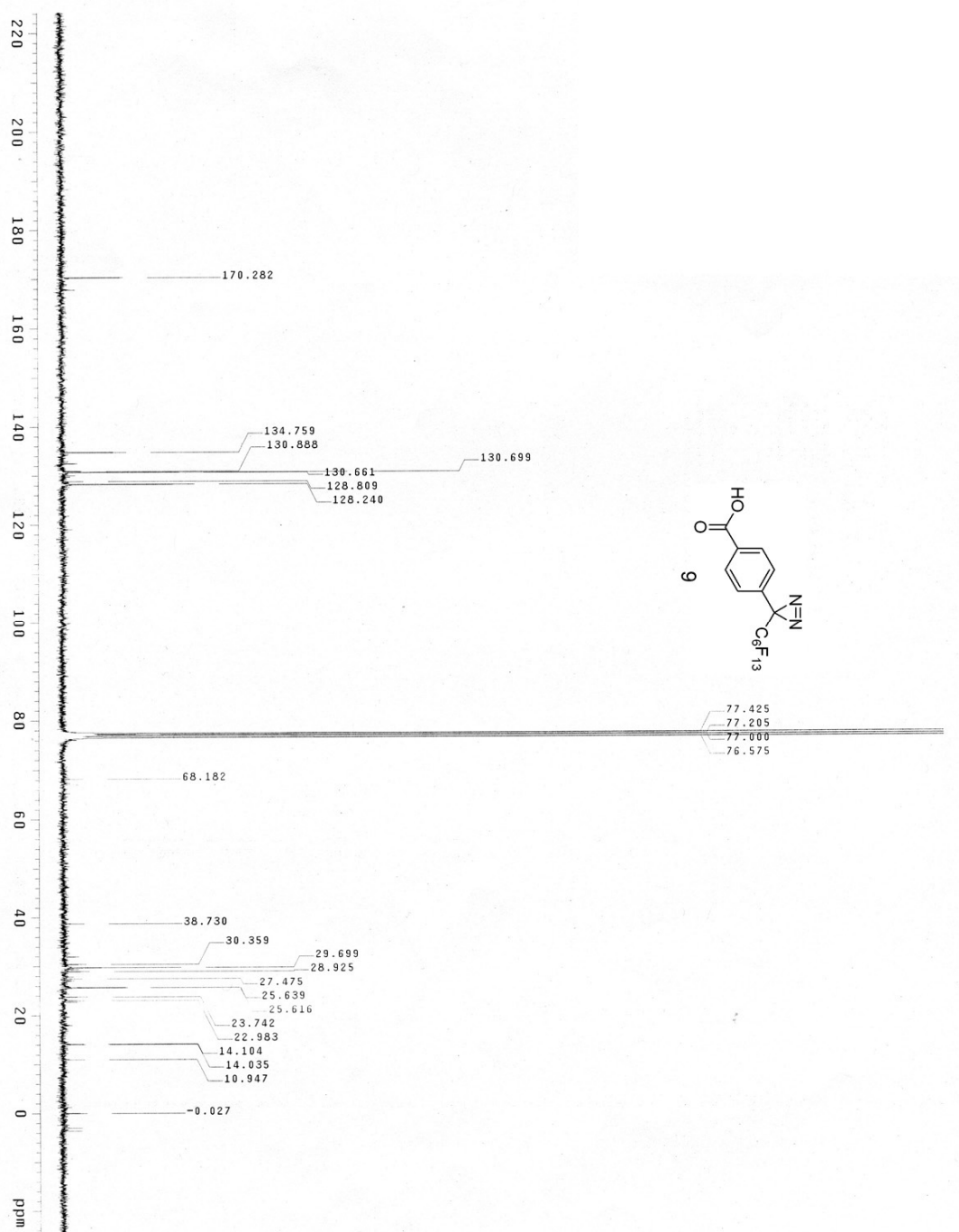


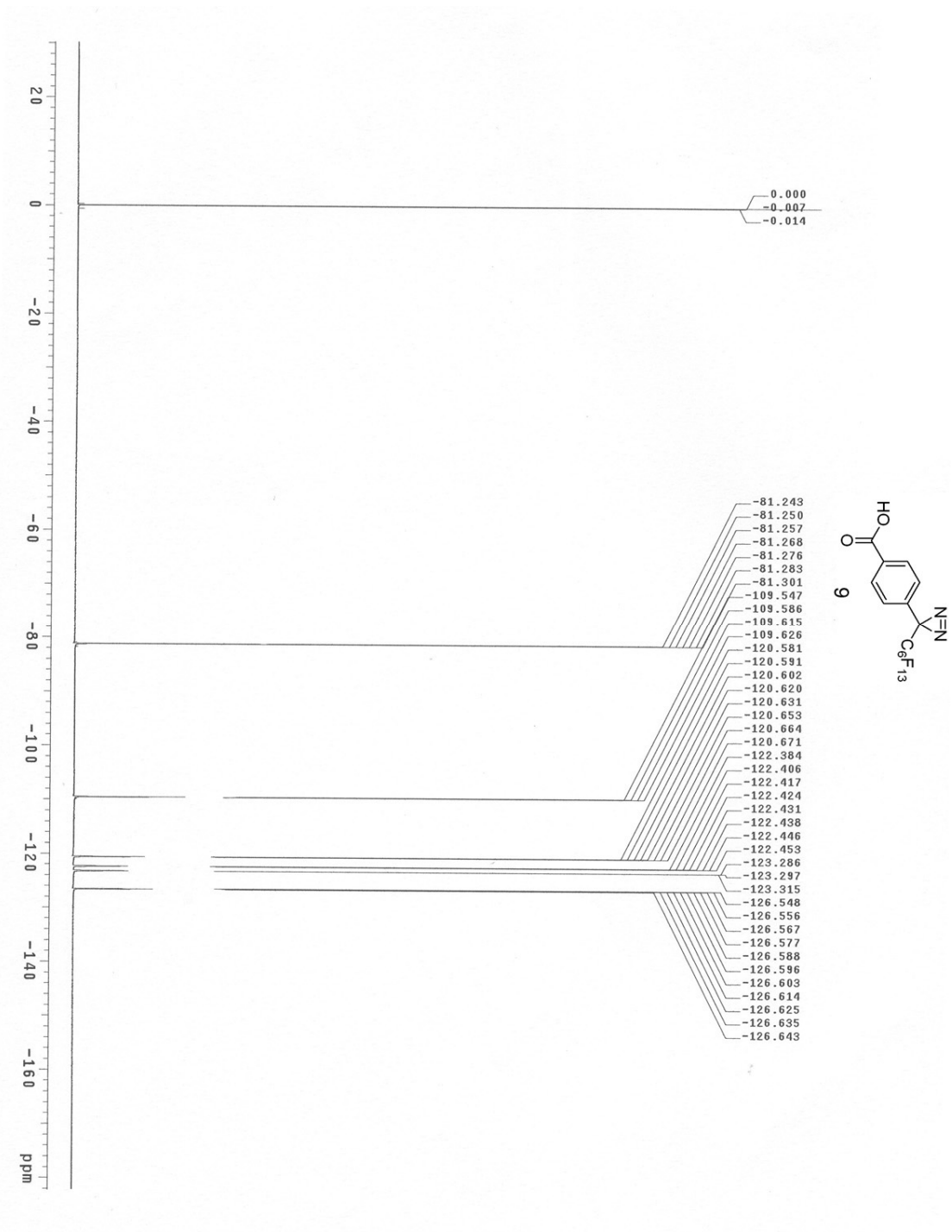


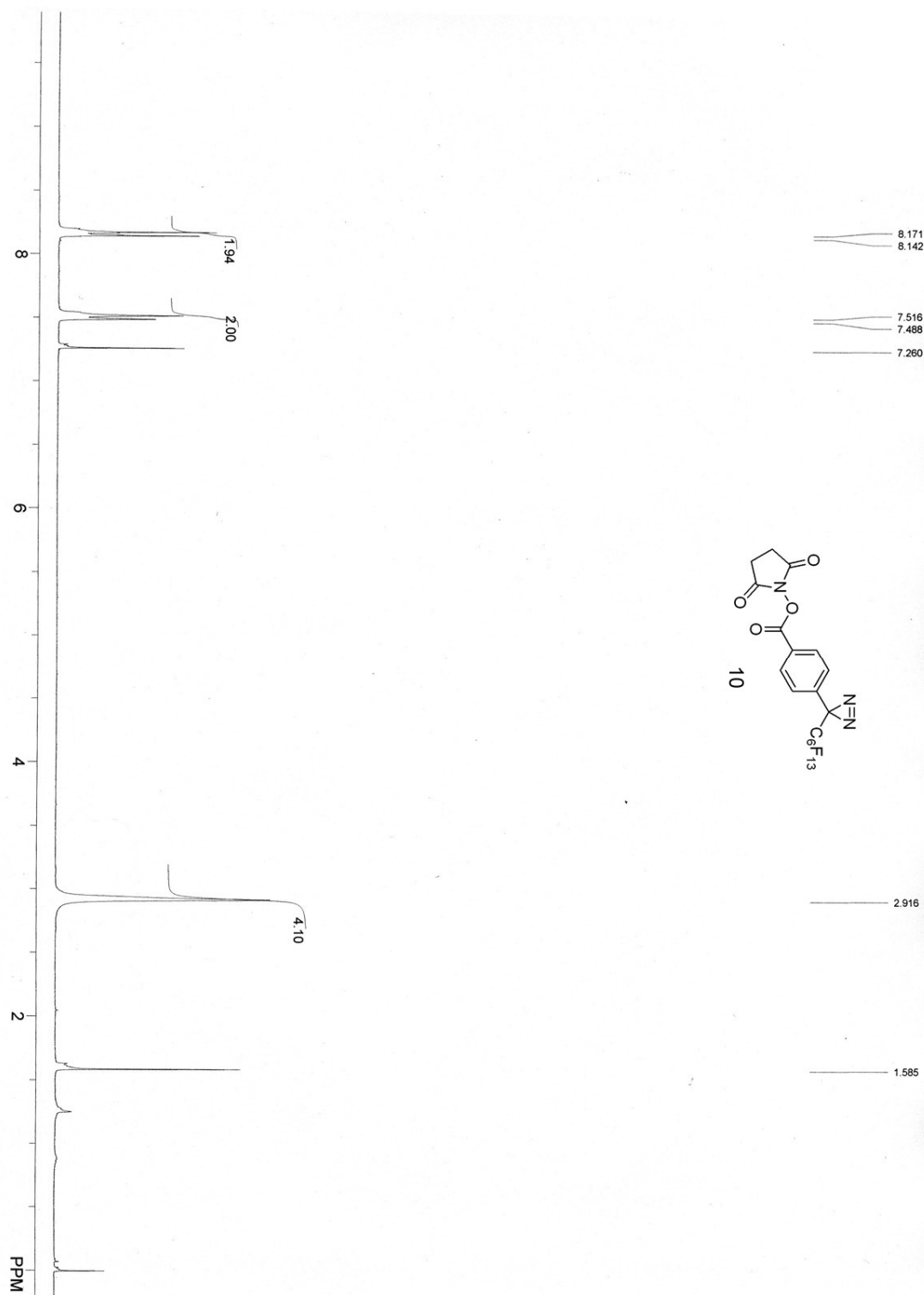


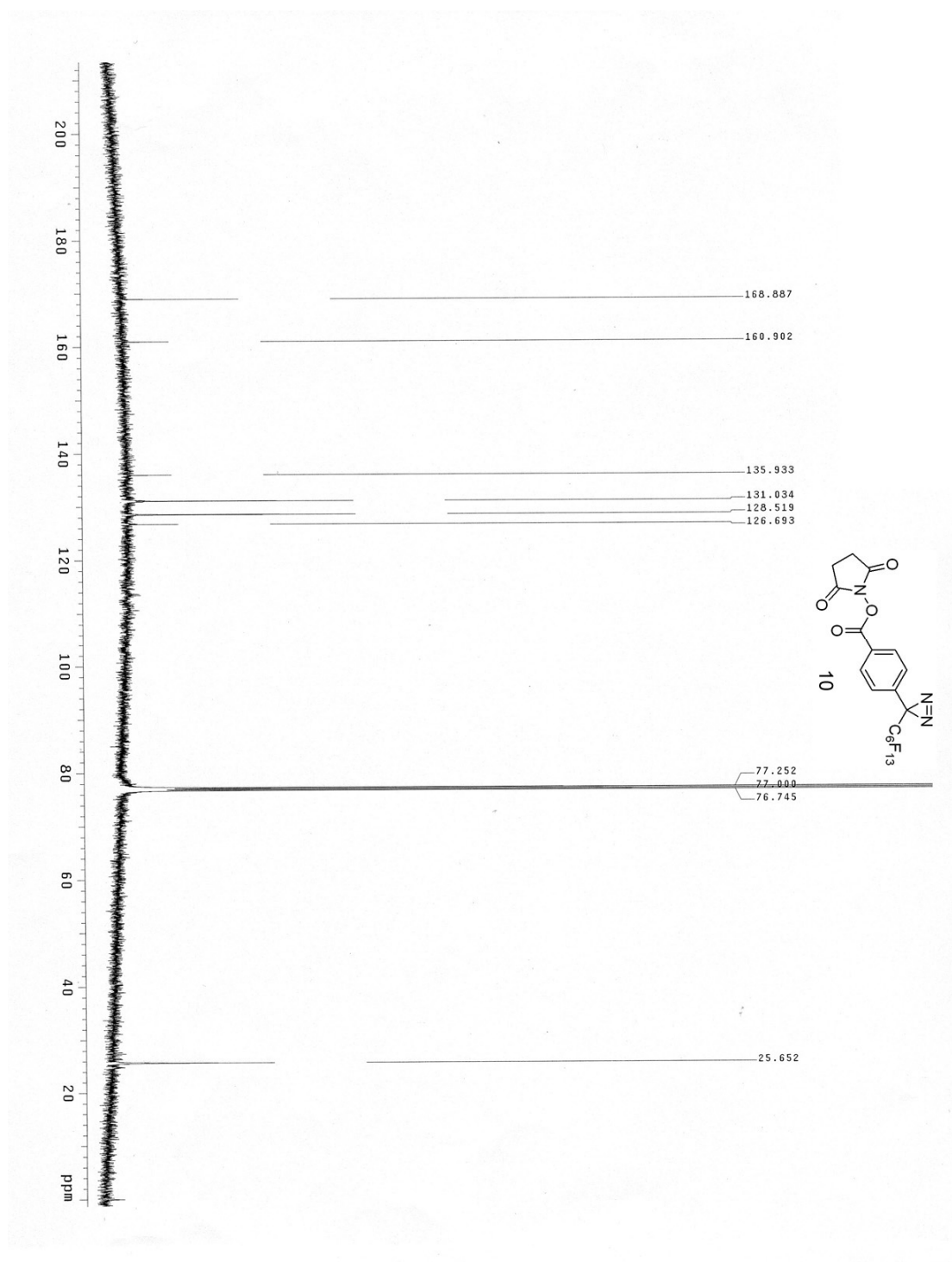


