

Supporting Information

for

Enzymatically promoted release of organic molecules linked to magnetic nanoparticles

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Additional experiments and NMR spectra of all new compounds

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Diameter distribution function of NP@APTES and NP@SILICA@APTES

obtained from DLS measurements

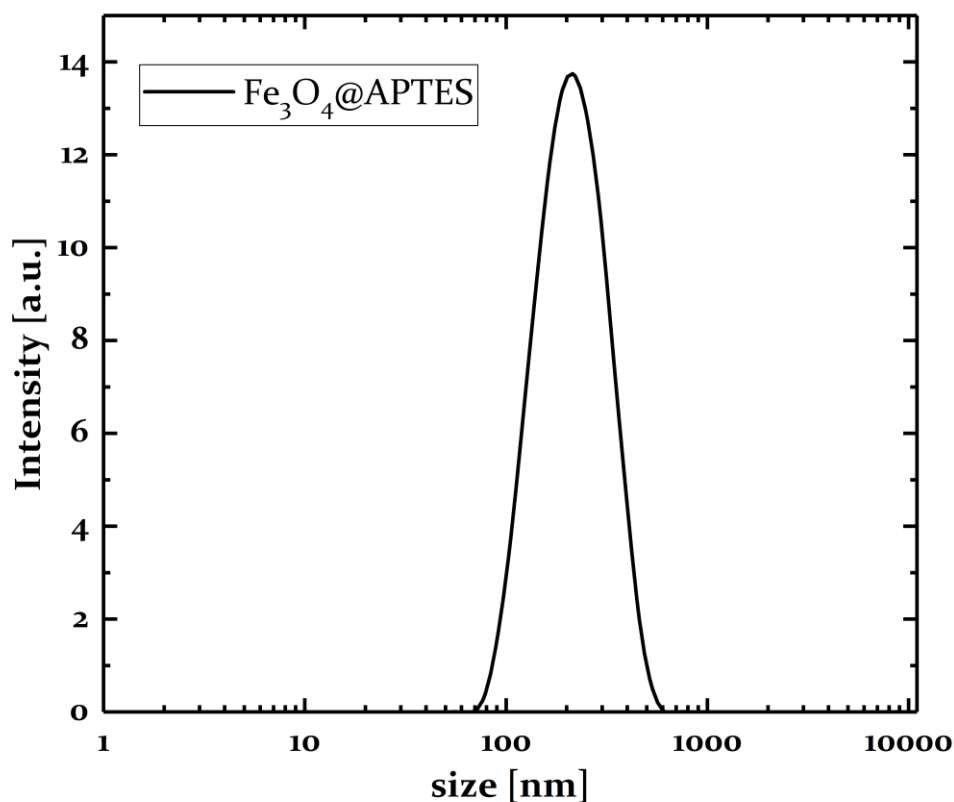


Figure S1: Size distribution of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@APTES$ NPs by DLS technique.

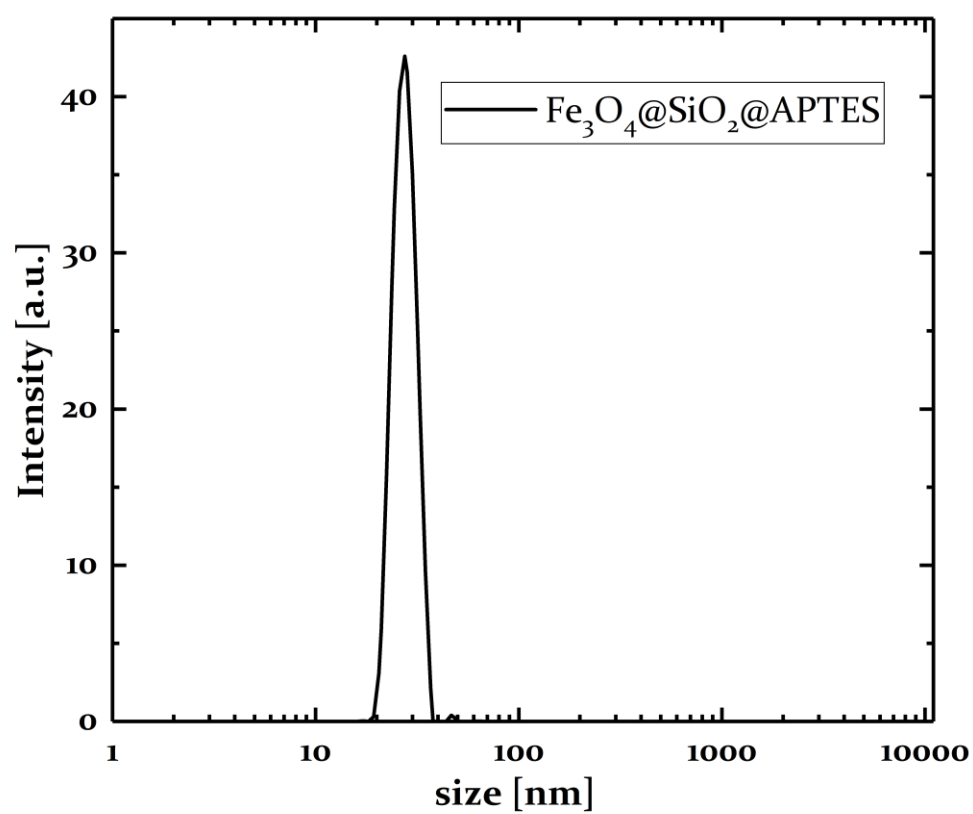
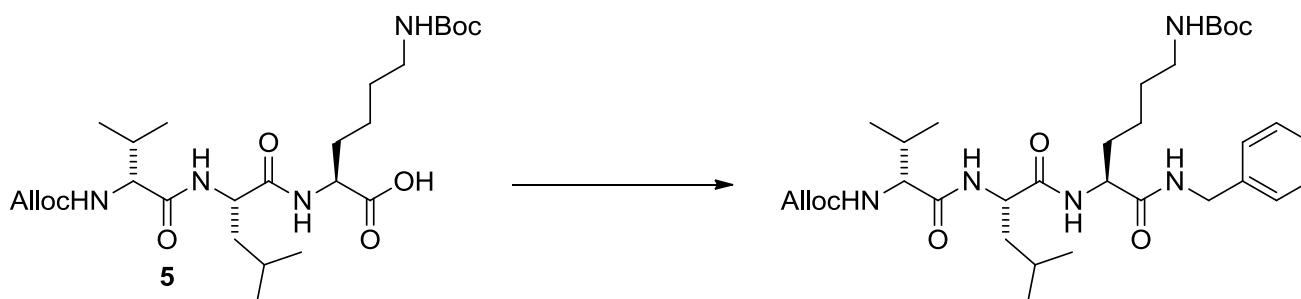


