



Supporting Information

for

Chemical tuning of photoswitchable azobenzenes: a photopharmacological case study using nicotinic transmission

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Additional figures, full synthetic details and NMR spectra, LC–MS of compounds 12 and 13 and LC–MS of the hydrolysis of compound 1

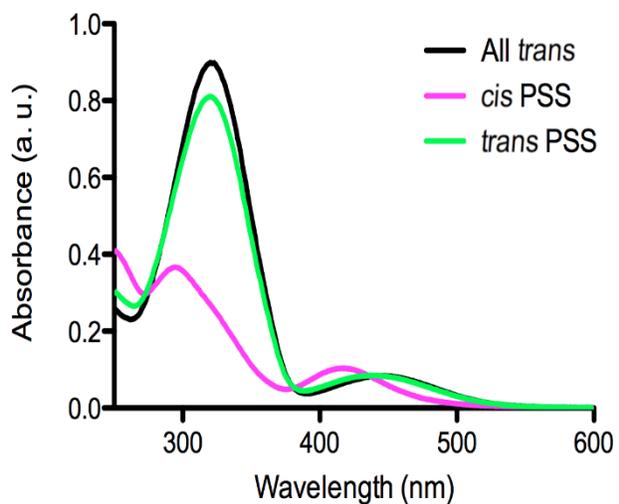


Figure S1: Absorption spectra of 4FABTA (**2**) in HEPES (pH 7.4) at rt.

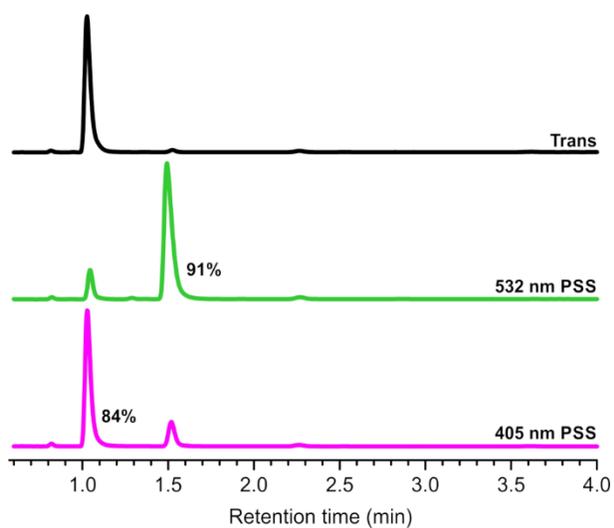


Figure S2: UPLC of PSS of **2**. Isocratic elution at 1.0 mL/min with 30% acetonitrile in water. Laser irradiation (532 or 405 nm) in HEPES (pH 7.4) at rt.

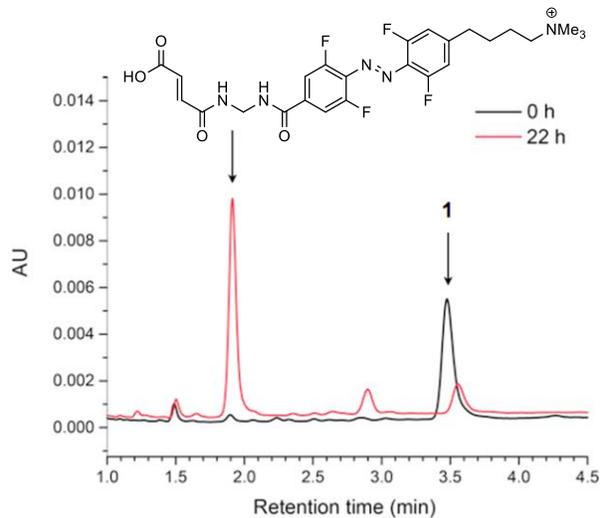


Figure S3: UPLC of maleimide hydrolysis of **1**. Isocratic elution at 1.0 mL/min with 27.5% acetonitrile in water.

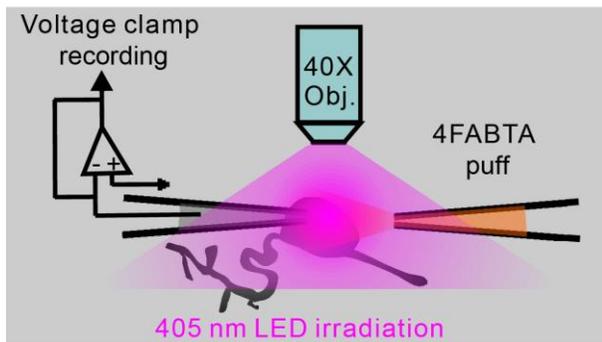
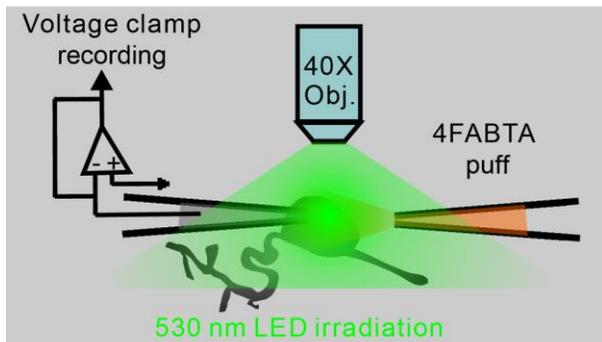
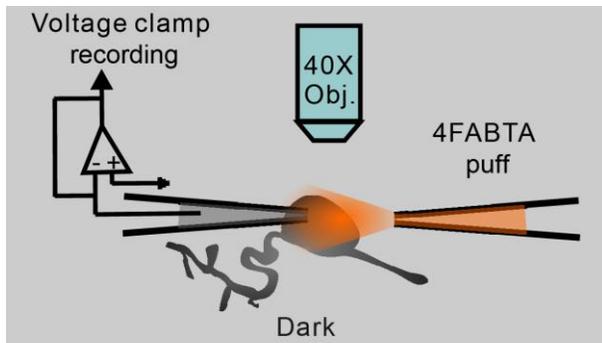
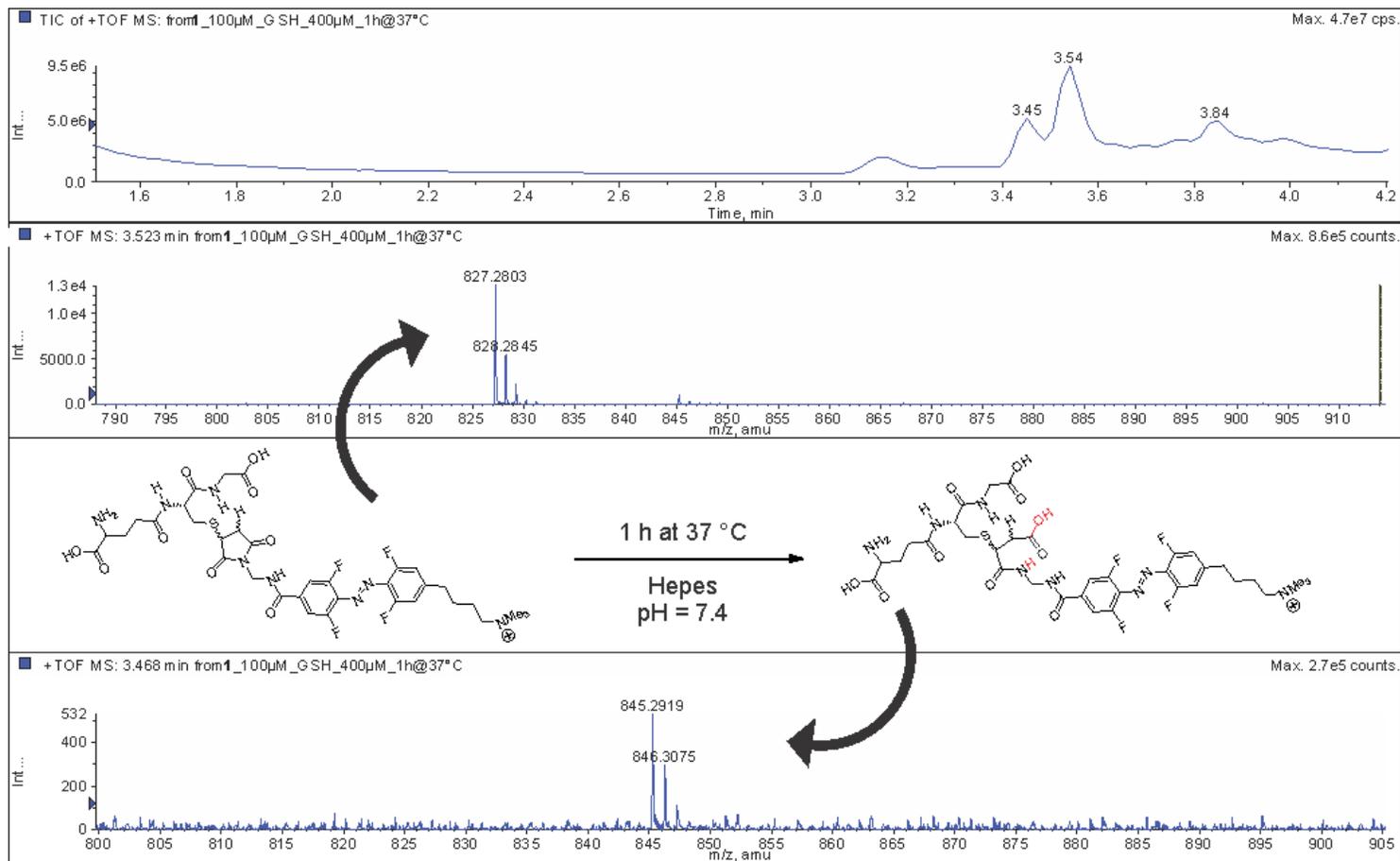
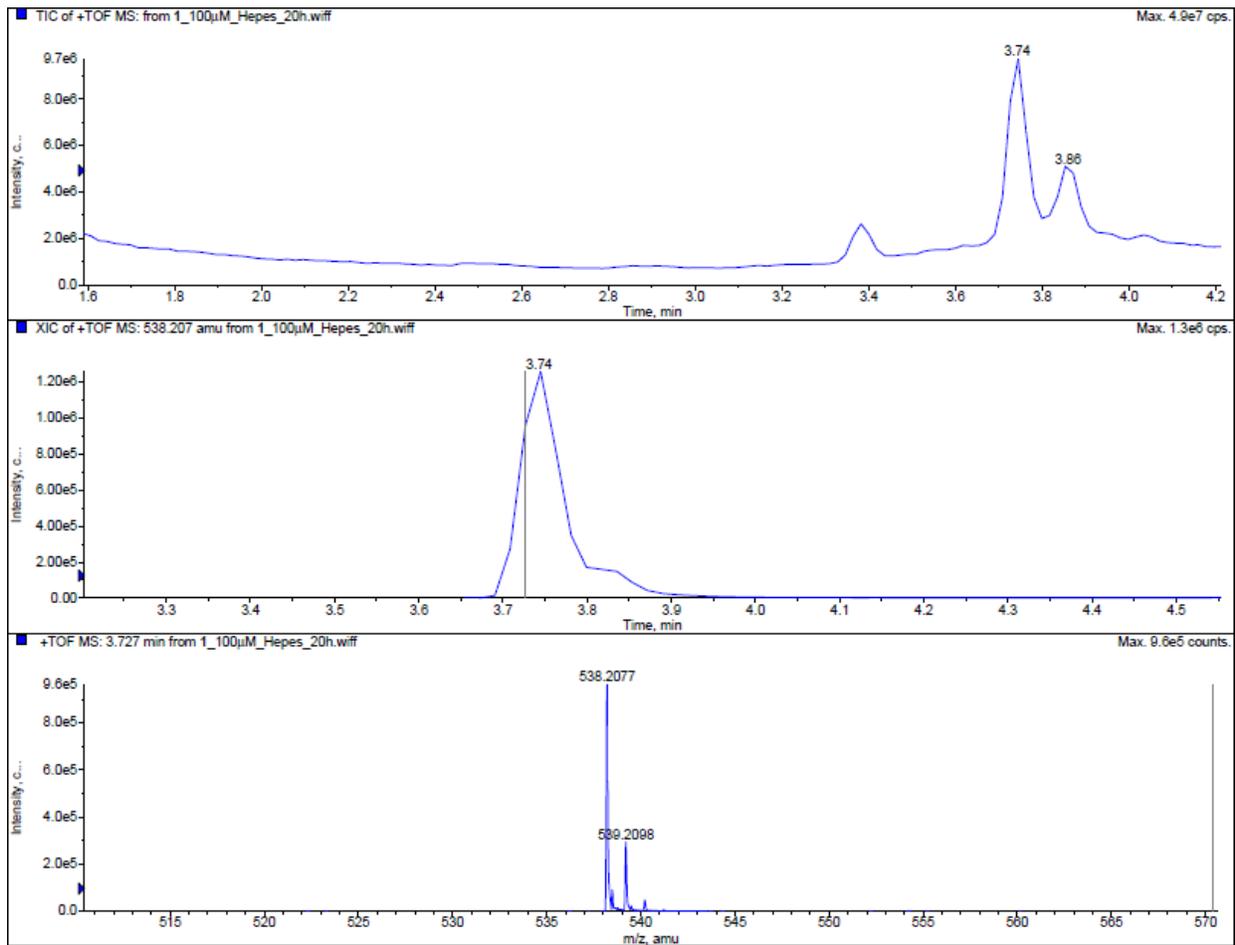
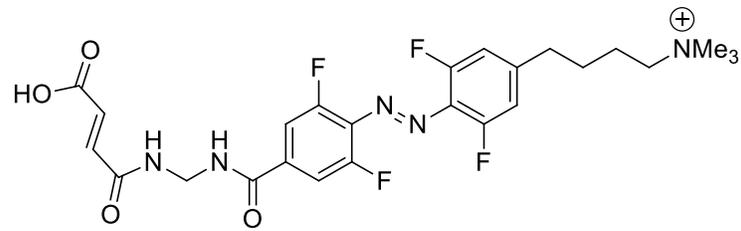


Figure S4: Setup used for experiments in Figure 5. Top – probe was puffed onto a patch-clamped cell without irradiation (Figure 5a). Middle/bottom – probe was puffed onto a patch-clamped cell with concomitant illumination with green or violet light (Figure 5b,c). The field of view of the microscope is about 500 microns, and light completely illuminates this area. Cells are only 10–20 microns in diameter, and thus much of the proximal puffer pipette is also illuminated causing photoswitching of probe inside the pipette “reservoir”.