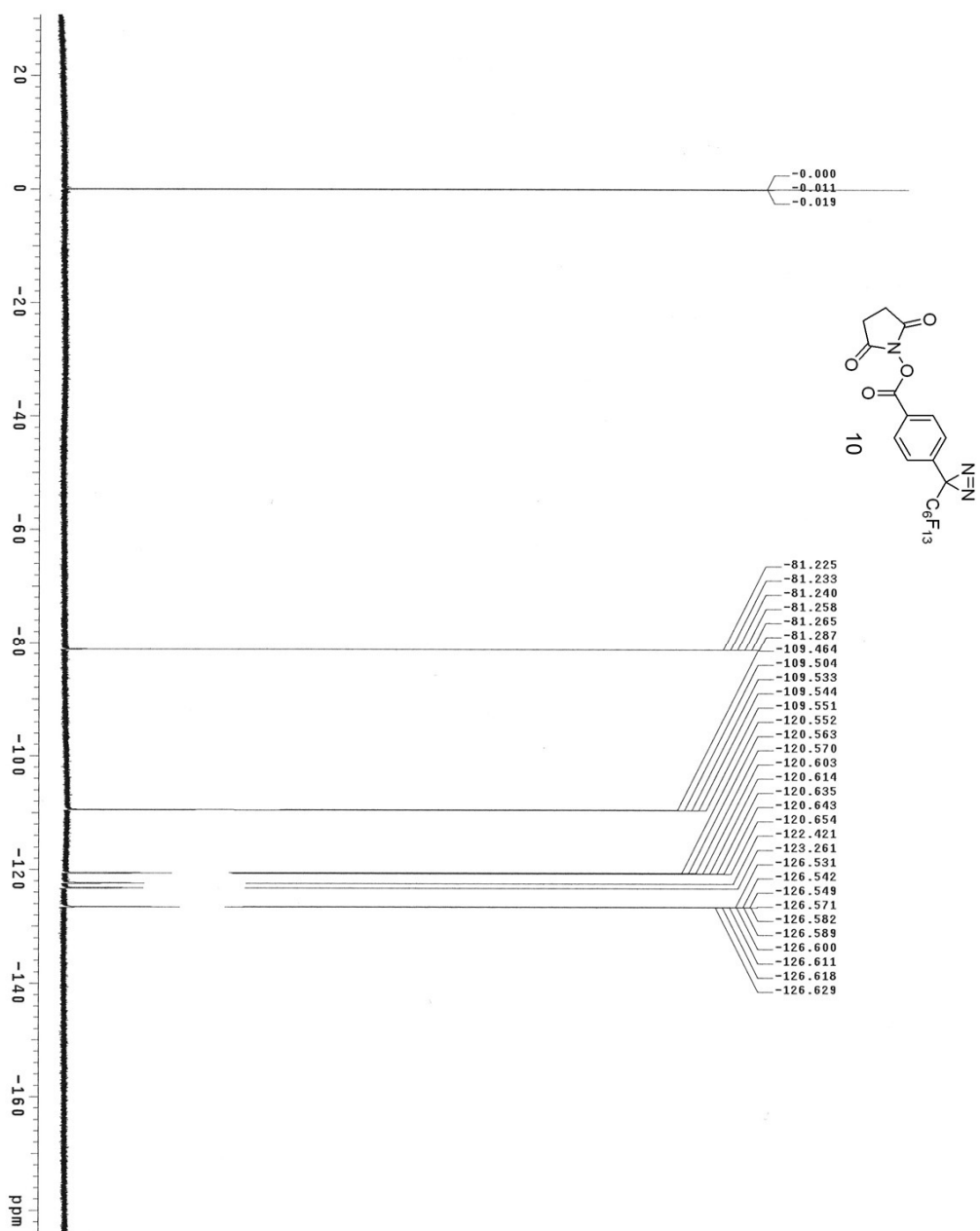


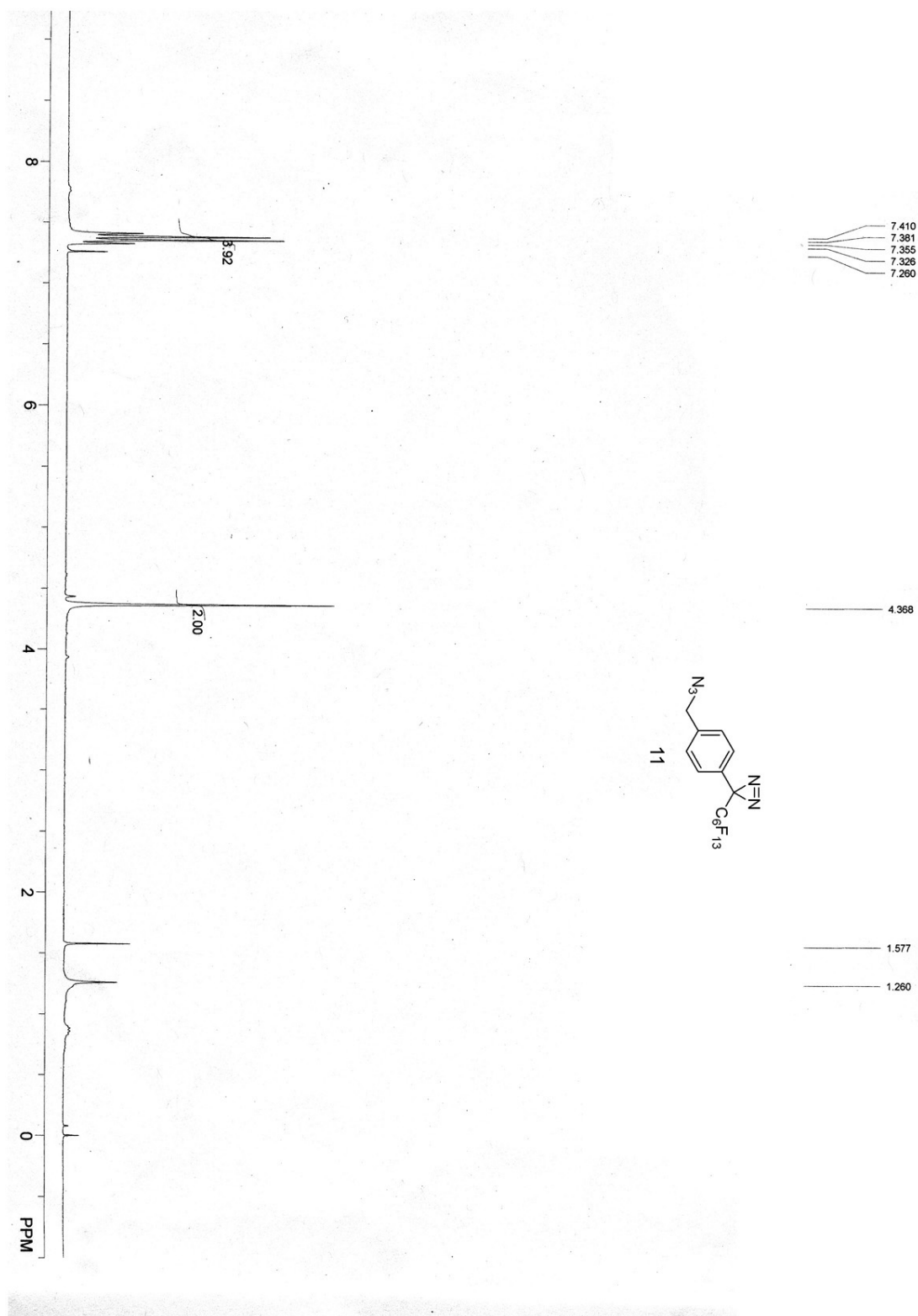


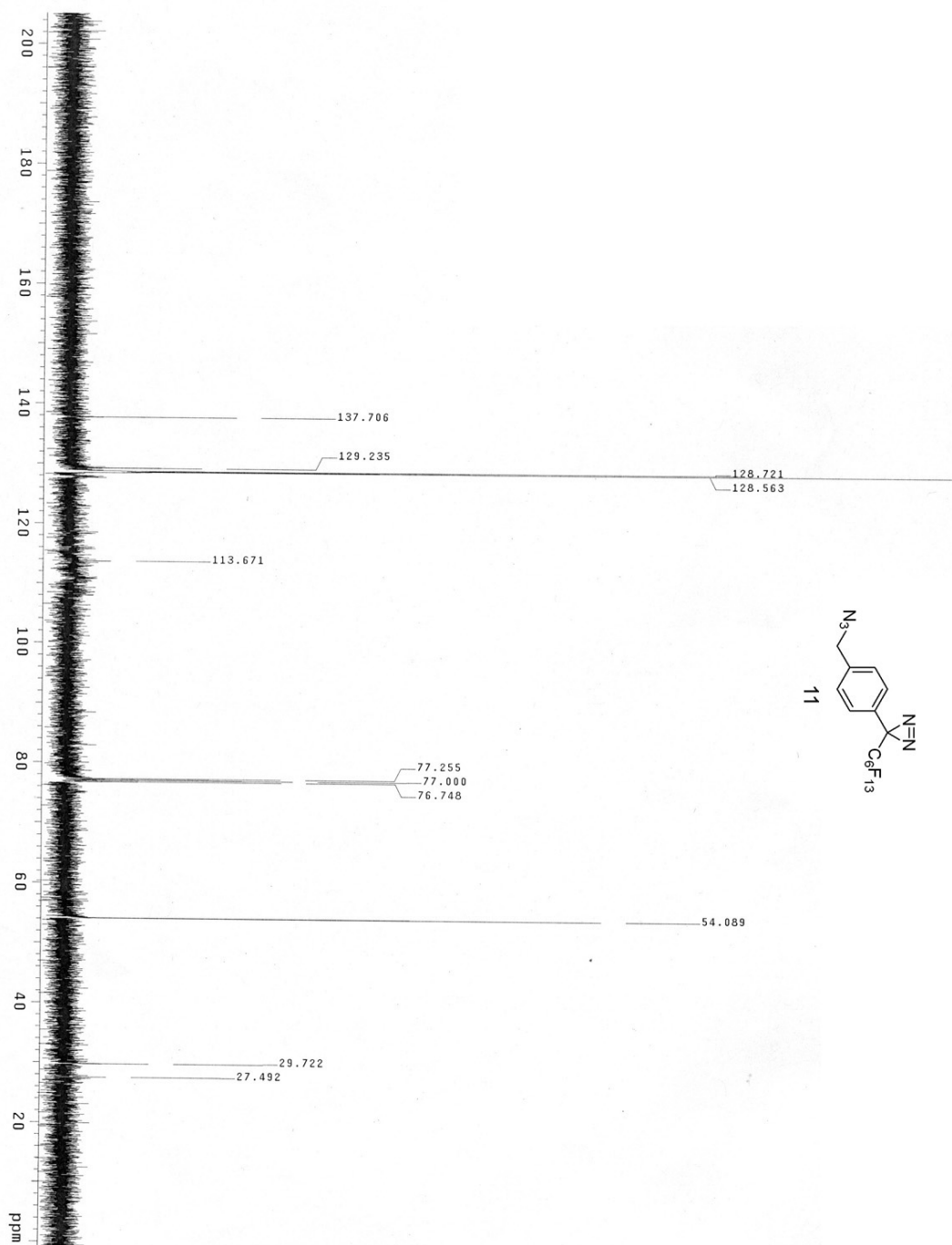


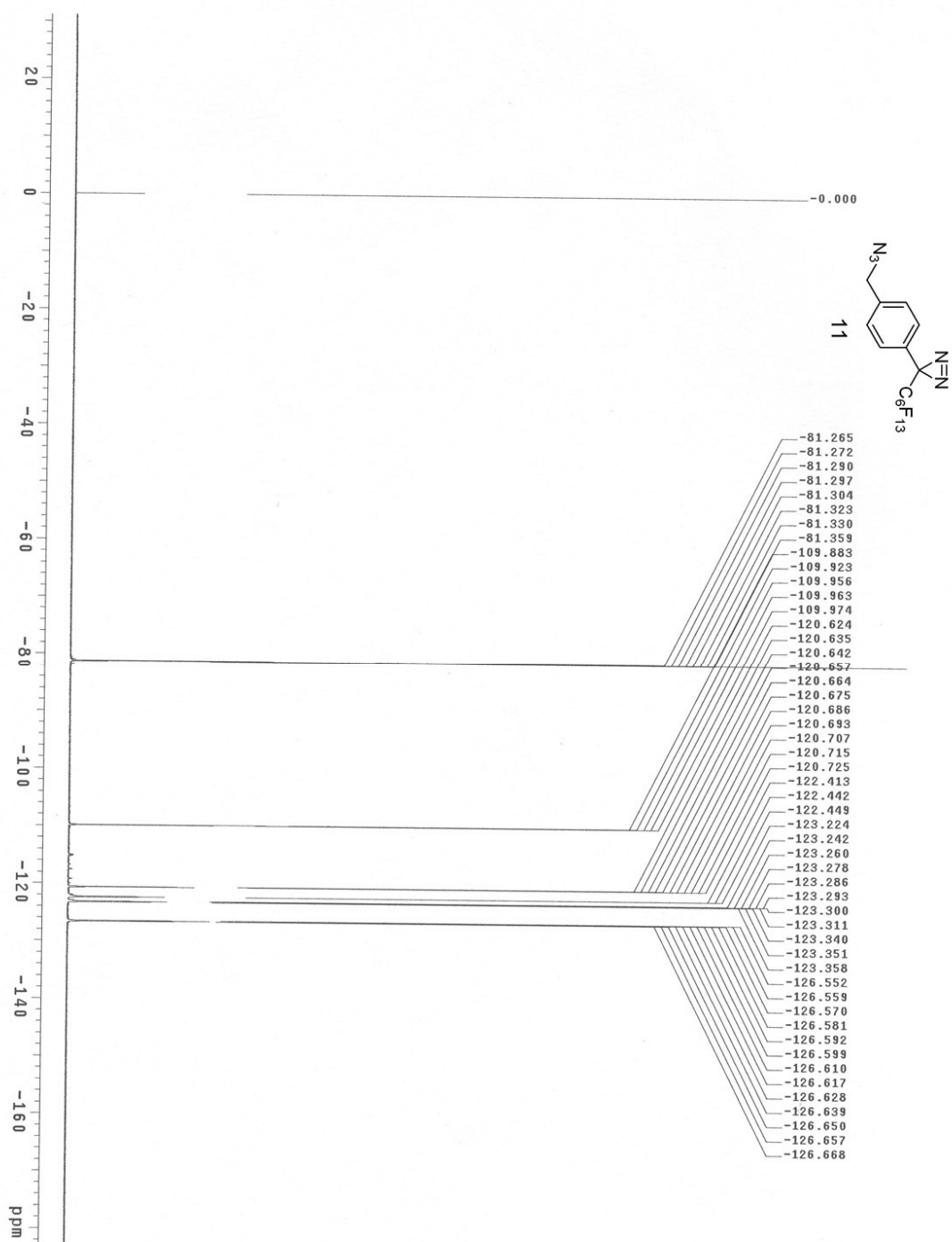