Figure S2: Size distribution of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@APTES by the DLS technique.

Optimization of coupling of 5 with a model amine

This coupling was optimized using benzylamine as model compound. The diastereomeric ratios were determined by HPLC, and the epimer of the desired product was recognized by performing HPLC-MS analysis.

The following Table reports the obtained results. The reactions were all carried out at rt, using 1 equivalent of coupling agent and 5 equivalent of base.

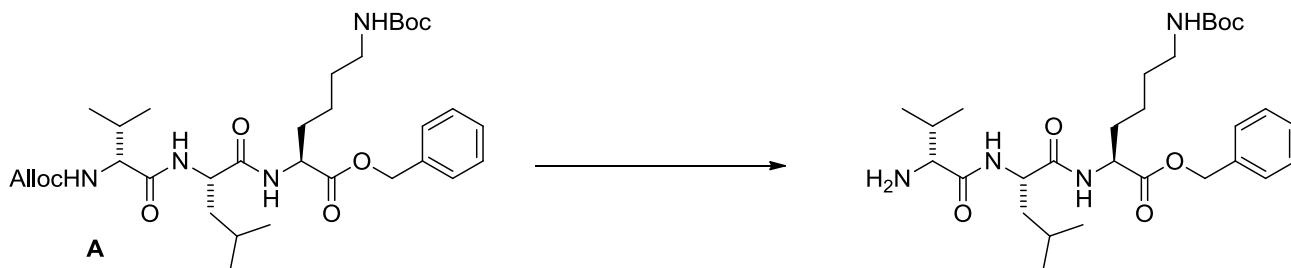


Coupling agent	Base	Solvent	Diast. ratio
PyBOP	NMM	CH ₂ Cl ₂	67 : 33
EDC-HOBT	DIPEA	CH ₂ Cl ₂	69 : 31
HBTU	DIPEA	CH ₂ Cl ₂	90 : 10
TBTU	DIPEA	CH ₂ Cl ₂	92 : 8
HATU	DIPEA	CH ₂ Cl ₂	96 : 4
HATU	<i>sym</i> -collidine	DMF	93 : 7
HATU	NMM	DMF	95 : 5
HATU	DIPEA	DMF	97.5 : 2.5

Abbreviations: PyBOP = (Benzotriazol-1-yl-oxytripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate). EDC = 1-Ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide. HBTU = 3-[Bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-3H-benzotriazol-1-oxid hexafluorophosphate. TBTU = 3-[Bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-3H-benzotriazol-1-oxid tetrafluoroborate. HOBT: 1-hydroxybenzotriazole. DIPEA: *N,N*,*N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (DPEA). HATU: 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium 3-oxid hexafluorophosphate. NMM = *N*-Methylmorpholine.

Optimization of allyl urethane cleavage

This deblocking was optimized using model compound **A**, which was prepared from **5** in 91% yield by treatment with benzylbromide and K₂CO₃ in DMF for 1.5 h at rt.