LC-MS for hydrolysis of glutathione-1 conjugate.

Hydrolyzed 1 in Hepes: HRMS



LC-MS for hydrolysis of 1.

Synthetic methods.

All chemicals were purchased from commercial sources and used as received. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on Merck KGaA glass silica gel plates (60 F254) and were visualized with UV light or ninhydrin staining followed by heating. Flash chromatography was performed using Agela Technologies industrial grade silica (200–300 mesh, 40–60 μm). Analytical HPLC was performed on a Waters Aquity Arc UPLC system. Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (^1H NMR) spectra were recorded on an Oxford 300 MHz NMR spectrometer and the chemical shifts are reported in ppm using the solvent peak as the internal standard (7.26 ppm for CDCl_3 , 3.31 ppm for CD_3OD , 2.50 ppm for $\text{DMSO-}d_6$, 4.79 ppm for D_2O). Peaks are reported as: s = singlet, br s = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, dd = doublet of doublets, td = triplet of doublets, m = multiplet. Proton-decoupled carbon nuclear magnetic resonance (^{13}C NMR) spectra were recorded on an Oxford 300 MHz NMR spectrometer and the chemical shifts are reported in ppm using the solvent peak as the internal standard (77.16 ppm for CDCl_3 , 49.00 ppm for CD_3OD , 39.52 ppm for $\text{DMSO-}d_6$). High resolution mass spectral data for small molecules were obtained on an Agilent G1969A ToF LC–MS.

4-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-3-butyn-1-ol (**3**)

PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (730 mg, 1.04 mmol) was added to a solution of 3,5-difluoroiodobenzene (5 g, 20.83 mmol) in a mixture of dry THF (300 mL) and TEA (36 mL) under Ar atmosphere. After 5 minutes of stirring, CuI (198 mg, 1.04 mmol) was added followed by 3-butynol (1.89 mL, 24.99 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h under Ar atmosphere. The resulting suspension was filtered and the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, 100% DCM] to afford **3** (3.54 g, 93%) as an oily residue. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₁₀H₉F₂O⁺: 183.0616; found: 183.0616 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.01 – 6.85 (m, 2H), 6.76 (tt, *J* = 9.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.68 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.77 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 162.68 (dd, *J* = 248.2, 13.4 Hz), 126.17 (t, *J* = 11.8 Hz), 115.29 – 114.03 (m), 104.14 (t, *J* = 25.4 Hz), 89.12, 80.22 (t, *J* = 3.9 Hz), 60.87, 23.60.

4-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-1-butanol (**4**)

Platinum (IV) oxide (332 mg, 1.46 mmol) was suspended in 90 mL of EtOH and the mixture underwent 5 cycles of vacuum/H₂ to favor adsorption of the gas onto the catalyst. **3** (3.54 g, 19.43 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt under H₂ atmosphere. After 2 h, the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure. The resulting residue was dissolved in 50 mL of DCM, filtered through a celite pad and the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, 100% DCM] to afford **4** (2.58 g, 71%) as a light amber oil. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₁₀H₁₃F₂O⁺: 187.0929; found: 187.0930 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.82 – 6.49 (m, 3H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.76 – 1.53 (m, 4H), 1.49 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 163.01 (dd), 146.37 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 112.19 – 109.97 (m), 101.19 (t, *J* = 25.3 Hz), 62.34, 35.41 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 32.03, 27.06.

tert-Butyl(4-(3,5-difluorophenyl)butoxy)dimethylsilane (**5**)

Imidazole (2.56 g, 37.59 mmol) was added into a solution of **4** (2.33 g, 12.53 mmol) in 90 mL of DCM and the mixture was stirred at rt. After 5 minutes, TBDMS-Cl (2.27 g, 15.04 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at rt for 1 h. The resulting suspension was filtered and the filtrate was washed with NaHCO₃ aq. sat. (4 × 40 mL), DI H₂O (1 × 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated at reduced pressure to afford **5** (3.62 g, 96%) as a clear oil which was used for the next step without further purification. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₁₆H₂₇F₂OSi⁺: 301.1794; found: 301.1785 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.77 – 6.51 (m, 3H), 3.62 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.77 – 1.42 (m, 4H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 163.12 (dd, *J* = 247.4, 13.0 Hz), 146.70 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 112.55 – 109.16 (m), 101.24 (t, *J* = 25.4 Hz), 62.92, 35.57 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 32.30, 27.25, 26.10, 18.49, -5.16.

4-Bromo-2,6-difluoroaniline (**6**)

Synthesized according to a reported procedure¹

NBS (6.97 g, 38.73 mmol) was added into a solution of 2,6-difluoroaniline (5 g, 38.73 mmol) in 75 mL of dry ACN under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt. After 24 h, the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM and filtered to remove succinimide. The organic phase was washed with NaHCO₃ aq. sat. (2 × 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated at reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc (9:1, v/v)] to afford **6** (7.17 g, 89%) as a white solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₆H₅BrF₂N⁺: 207.9568; found: 207.9570 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.06 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 3.52 (s, 2H).

4-Cyano-2,6-difluoroaniline (7)

Synthesized according to a reported procedure²

CuCN (1.29 g, 14.42 mmol) was added into a solution of **6** (2 g, 9.61 mmol) in 6 mL of NMP. The mixture was refluxed for 1.5 h. Upon cooling to rt, 50 mL of NH₄OH aq. sat. were added and the mixture was extracted with toluene (3 × 20 mL). The pooled organic layers were washed with NaCl aq. sat. (2 × 30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated at reduced pressure. The resulting brown residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, hexane/DCM (1:1, v/v)] to afford **7** (1.04 g, 70%) as a white solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₆H₅BrF₂N⁺: 155.0146; found: 155.0414 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.21 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 4.27 (s, 2H).

4-Cyano-2,6-difluorobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate (8)

7 (2.03 g, 13.17 mmol) was dissolved in 20 mL of EtOAc and cooled to –10 °C with a salt/ice bath. NOBF₄ (1.54 g, 13.17 mmol) was added in small portions and the reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature under Ar. After 1 h, the resulting suspension was filtered over a glass filter and the collected solid was washed with Et₂O (2 × 40 mL) and dried under vacuum to afford **8** (1.8 g, 54%) as a white powder. The solid was stored packed under Ar. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 8.18 – 7.83 (m, 2H).

(E)-4-((4-(4-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)butyl)-2,6-difluorophenyl)diazanyl)-3,5-difluorobenzonitrile (9)

A solution of *n*-Buli in hexanes (4.5 mL, 7.2 mmol, 1.6 M) was added dropwise into a solution of **5** (2.13 g, 7.1 mmol) dissolved in 10 mL of dry THF at –78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at –50 °C for 30 minutes and cannulated into a solution of **8** (1.79 g, 7.1 mmol) in 10 mL of dry THF at –78 °C. The reaction was stirred to rt and 20 mL of NaHCO₃ aq. sat. were added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL) and the pooled organic layers were washed with NaCl aq. sat. (2 × 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc (20:1, v/v)] to afford **9** (544 mg, 17%) as a red viscous liquid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₂₃H₂₈F₄N₃OSi⁺: 466.1933; found: 466.1935 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.24 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.79 – 6.61 (m, 2H), 3.61 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.59 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.78 – 1.40 (m, 4H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 153.35 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 149.95 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.8 Hz), 147.88 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 135.86 (t, *J* = 17.3 Hz), 129.59 (t, *J* = 17.1 Hz), 117.20 – 115.86 (m), 112.95 (t, *J* = 10.9 Hz), 112.17 (dd, *J* = 20.0, 2.9 Hz), 62.74, 35.49, 32.19, 26.85, 26.06, 18.47, –5.17.

(E)-4-((4-(4-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)butyl)-2,6-difluorophenyl)diazanyl)-3,5-difluorobenzamide (10)

Net₂OH (0.32 mL, 3.21 mmol) and Cu(OAc)₂ (3.6 mg, 0.02 mmol) were respectively added to a solution of **9** (500 mg, 1.07 mmol) in 10 mL of MeOH. The mixture was stirred at rt. After 20 h, the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc (1:1, v/v)] to afford **10** (253 mg, 49%) as an orange solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₂₃H₃₀F₄N₃O₂Si⁺: 484.2038; found: 484.2041 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.63 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.01 – 6.78 (m, 2H), 6.13 (s, 2H), 3.64 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.83 – 1.44 (m, 4H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 166.24, 157.35 (dd, *J* = 59.6, 4.4 Hz), 153.87 (dd, *J* = 58.1, 4.5 Hz), 149.83 (t, *J* = 9.8 Hz), 135.55 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 134.19 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz), 129.59 (t, *J* = 9.4 Hz), 112.68 (dd, *J* = 19.9, 3.2 Hz), 112.00 (dd, *J* = 23.1, 2.6 Hz), 62.79, 35.86, 32.22, 26.99, 26.10, 18.49, –5.15.

(E)-4-((2,6-Difluoro-4-(4-hydroxybutyl)phenyl)diazenyl)-3,5-difluorobenzamide (11)

A solution of TBAF in THF (0.58 mL, 1 M) was added into a solution of **10** (233 mg, 0.48 mmol) in 8 mL of THF. The reaction was stirred at rt. After 16 h, 40 mL of NaCl aq. sat. were added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The pooled organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, 100% EtOAc] to afford **11** (135 mg, 76%) as a solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₁₇H₁₆F₄N₃O₂⁺: 370.1174; found: 370.1172 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.88 – 7.70 (m, 3H), 7.34 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 4.41 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (q, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.77 – 1.32 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 164.50, 156.19 (dd, *J* = 54.5, 4.7 Hz), 152.75 (dd, *J* = 52.5, 4.6 Hz), 150.67 (t, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 137.45 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 132.29 (t, *J* = 10.6 Hz), 128.46 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 112.95 (dd, *J* = 19.8, 3.1 Hz), 112.18 (dd, *J* = 22.1, 3.0 Hz), 60.35, 34.76, 31.82, 26.51.

(E)-4-((2,6-Difluoro-4-(4-bromobutyl)phenyl)diazenyl)-3,5-difluorobenzamide (14)

Ph₃P (164 mg, 0.626 mmol) and CBr₄ (198 mg, 0.596 mmol) were respectively added to a solution of **11** (110 mg, 0.29 mmol) in 5 mL of dry THF. The reaction was stirred at rt under Ar. After 24 h, additional Ph₃P (164 mg) followed by CBr₄ (198 mg) were added and the reaction was stirred at rt for 24 h. The resulting suspension was filtered and the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc (1:2, v/v)] to afford **12** (82 mg, 64%) as an orange solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₁₇H₁₅BrF₄N₃O⁺: 432.0330; found: 432.0334 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.92 – 7.70 (m, 3H), 7.35 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 3.57 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.93 – 1.63 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 164.49, 156.20 (dd, *J* = 54.9, 4.5 Hz), 153.44 – 151.96 (m), 150.01 (t, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 137.65 – 137.18 (m), 132.27 (t, *J* = 10.4 Hz), 128.56 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz), 113.03 (dd, *J* = 20.0, 3.0 Hz), 112.19 (dd, *J* = 22.0, 2.9 Hz), 34.68, 33.86, 31.52, 28.41.

(E)-4-(4-((4-Carbamoyl-2,6-difluorophenyl)diazenyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl)-*N,N,N*-trimethylbutanaminium bromide (2)

To a solution of **11** (59 mg, 0.137 mmol) in 3 mL of dry THF was added NMe₃ in EtOH (65 μL, 0.27 mmol, 4.2 M). The reaction was stirred at rt. After 12 h, the resulting suspension was filtered to recover 10 mg of **2** as a solid. The filtrated solvent was added with NMe₃ in EtOH (700 μL, 2.94 mmol, 4.2 M) and stirred at reflux for 18 h. The resulting suspension was filtered to recover additional 26 mg of **2**. The pooled solid was dried under vacuum to afford **2** (36 mg, 53%) as an orange powder. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₃F₄N₄O⁺: 411.1803; found: 411.1803 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.86 – 7.75 (m, 2H, Phenyl-H), 7.38 – 7.26 (m, 2H, Phenyl-H), 3.38 – 3.22 (m, 2H, -CH₂-NR₃, overlaps with water signal in DMSO-d₆), 3.04 (s, 9H, -N⁺(CH₃)₃), 2.77 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H, Phenyl-CH₂-), 1.68 (m, 4H, -CH₂-CH₂-); ¹³C NMR (201 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 164.46, 155.72 – 154.54 (m), 154.29 – 153.34 (m), 149.48, 137.56, 132.24, 128.66, 113.50 – 112.68 (m), 112.55 – 111.97 (m), 64.91, 52.18, 34.06, 26.51, 21.35.