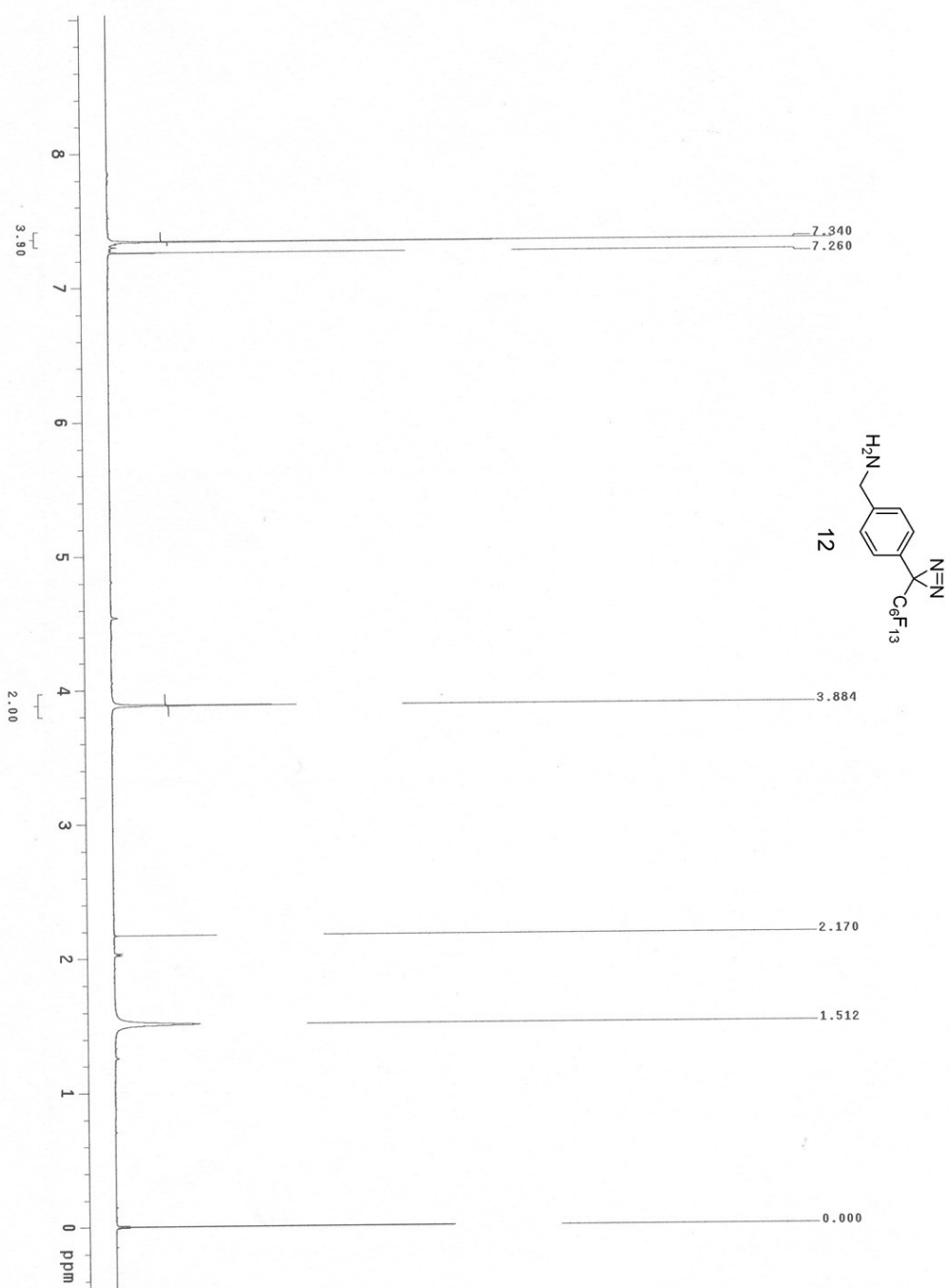


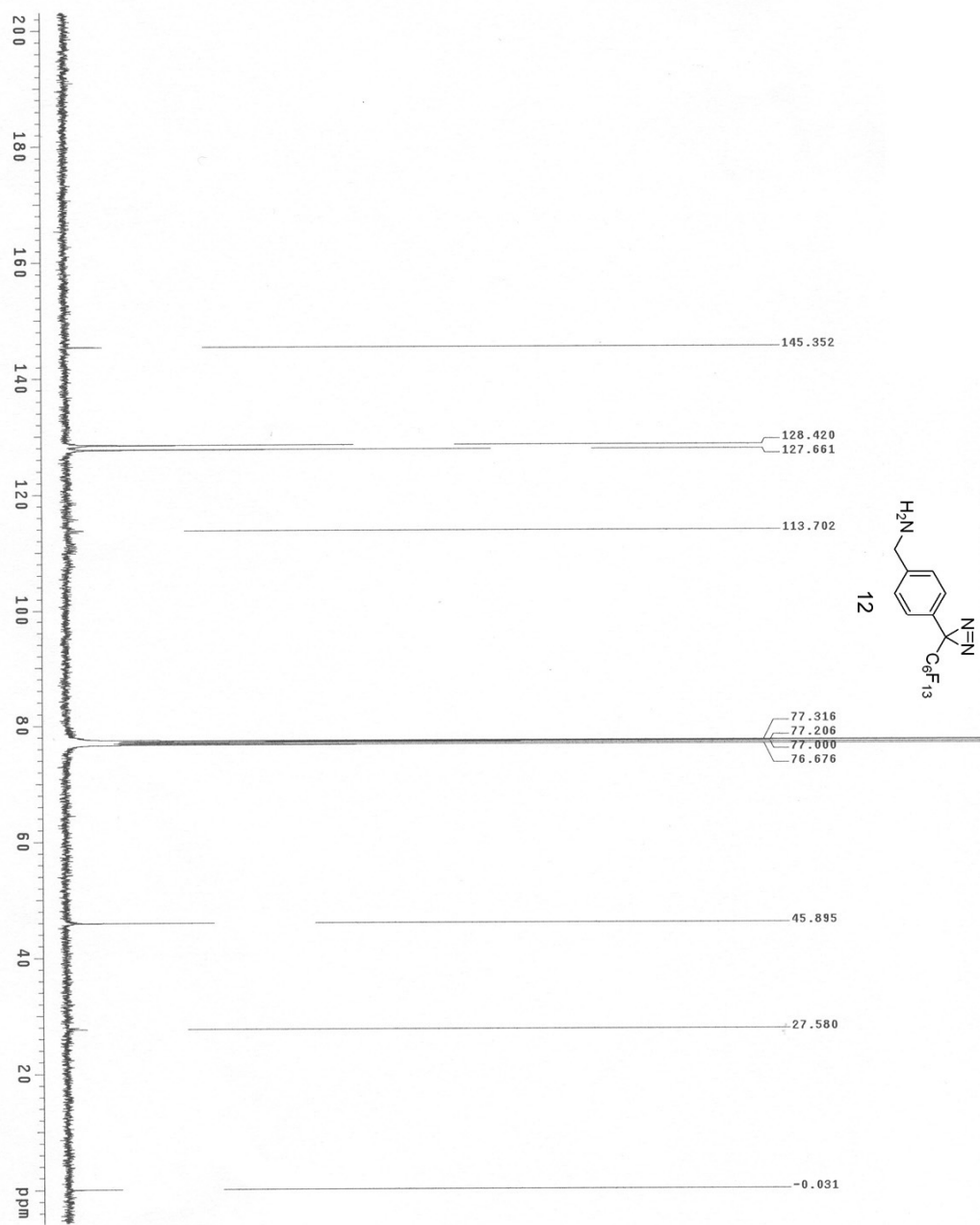


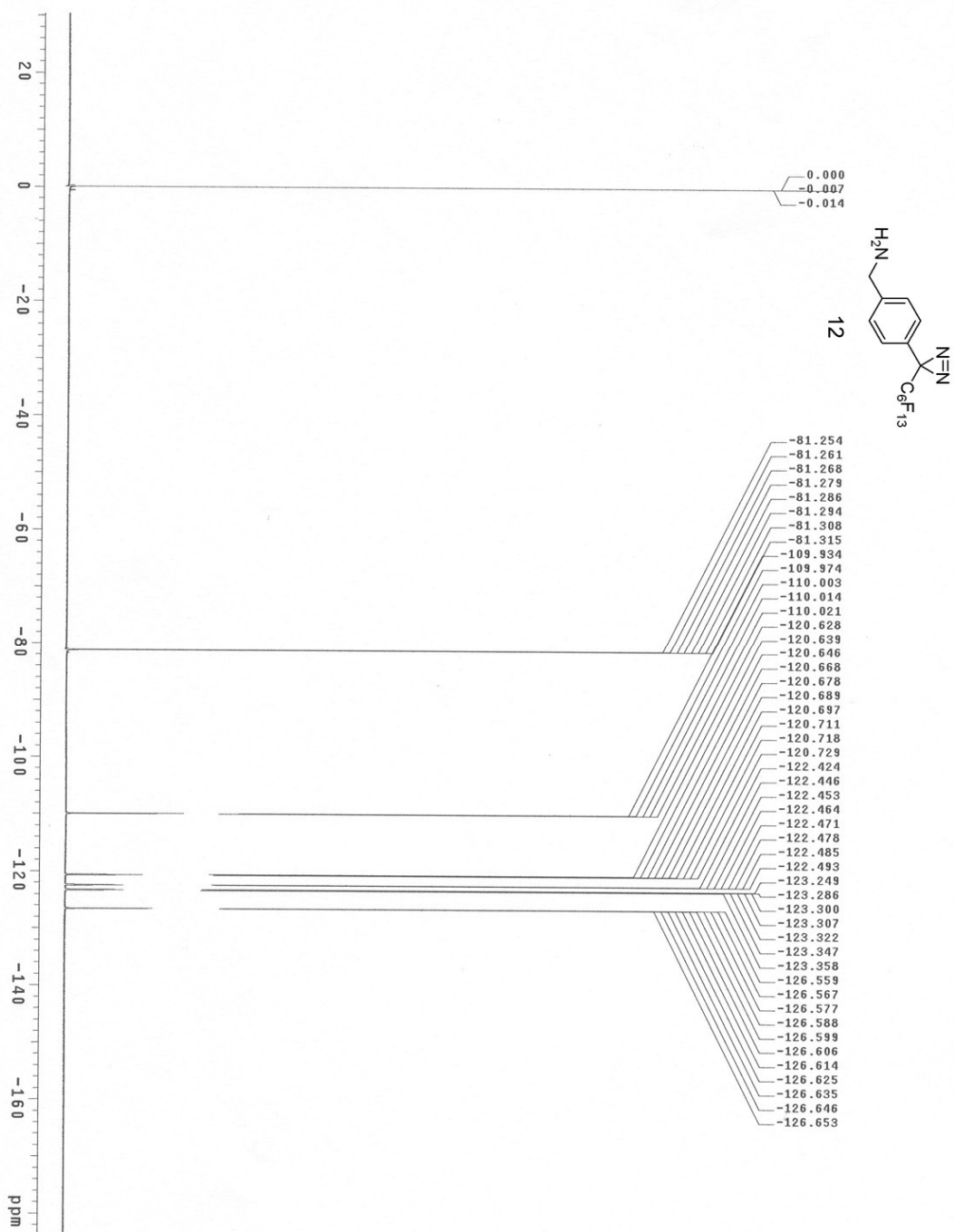


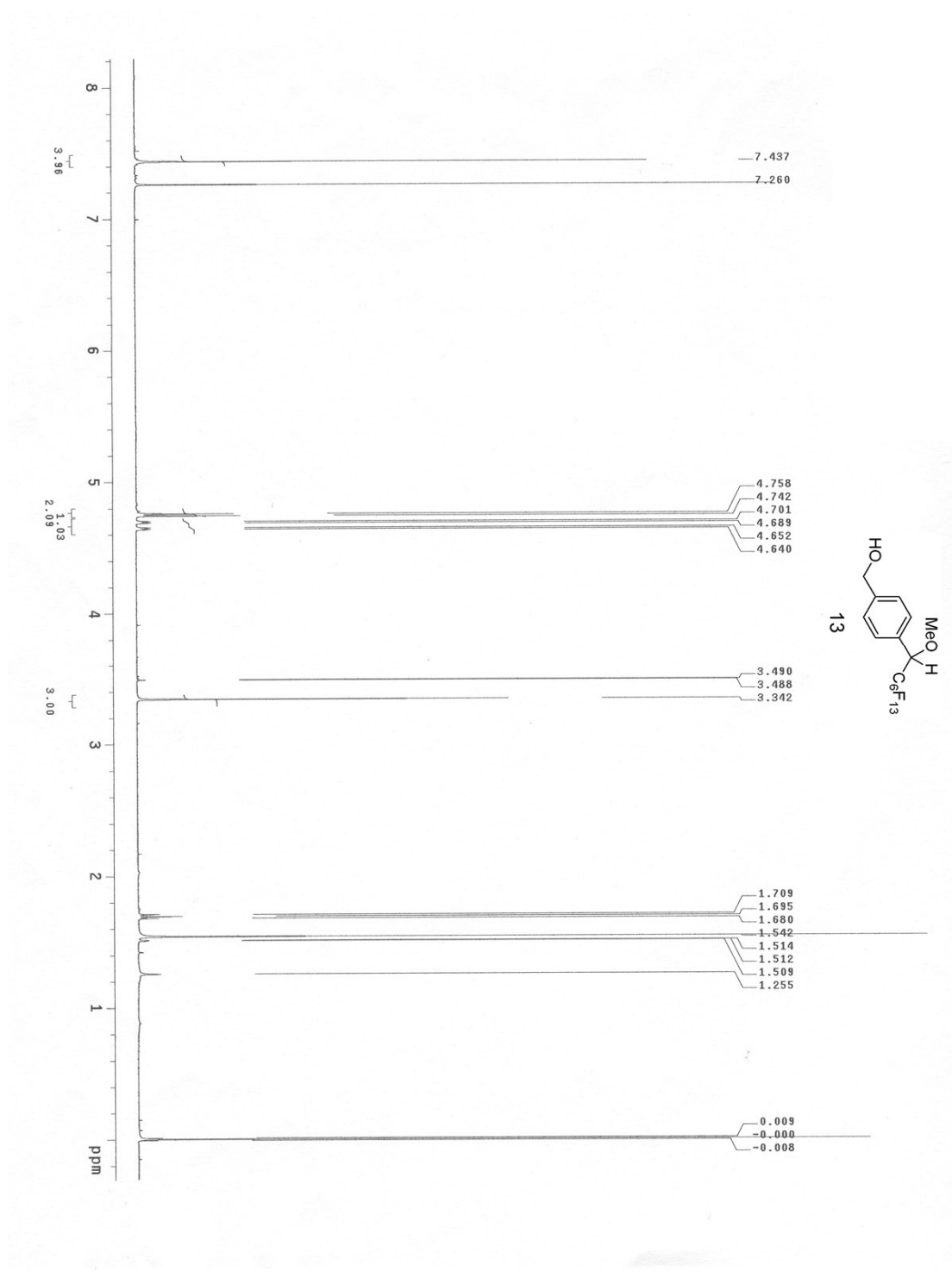