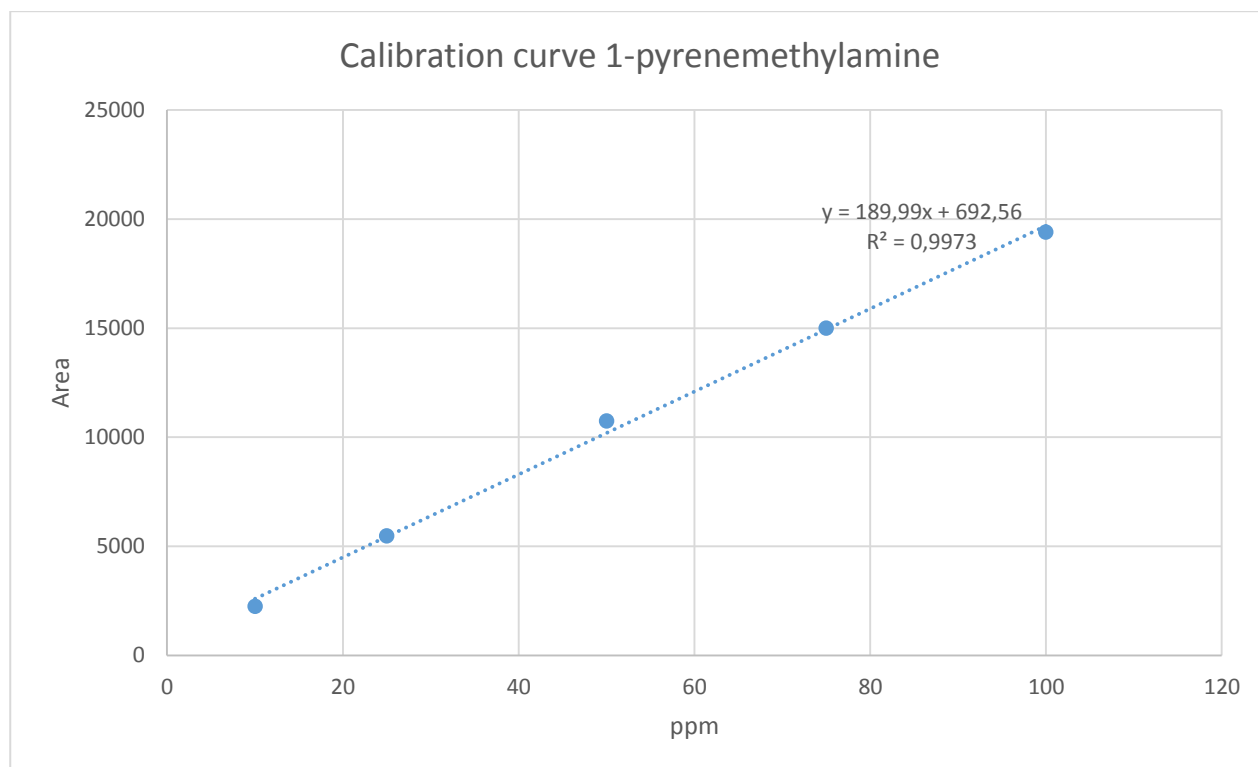
Catalyst	Scavenger	Other conditions	Yield
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.20 equiv.)	pyrrolidine (10 equiv.)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	19%
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.20 equiv.)	thioanisole (10 equiv.)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	11%
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.20 equiv.)	phenylsilane (10 equiv.)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	22%
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.10 equiv.)	pyrrolidine (5 equiv.)	THF, rt	<10%
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.10 equiv.)	phenylsilane (5 equiv.)	THF, rt	75%
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.10 equiv.)	dimedone (5 equiv.)	THF, rt	60%
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.10 equiv.)	triethylammonium formate (5 equiv.)	THF, rt	42%
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (0.10 equiv.)	phenylsilane (10 equiv.)	THF, rt	90%

Calibration curve for pyrenylmethylamine

The quantitative determination of 1-pyrenylmethylamine was carried out through a calibration curve, by injecting 5 μL of solutions of known concentration.

HPLC conditions. Column: C6 Phenyl 150×3 mm, 3 μ . Temp. = 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. (H_2O + 0.1%

TFA)/ CH_3CN 95:5 to 41:59 in 20 min. Detection: 240 nm. R_t = 19.9.



* ppm corresponds to $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$.

Chemical structure of compound **4** is shown above the spectrum. The structure is a complex molecule featuring a central amide linkage connecting a substituted benzene ring to a substituted amine. The benzene ring is substituted with a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a propyl group. The amine is substituted with a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a propyl group. The spectrum is recorded in DMSO- d_6 at 25 °C, 300 MHz. The x-axis represents the chemical shift in ppm, ranging from 0 to 10. The spectrum shows several sharp peaks in the aromatic region (6.5-8.5 ppm) and a broad peak in the aliphatic region (1.0-2.5 ppm). Integration values are provided below the peaks.

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