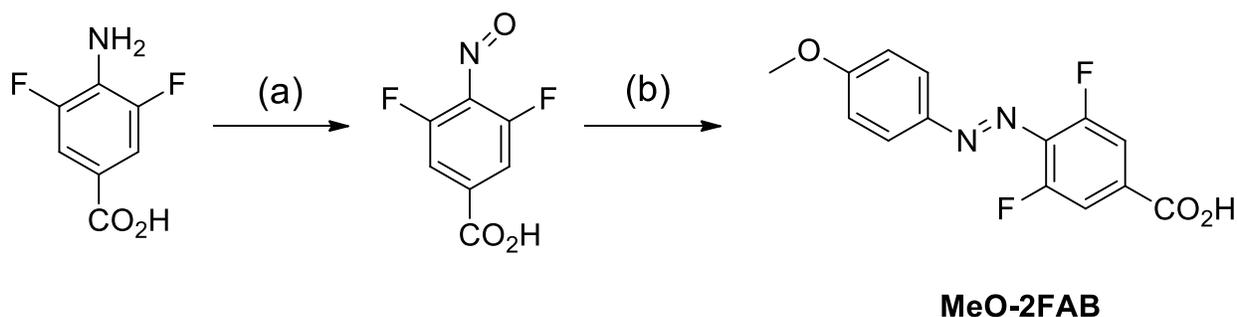
(E)-4-(4-((2,6-Difluoro-4-((hydroxymethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)diazenyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl)-*N,N,N*-trimethylbutanaminium trifluoroacetate (15)

2 (32 mg, 0.065 mmol) was added to 1 mL of a 4% K₂CO₃ in H₂O solution and, while stirring, 1 mL of a 37% CH₂O in H₂O solution was added. The reaction mixture was warmed to 50 °C and stirred at this temperature for 2 h. Upon cooling to rt, the solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, MeOH/TFA (100:0.2, v/v)] to afford **13** (32 mg, 95%) as a red solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₂₁H₂₅F₄N₄O₂⁺: 441.1909; found: 441.1916 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 7.85 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 4.85 – 4.73 (m, 2H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 3.42 – 3.35 (m, 2H), 3.13 (s, 9H), 2.82 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.04 – 1.66 (m, 4H).

(E)-4-(4-(((2,5-Dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)methyl)carbamoyl)-2,6-difluorophenyl)diazenyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl)-N,N,N-trimethylbutan-1-aminium trifluoroacetate (1**)**

Thionyl chloride (27 μ L, 0.378 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of **13** (30 mg, 0.054 mmol) in 1 mL of dry THF at -10 $^{\circ}$ C. The reaction mixture was stirred to rt, under Ar, until complete disappearance of the starting material (checked by UPLC). To the stirring mixture were added, respectively, maleimide (16 mg, 0.162 mmol) and DIPEA (11 μ L, 0.065 mmol) dissolved in 1 mL of dry THF. The reaction was stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography [C₁₈-SiO₂, Gradient: ACN/H₂O (10:90, v/v to 20:80, v/v) + 0.5% TFA] to afford **1** (2 mg, 6%) as an orange solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₂₅H₂₆F₄N₅O₃⁺: 520.1967; found: 520.1963 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN) δ = 7.63 – 7.49 (m, 2H, Phenyl-H), 7.28 – 7.01 (m, 2H, Phenyl-H), 6.81 (s, 2H, Maleimide-H), 5.09 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H, R₂N-CH₂-Maleimide), 3.30 – 3.16 (m, 2H, -CH₂-NR₃), 2.99 (s, 9H, -N⁺(CH₃)₃), 2.77 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, Phenyl-CH₂-), 1.79 – 1.61 (m, 4H, -CH₂-CH₂-).

Synthetic Scheme S2

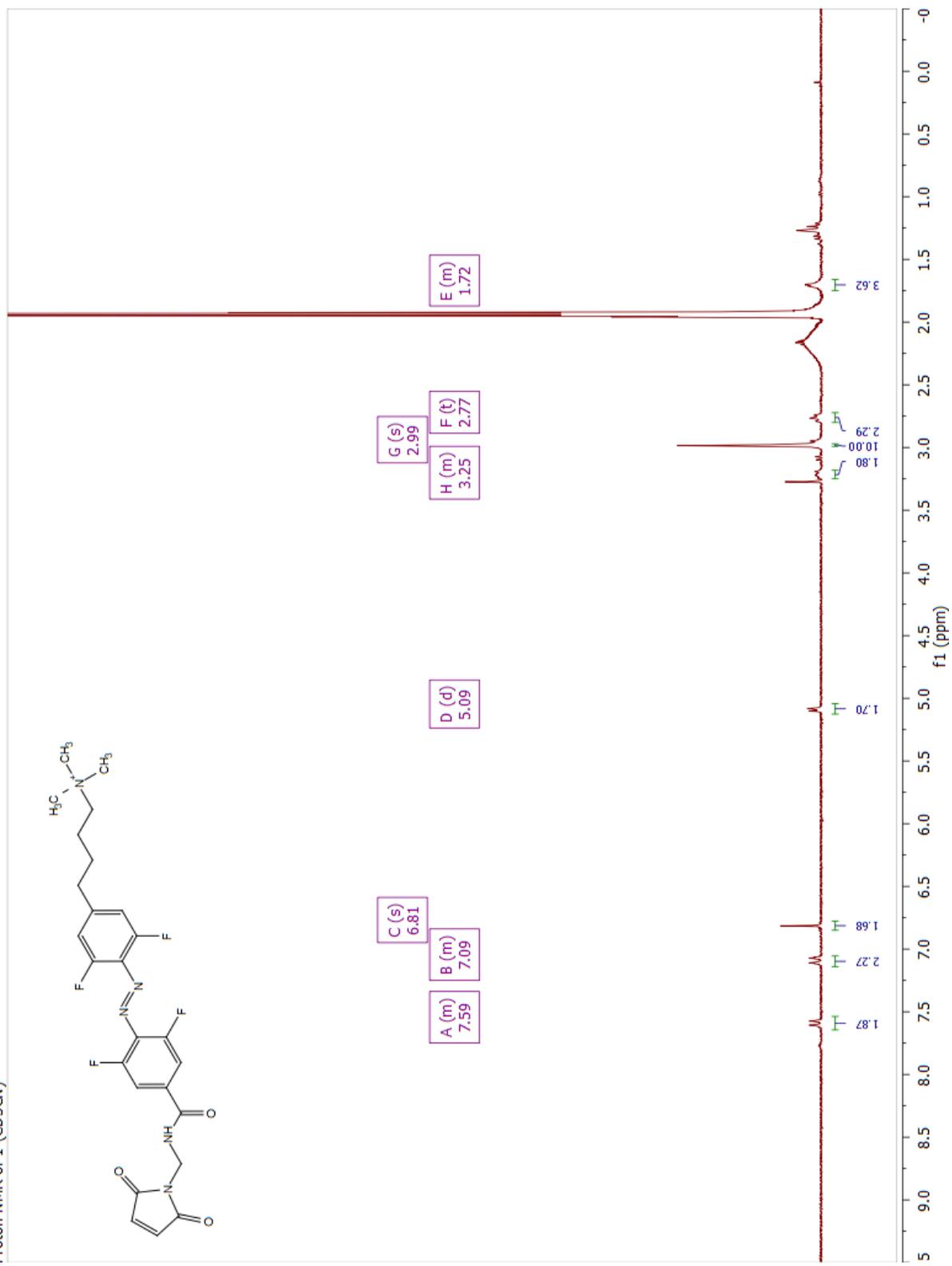


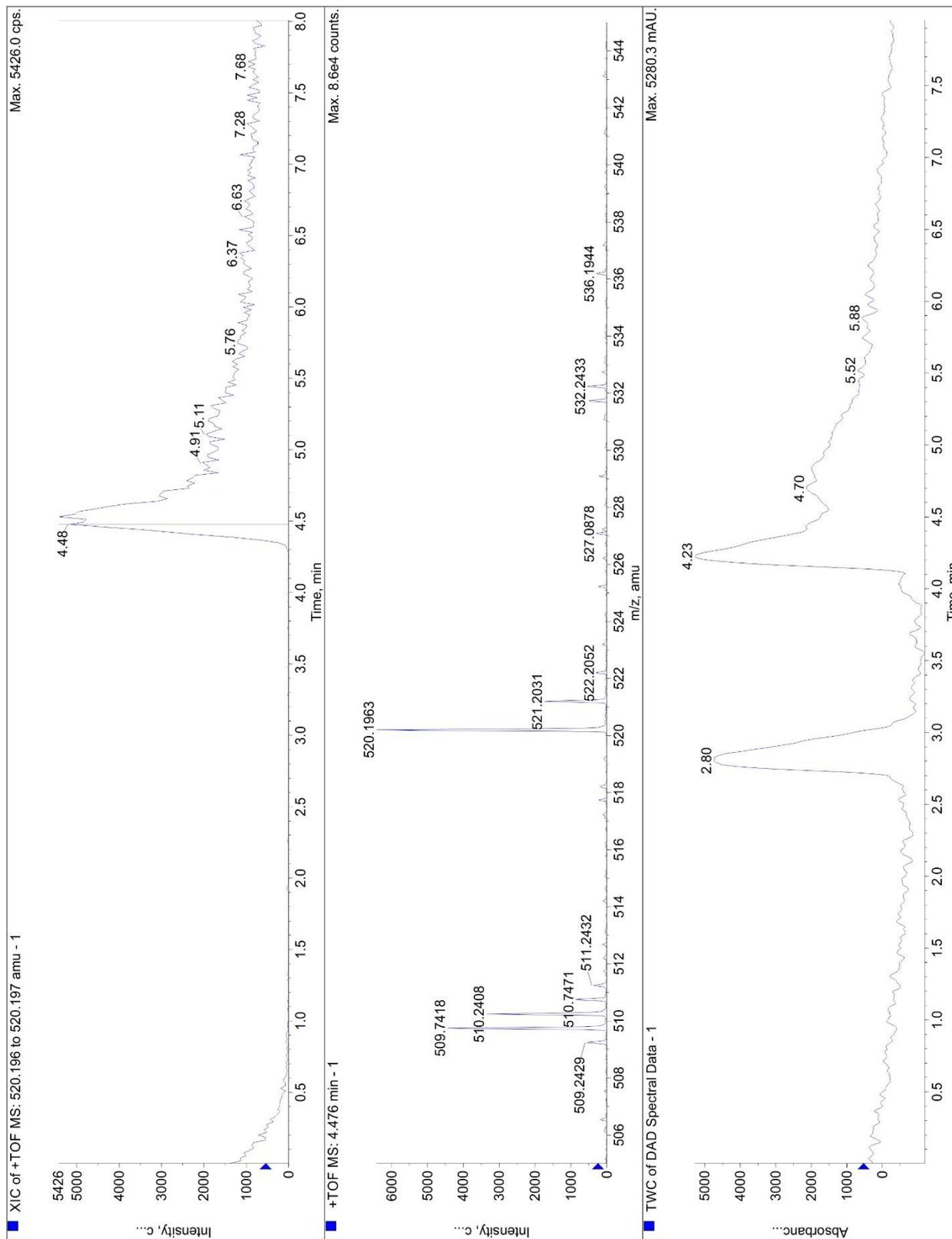
Synthesis of MeO-2FAB. (a) Oxone monopersulfate, H₂O/Acetone/DCM, RT, 60%; (b) AcOH/Toluene/TFA, RT, 18%

(E)-3,5-Difluoro-4-((4-methoxyphenyl)diazenyl)benzoic acid (MeO-2FAB)

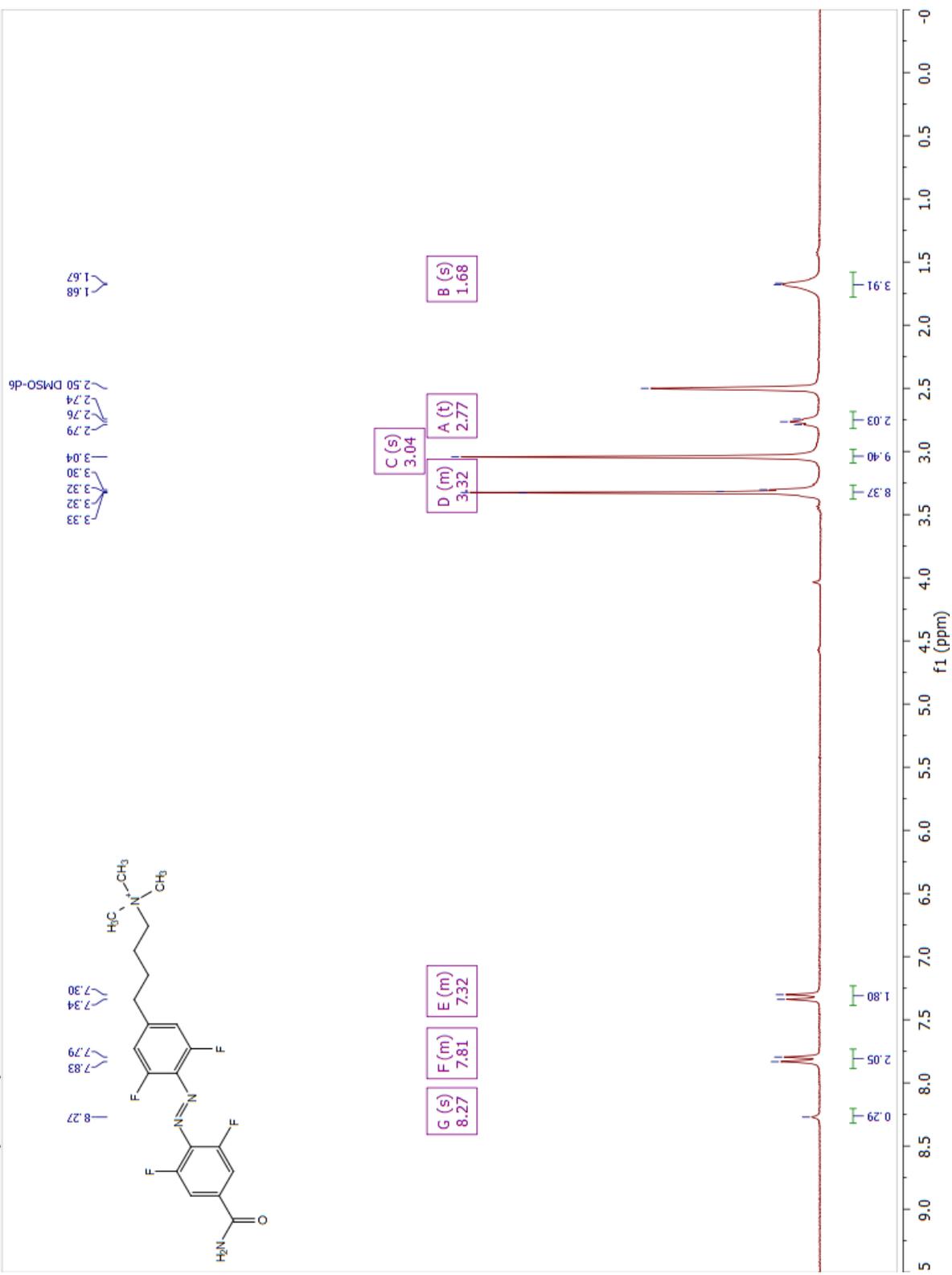
Oxone monopersulfate (2.13 g, 3.46 mmol) was dissolved in 14 mL of DI H₂O and added to a solution of 4-amino-3,5-difluorobenzoic acid (300 mg, 1.73 mmol) in 6 mL of DCM/acetone (2:1). The mixture was vigorously stirred at rt. After 2 h, 40 mL of DI H₂O were added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 10 mL). The pooled organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure. The resulting beige solid (nitrosobenzoic acid) was suspended in 12 mL of AcOH/toluene/TFA (6:6:1) and *p*-methoxyaniline (135 mg, 0.64 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 3 days. 60 mL of DI H₂O were added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 35 mL). The pooled organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂, DCM/MeOH (90:10, v/v)] to afford **MeO-2FAB** (90 mg, 18%) as a brownish solid. HRMS: m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₁F₂N₂O₃⁺: 293.0733; found: 293.0713 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 7.99 – 7.86 (m, 3H), 7.77 – 7.66 (m, 3H), 7.15 – 7.04 (m, 3H), 3.92 (s, 3H). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -120.83 (d, J = 8.8 Hz).