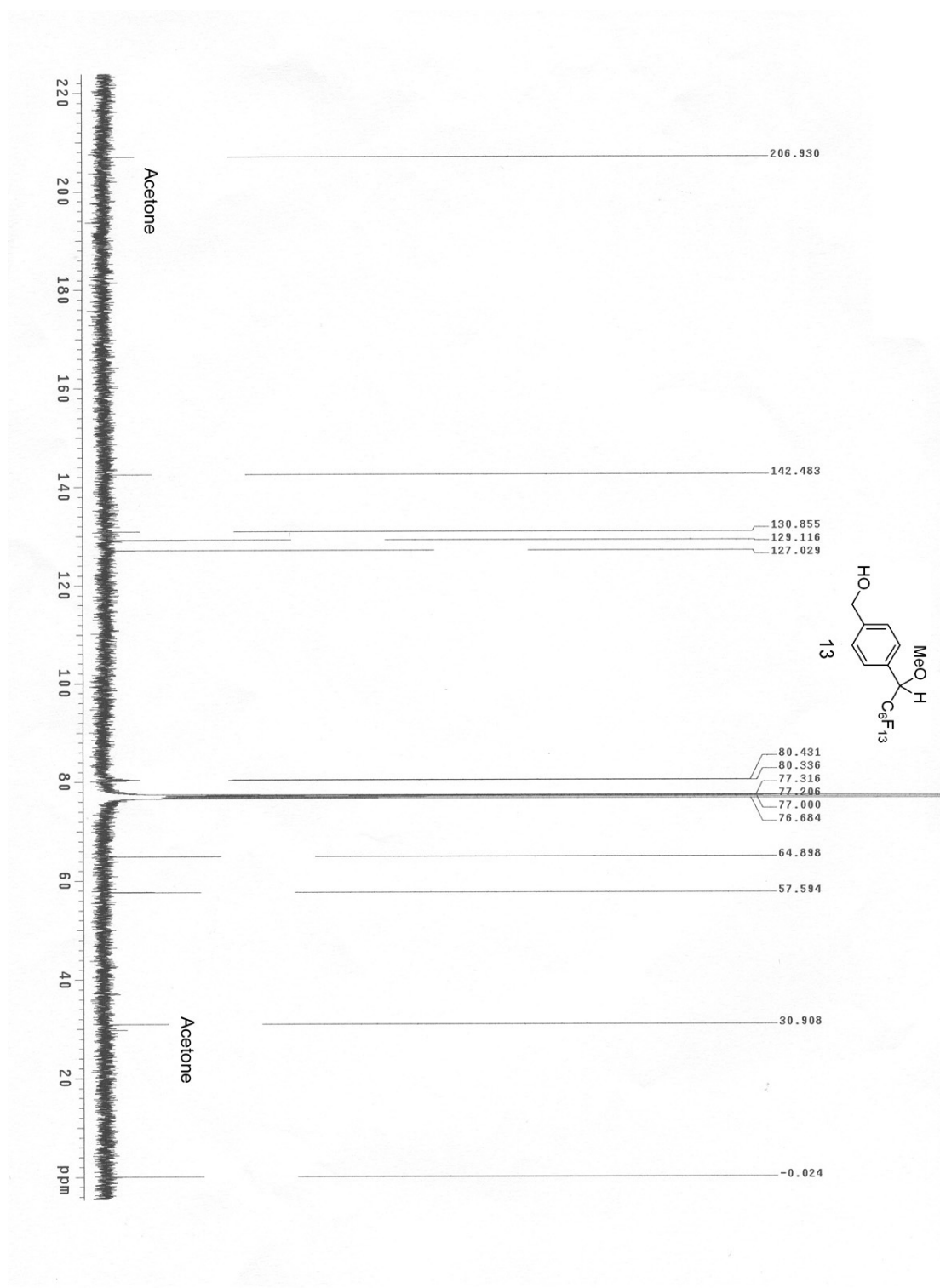


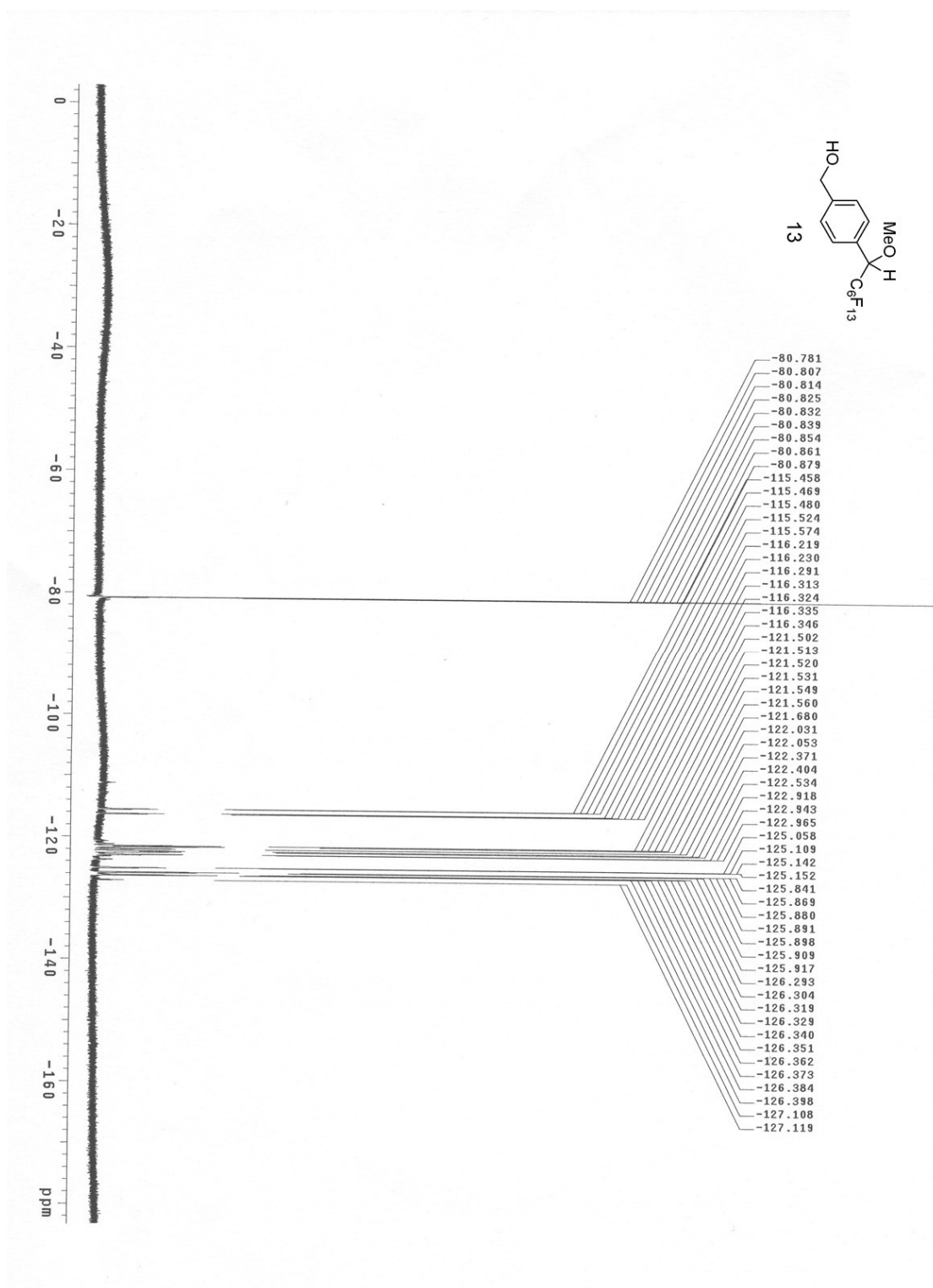


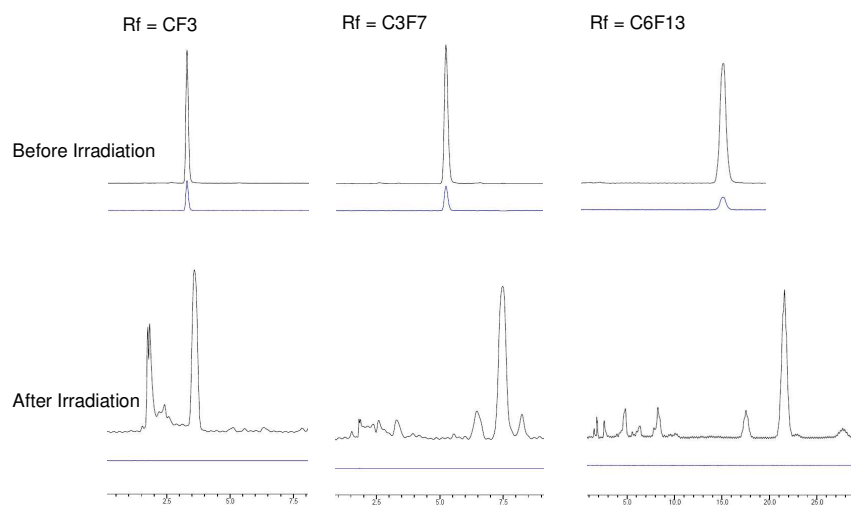
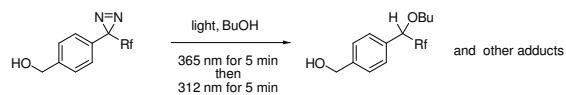