Proton NMR of 1 (CD3CN)

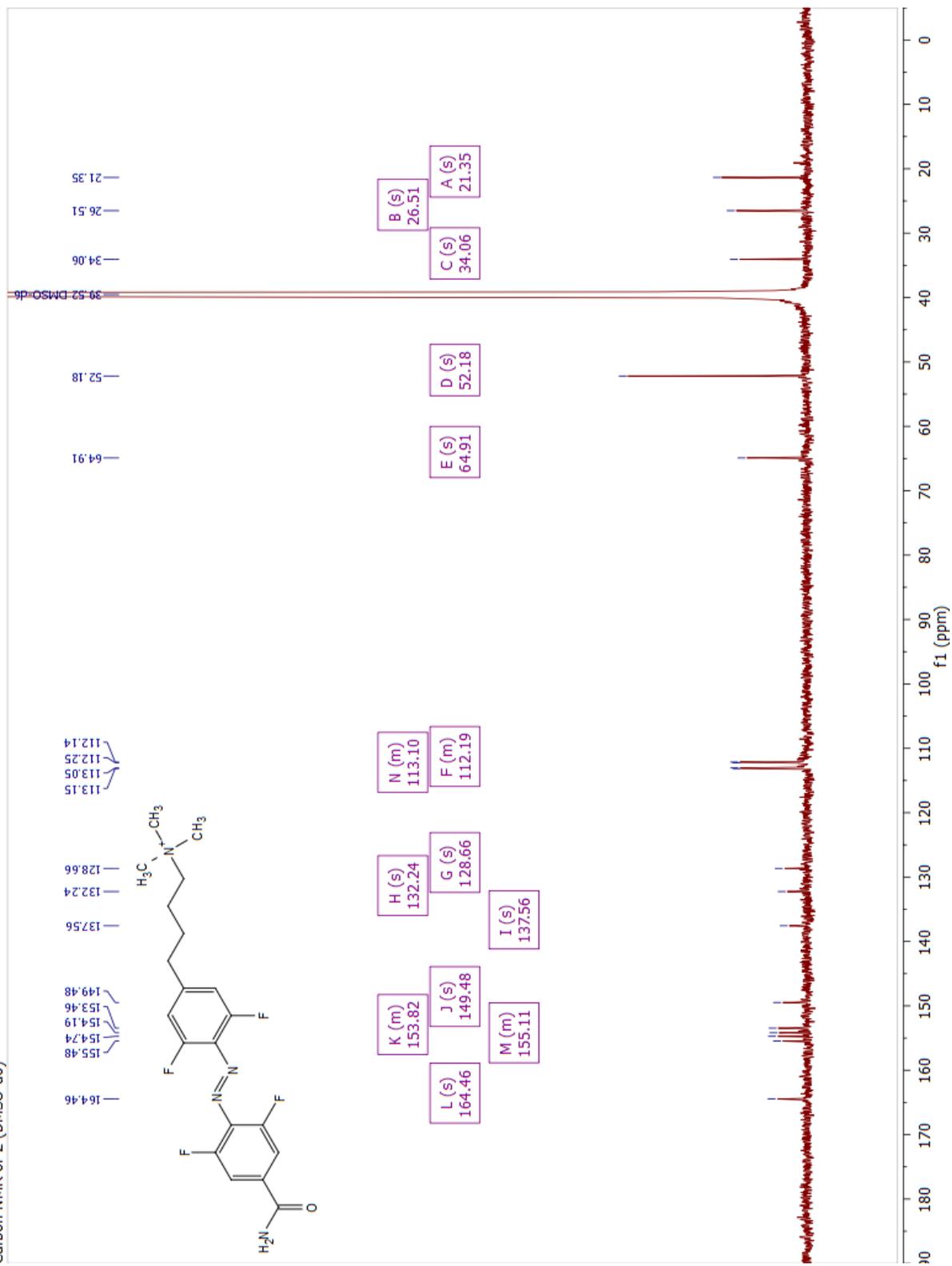


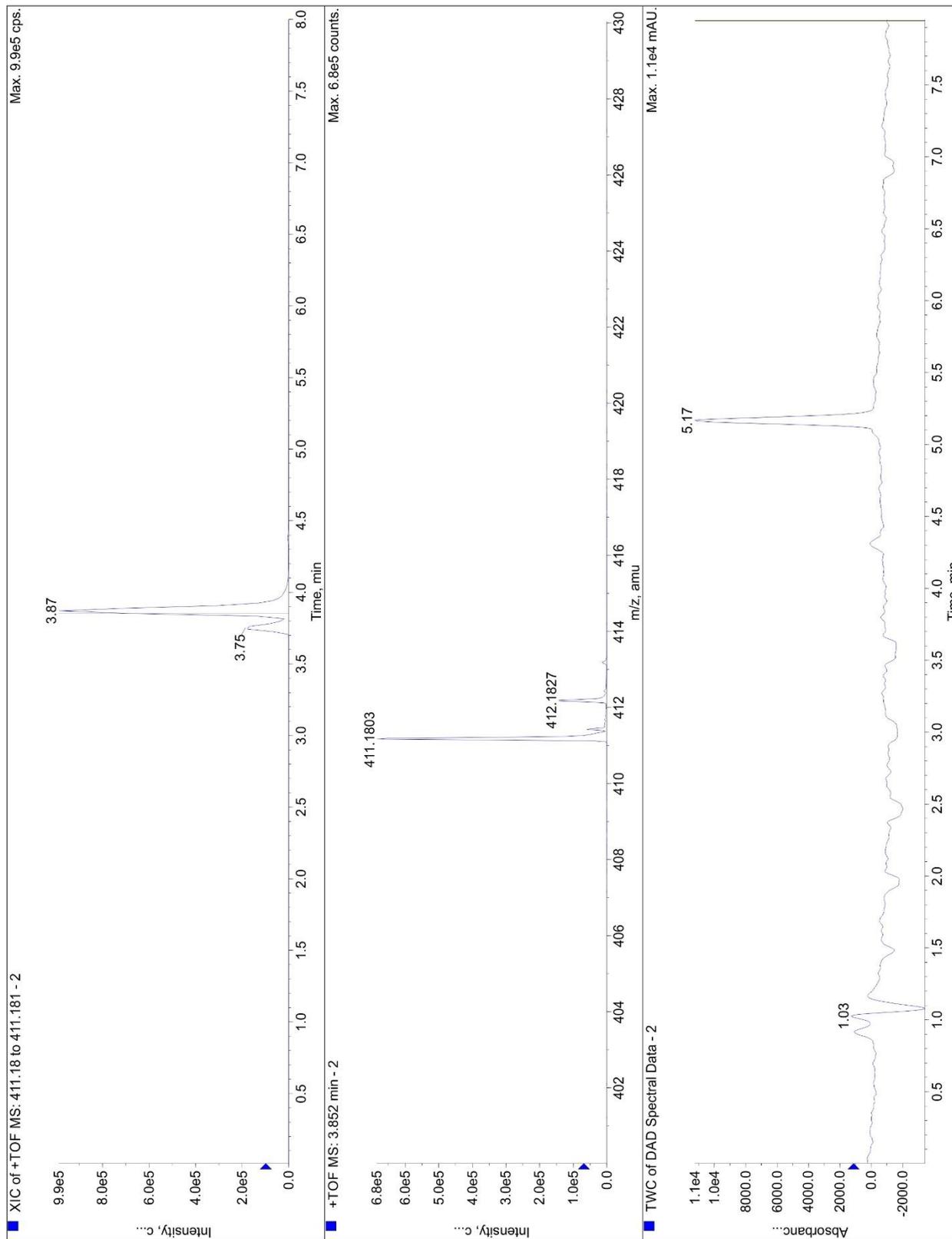


Proton NMR of 2 (DMSO-d6)

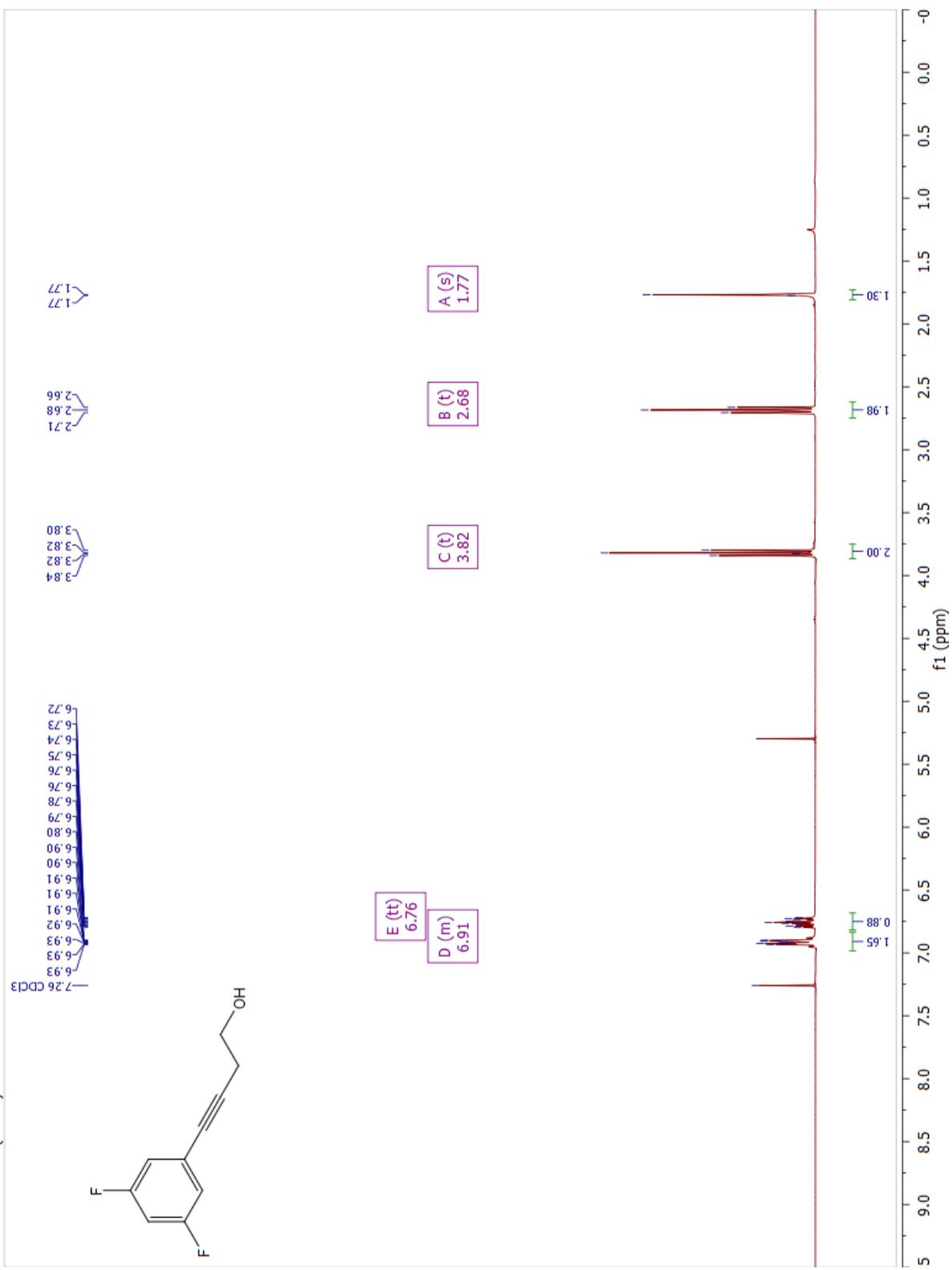


Carbon NMR of 2 (DMSO-d6)

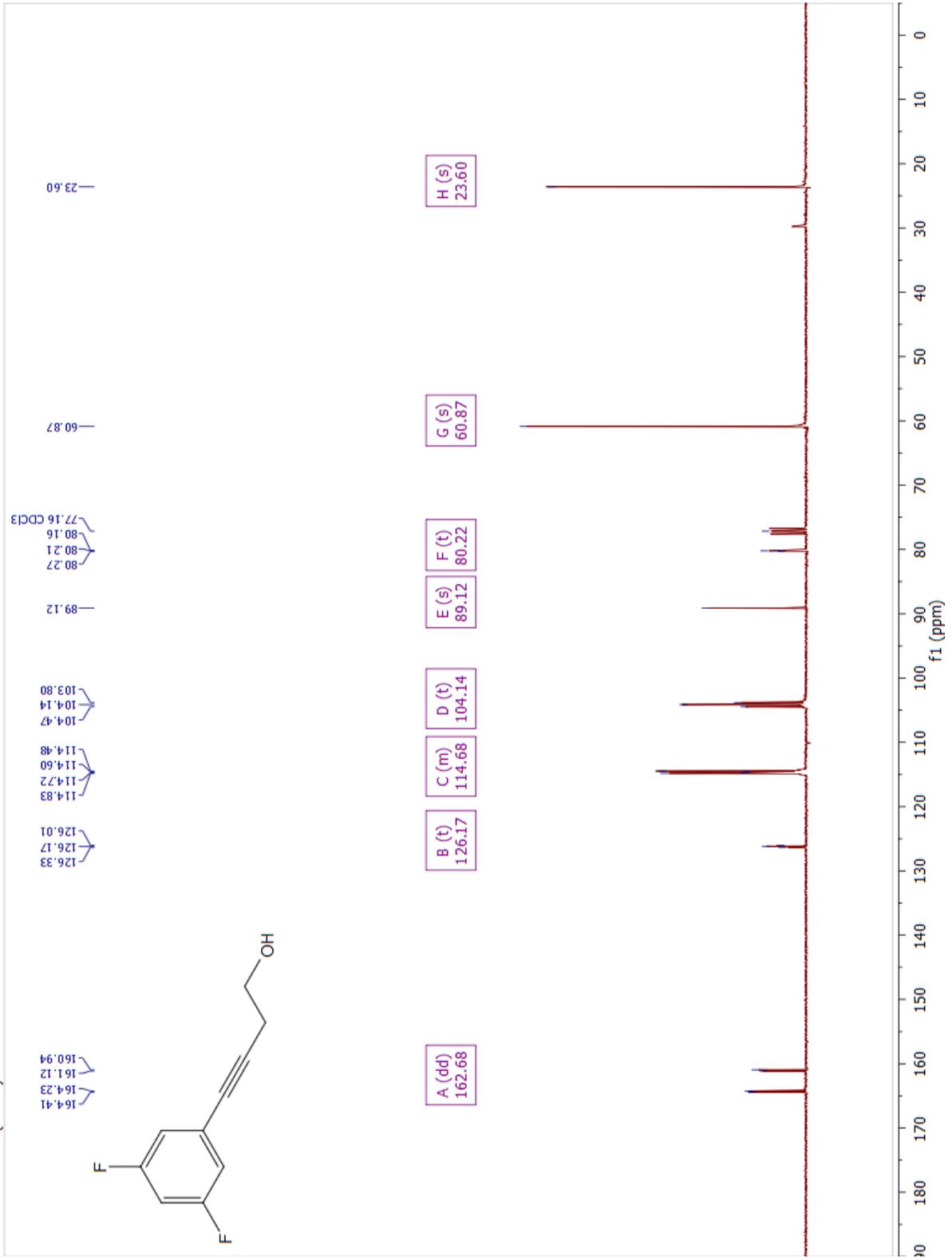


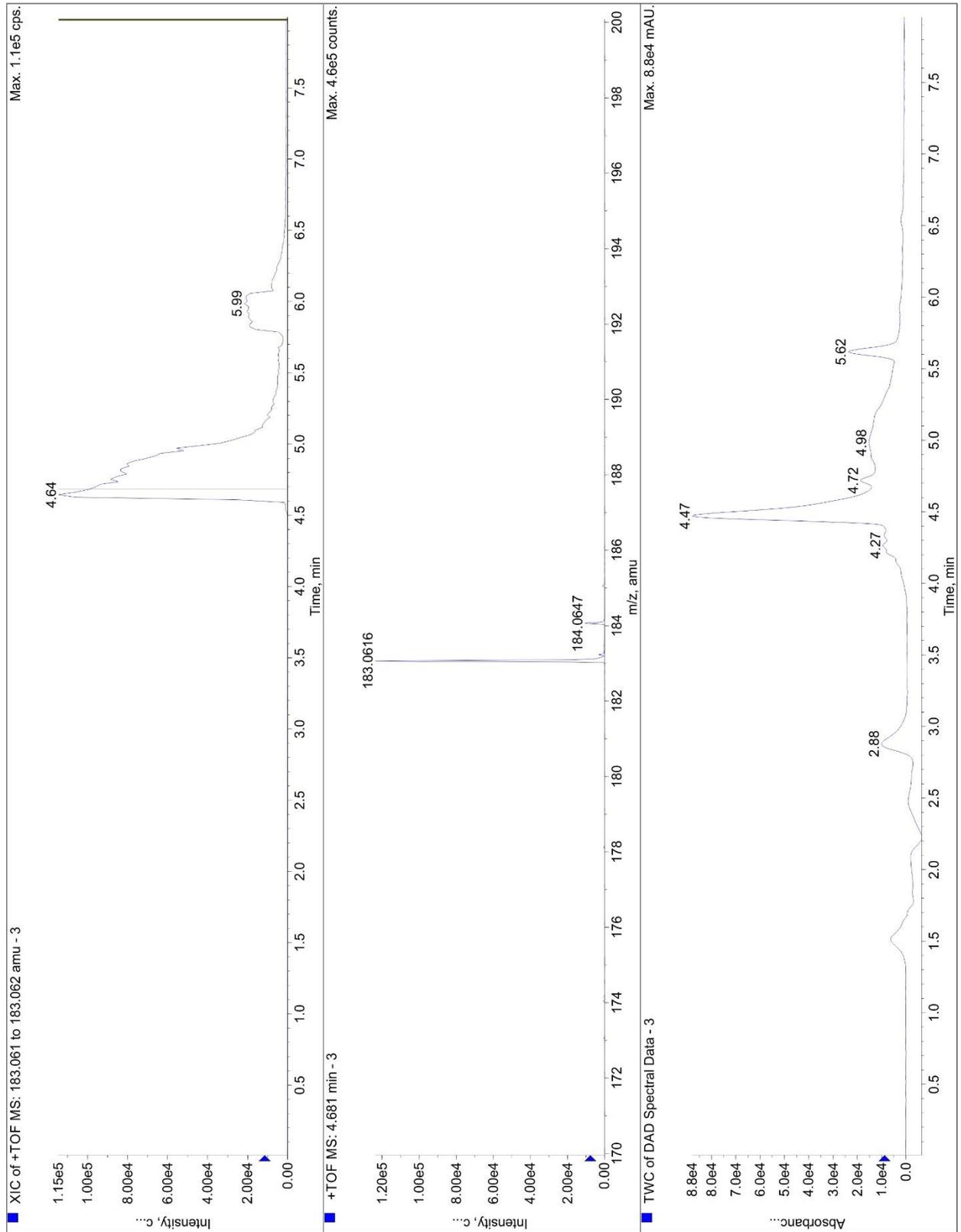


Proton NMR of 3 (CDCl₃)

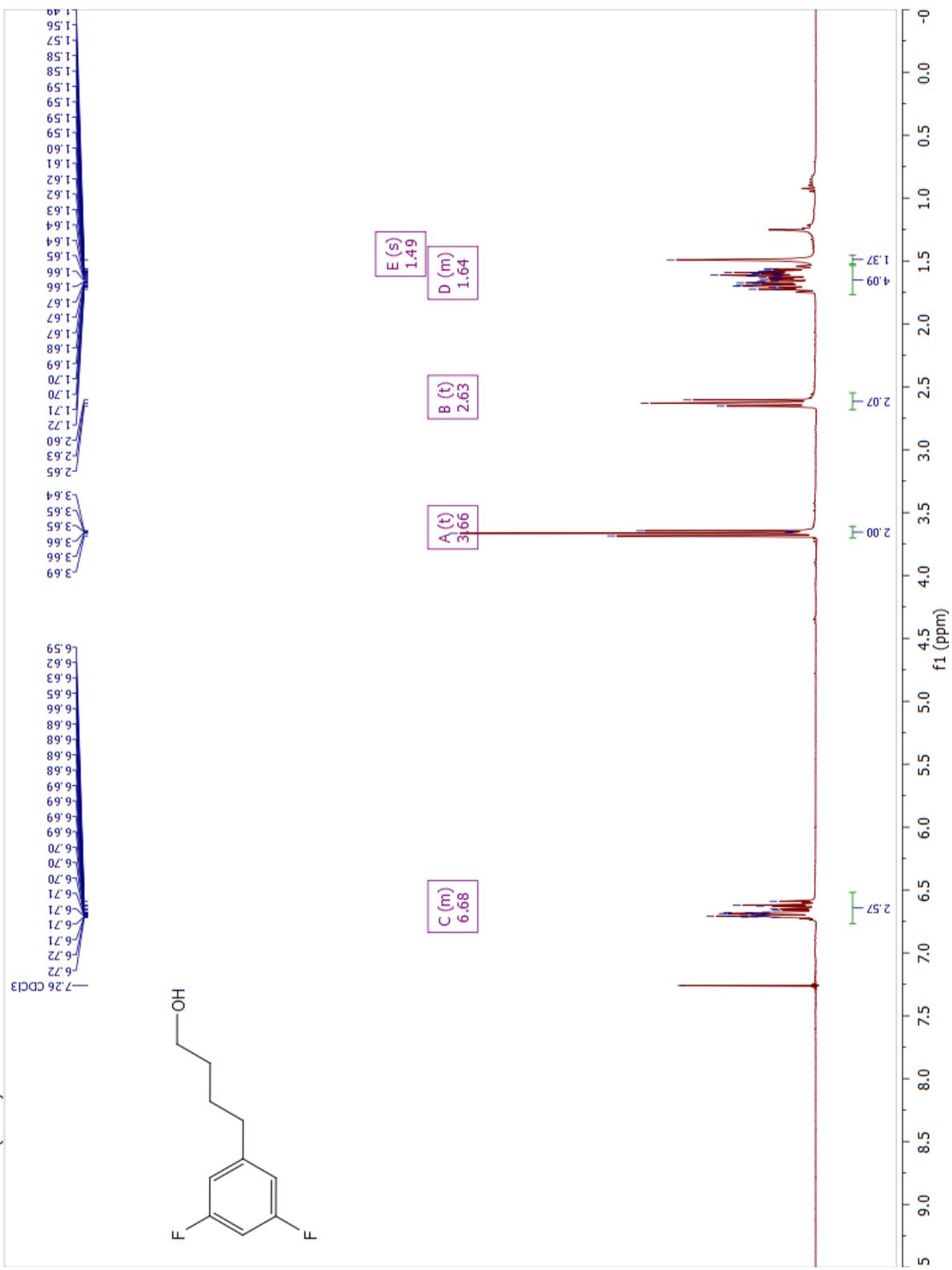


Carbon NMR of 3 (CDCl₃)