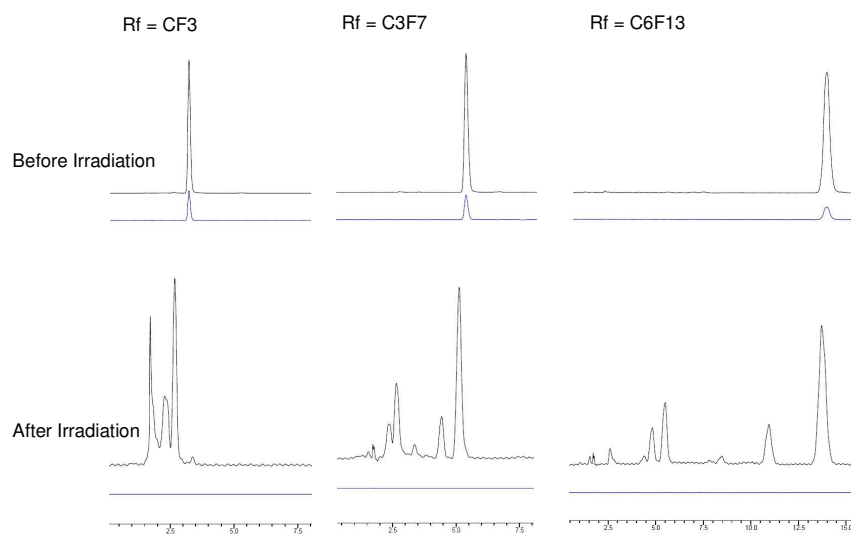
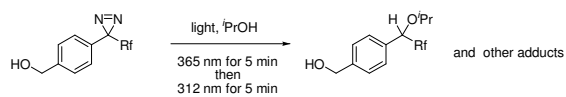




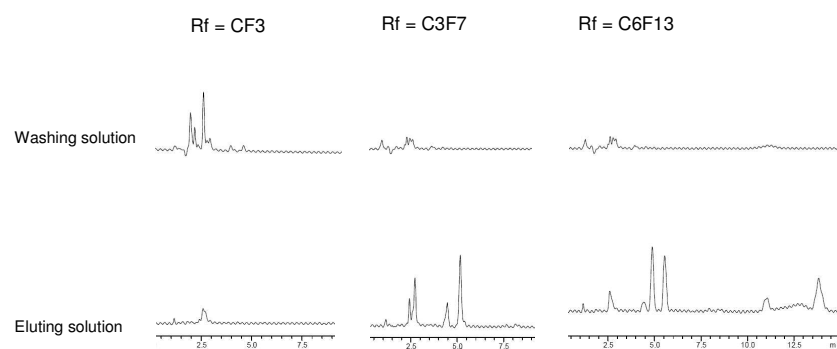


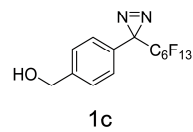