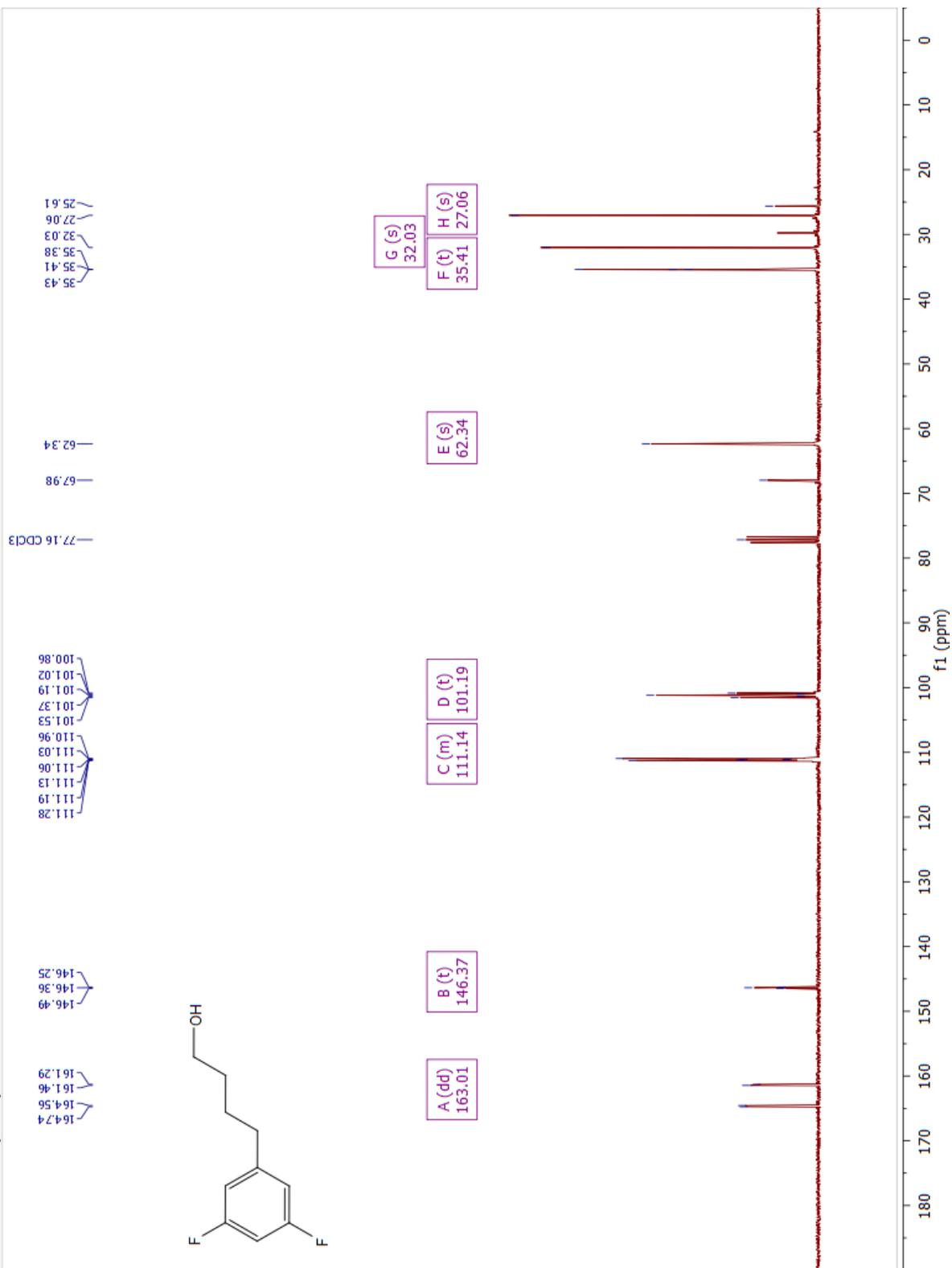




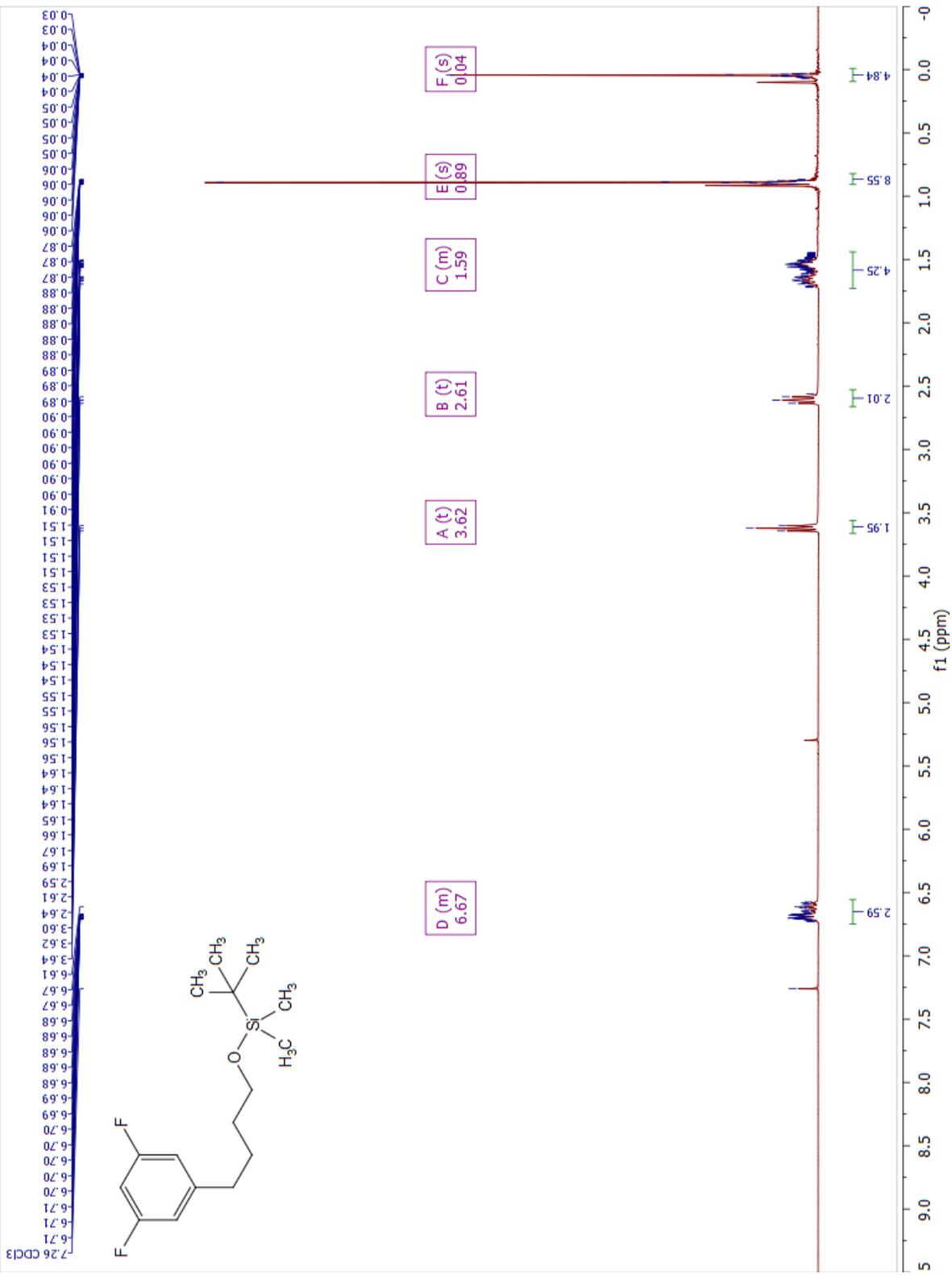
Proton NMR of 4 (CDCl₃)



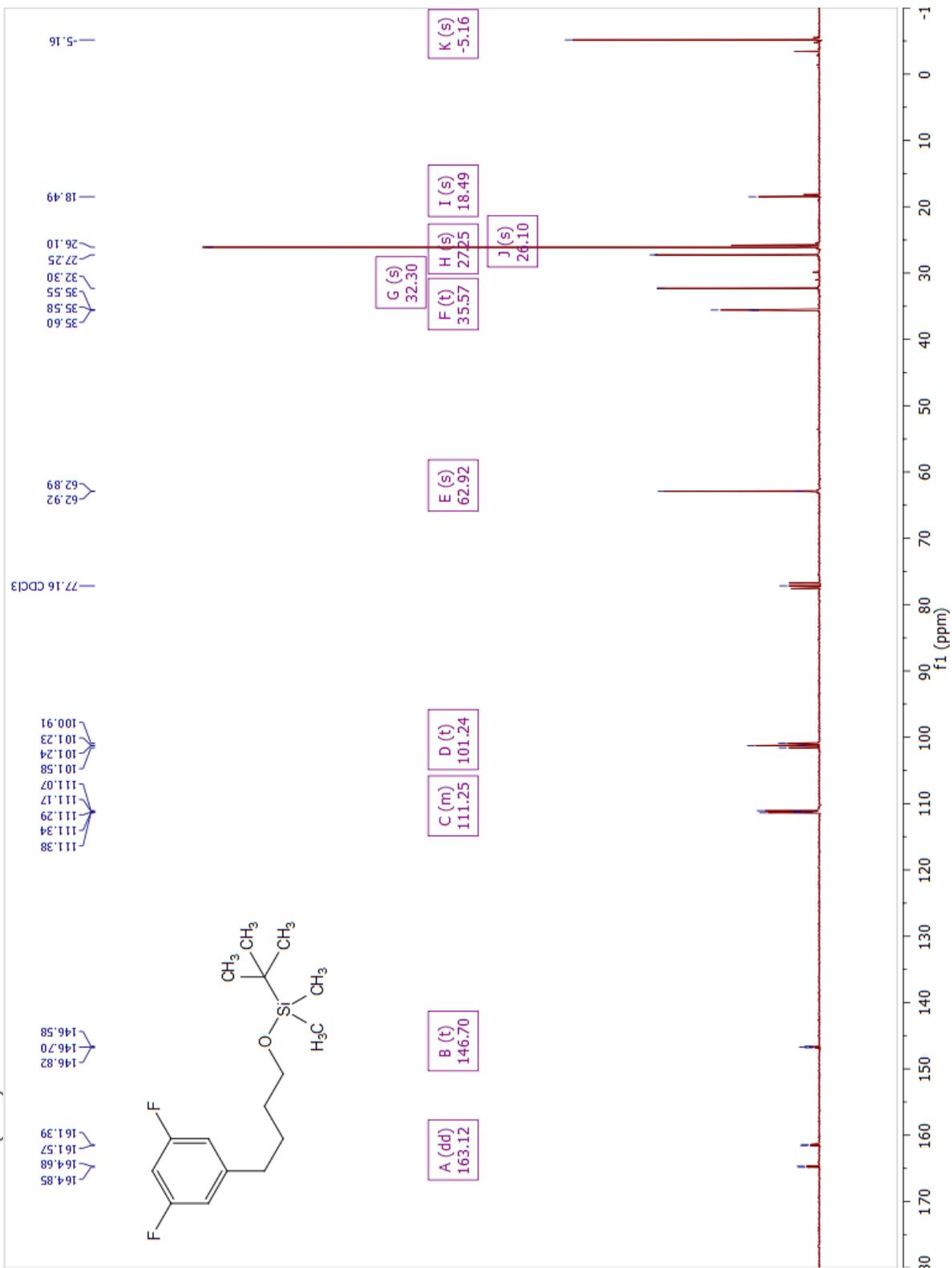
Carbon NMR of 4 (CDCl₃)

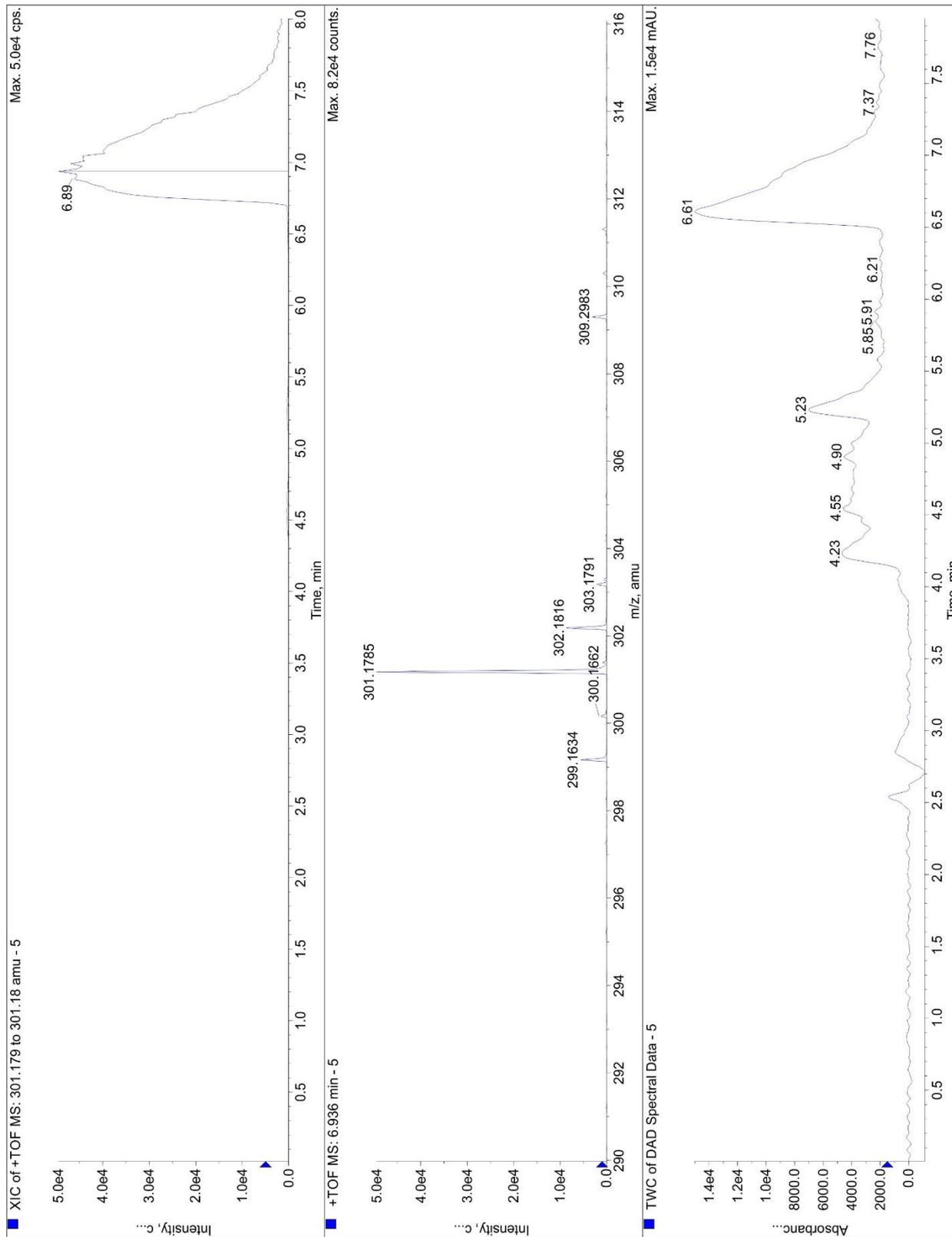


Proton NMR of 5 (CDCl₃)