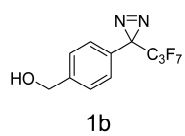




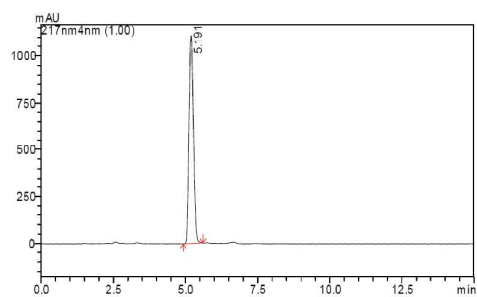


FSPE of irradiated products in ⁱPrOH

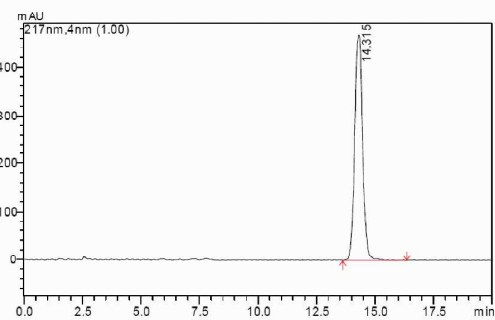




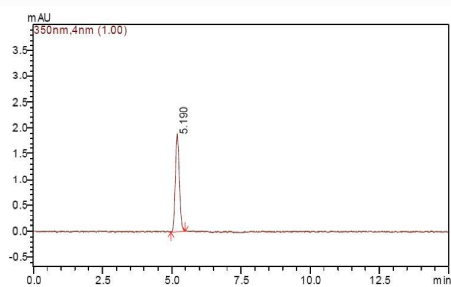