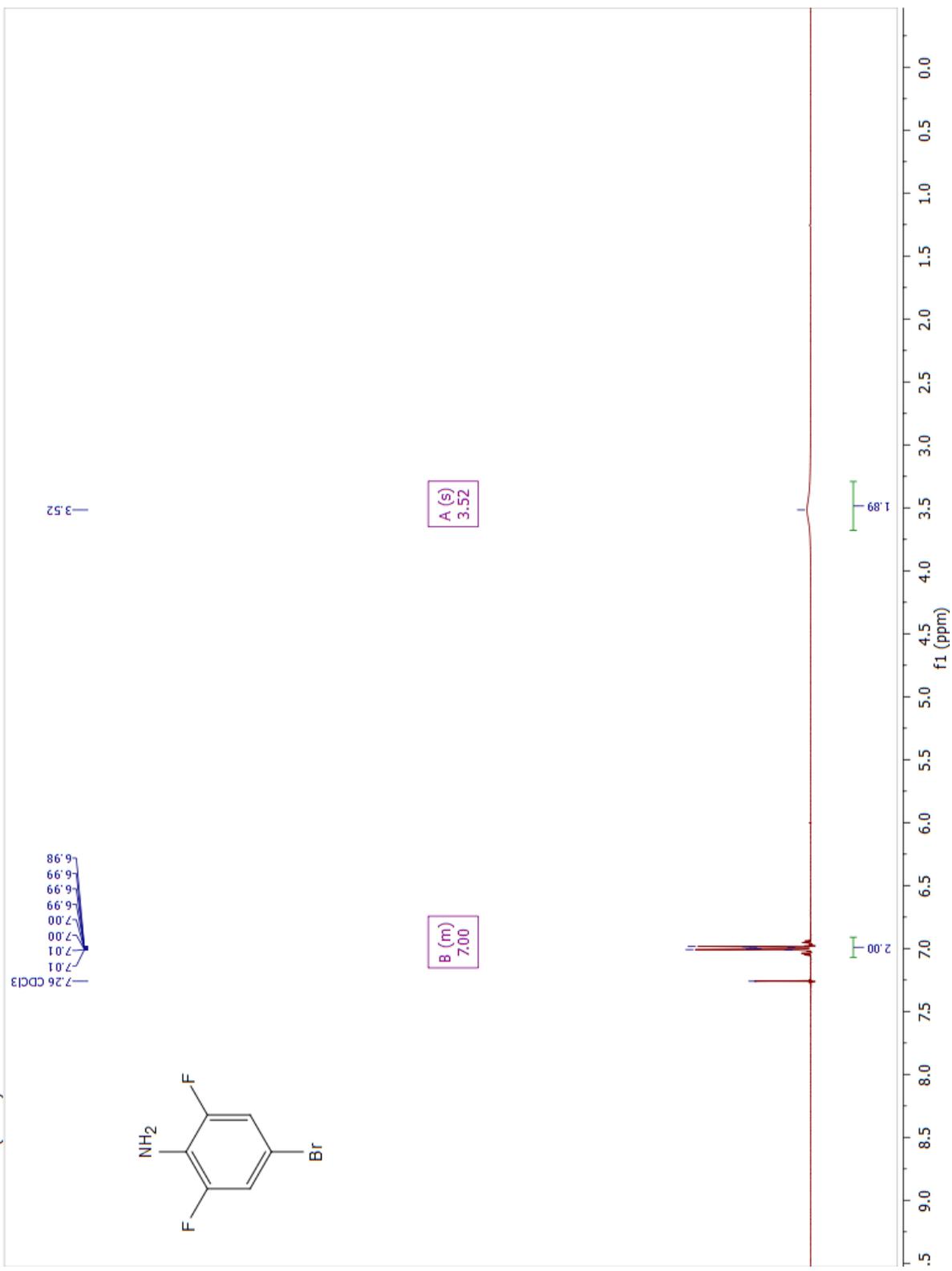


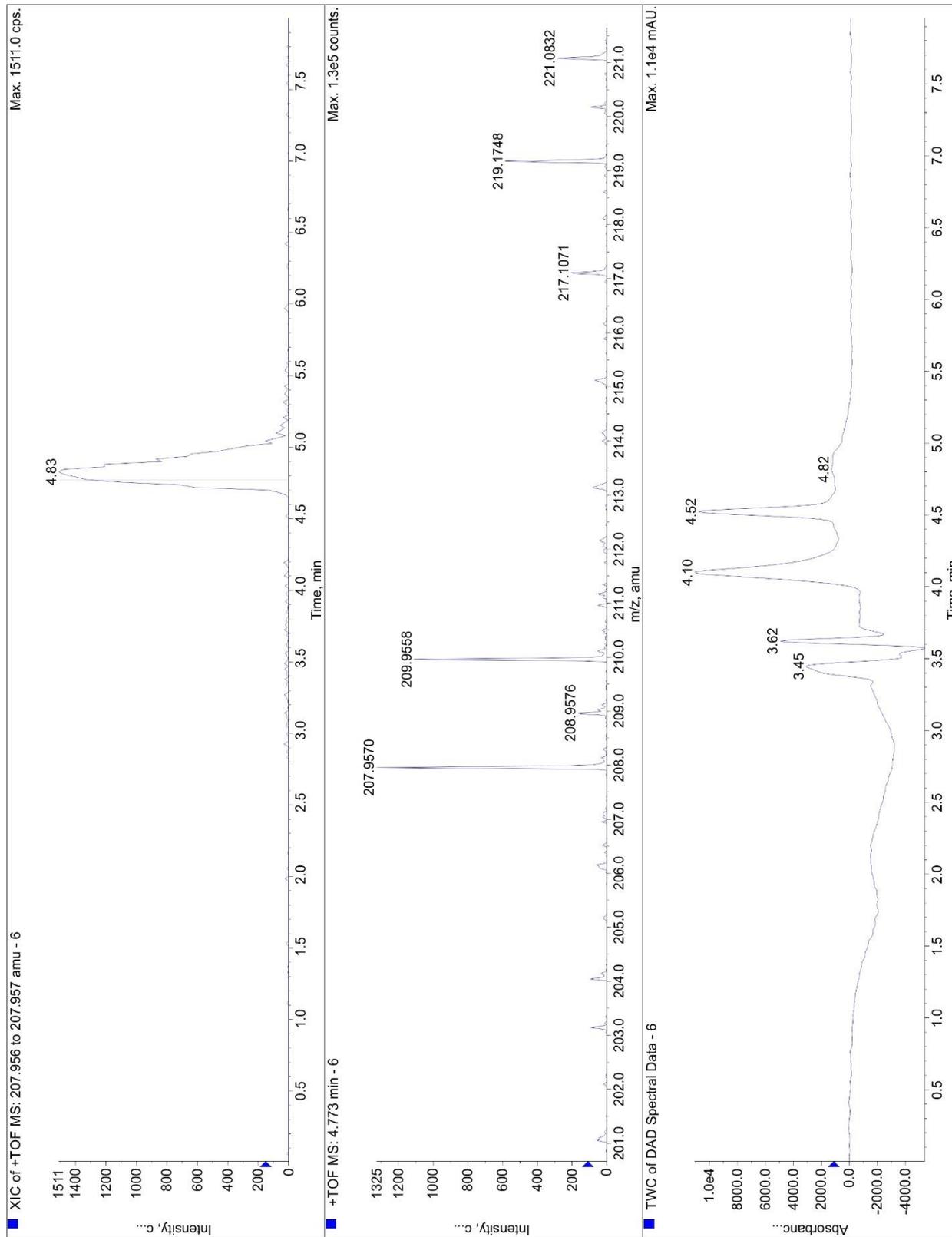
Carbon NMR of 5 (CDCl₃)



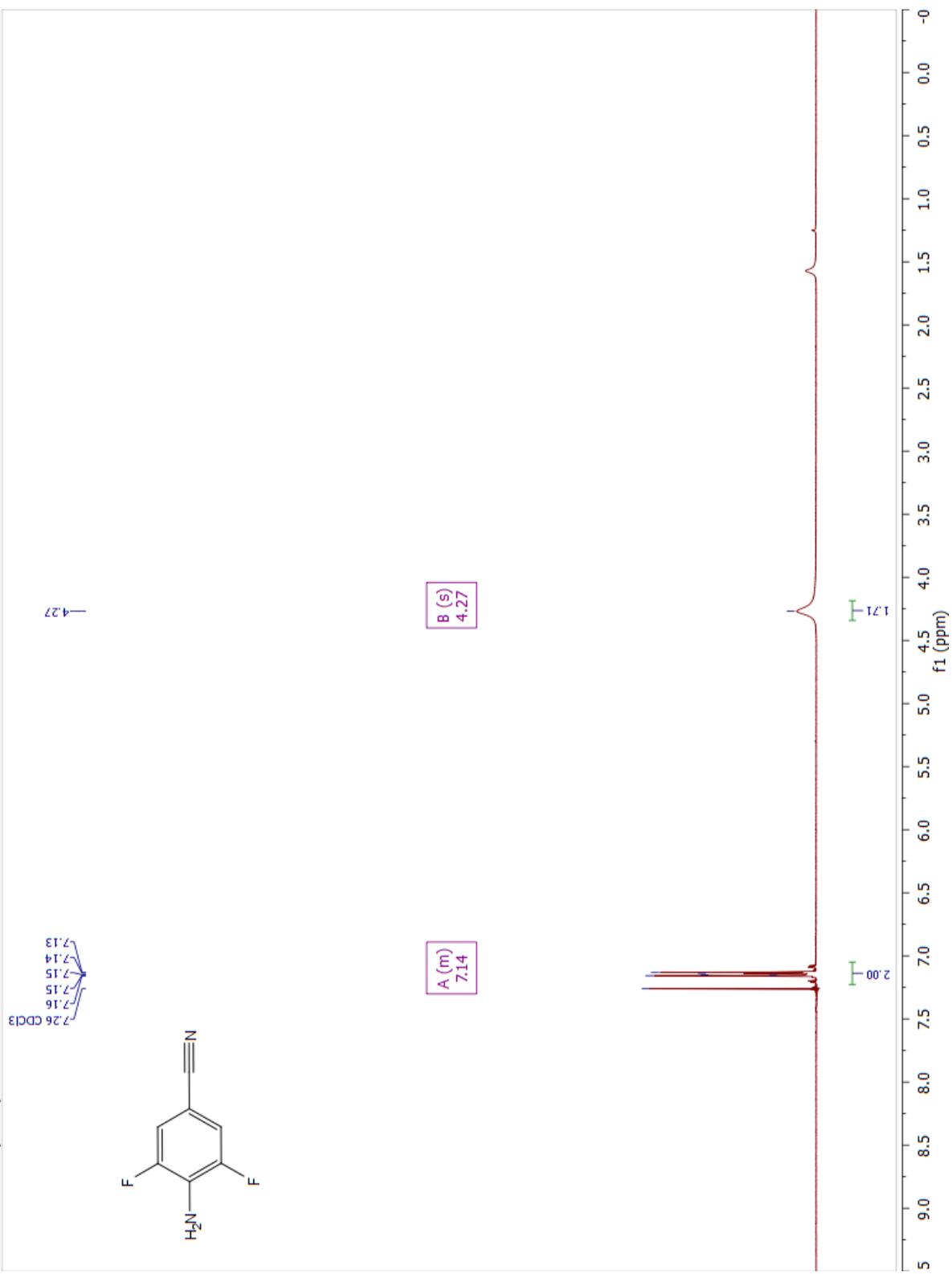


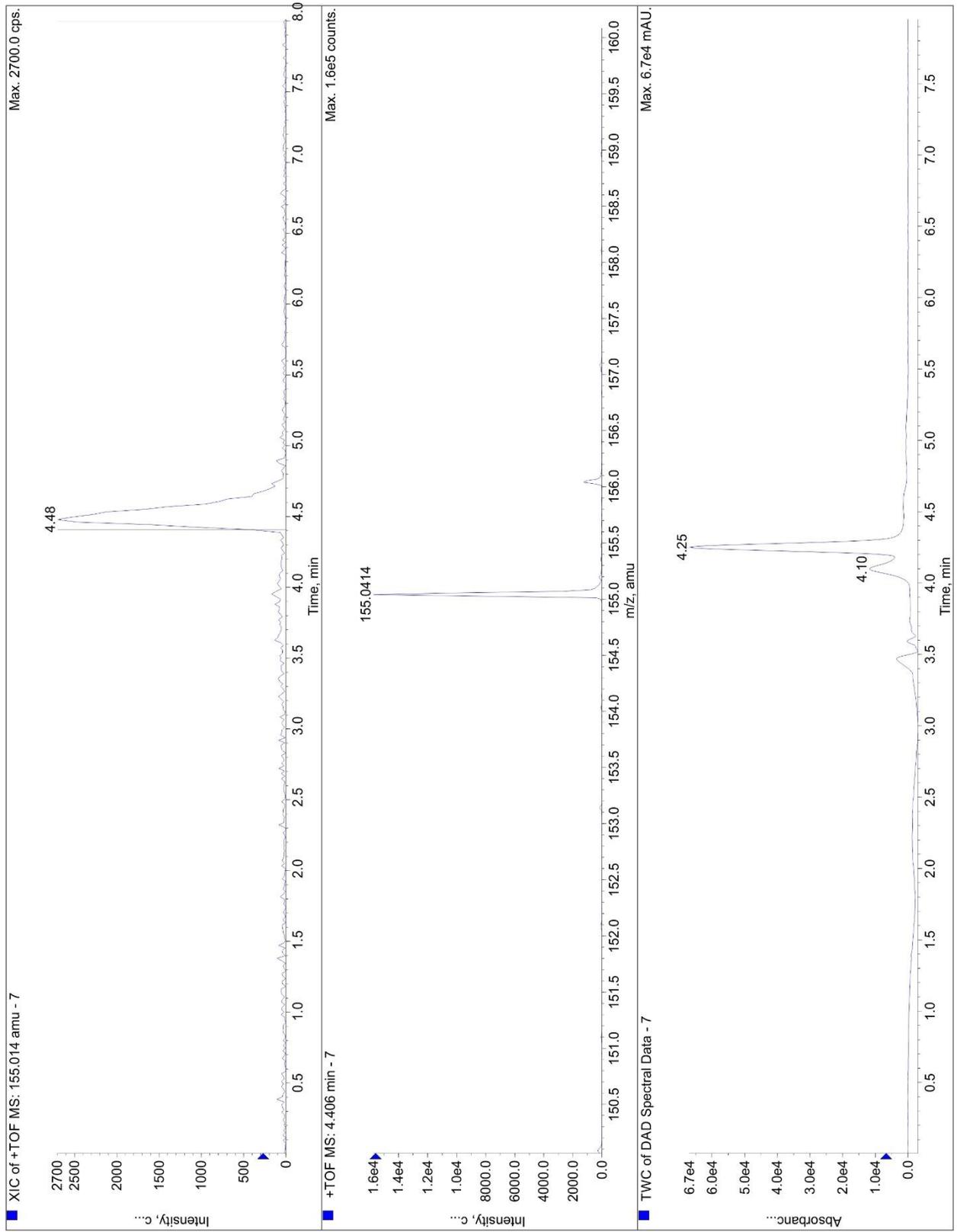
Proton NMR of 6 (CDCl₃)