217 nm detection



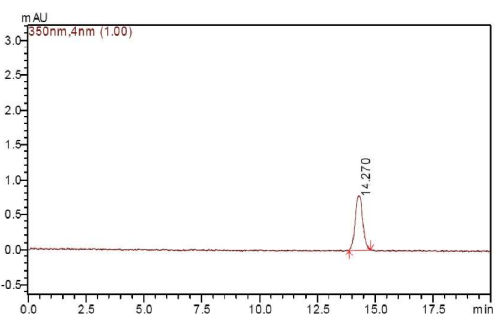
217 nm detection



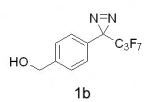
350 nm detection



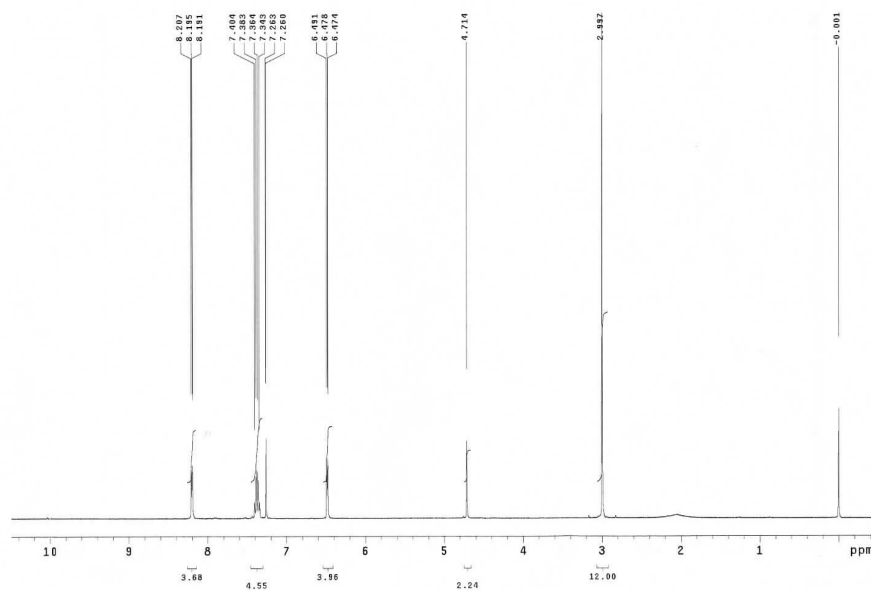
350 nm detection



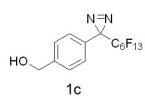
Inova-400 MHz



Internal Standard: 2 eq of



Inova-400 MHz



Internal Standard: 2 eq of