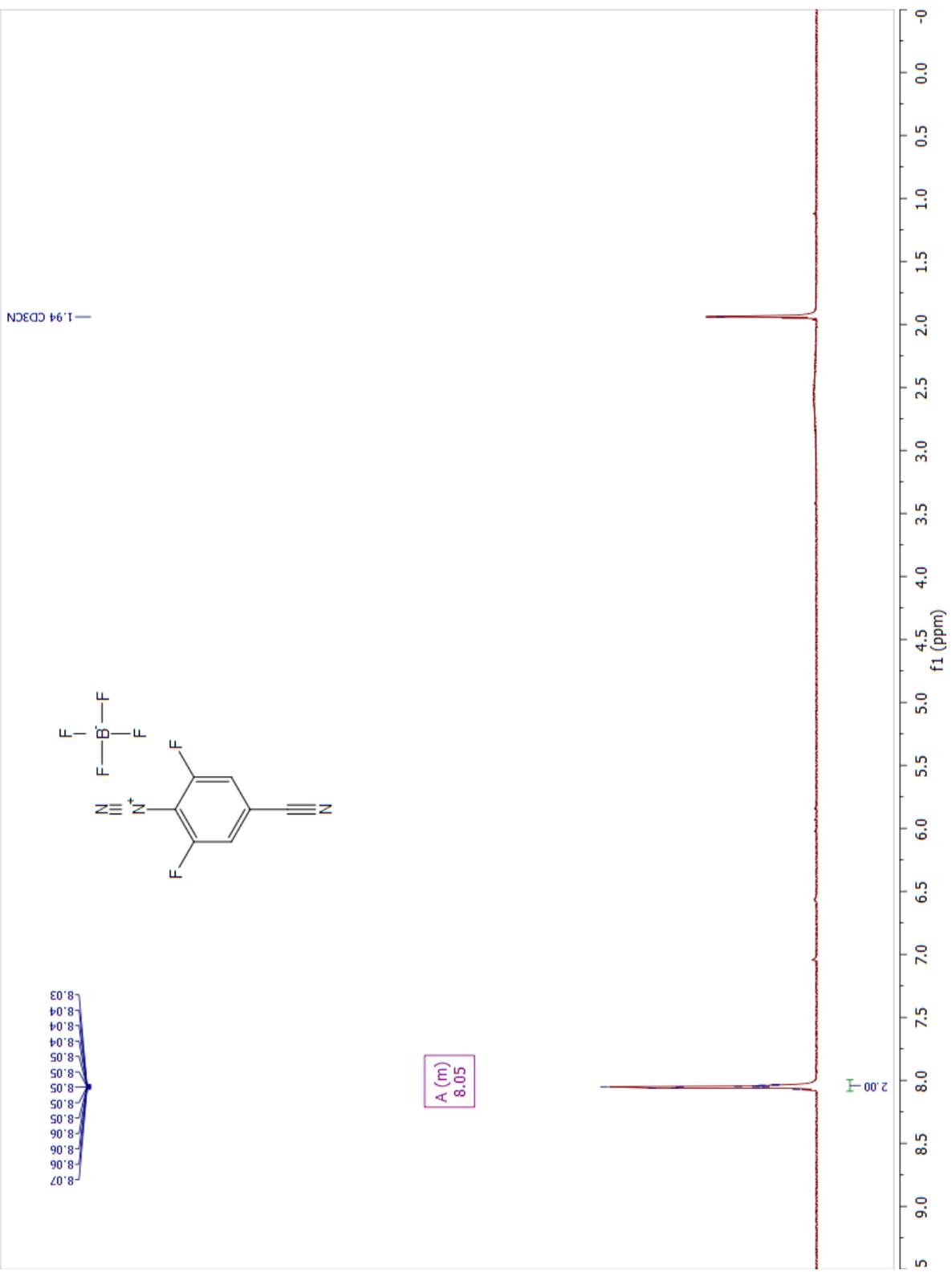


Proton NMR of 7 (CDCl₃)

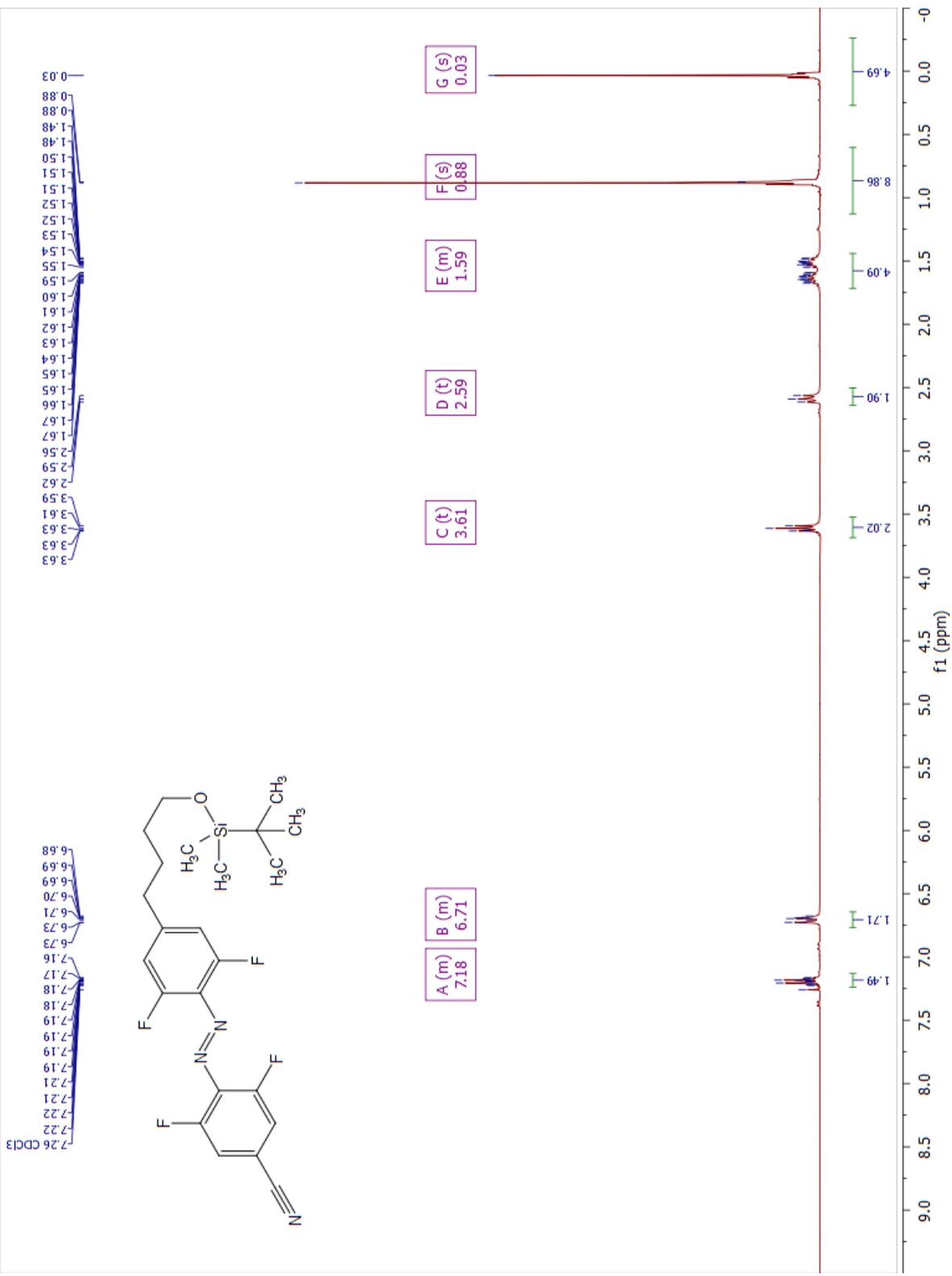




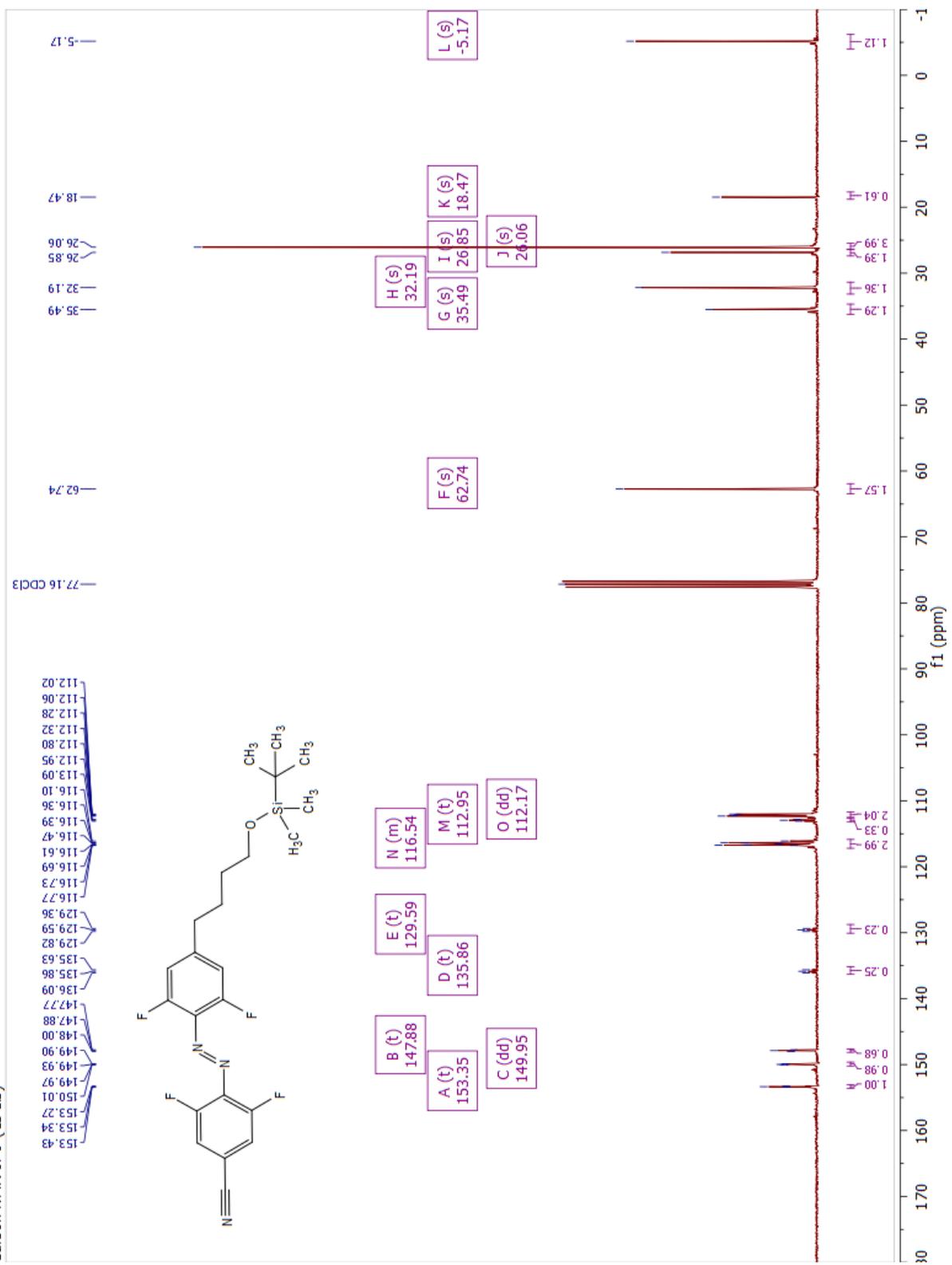
Proton NMR of 8 (CD3CN)

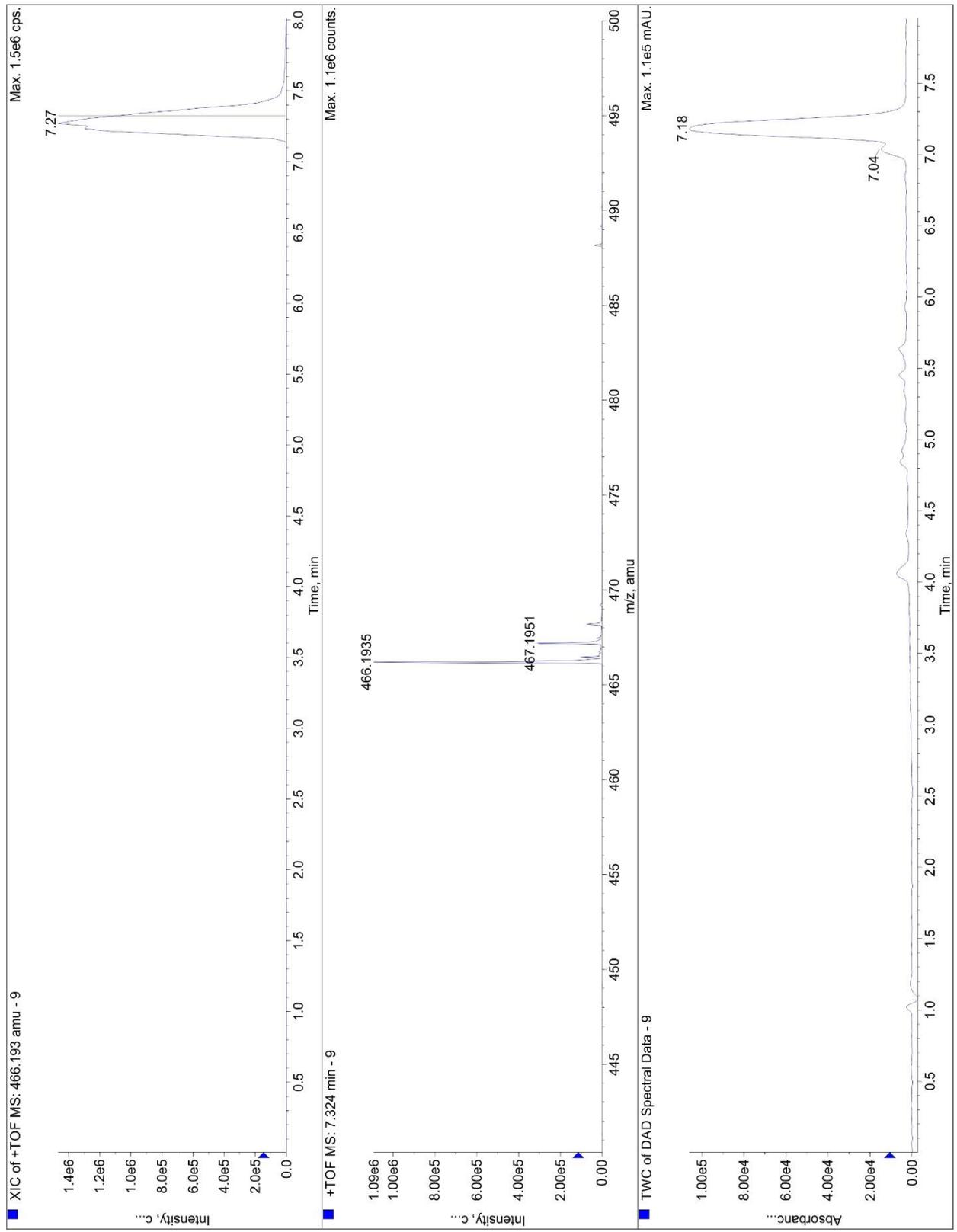


Proton NMR of 9 (CDCl₃)

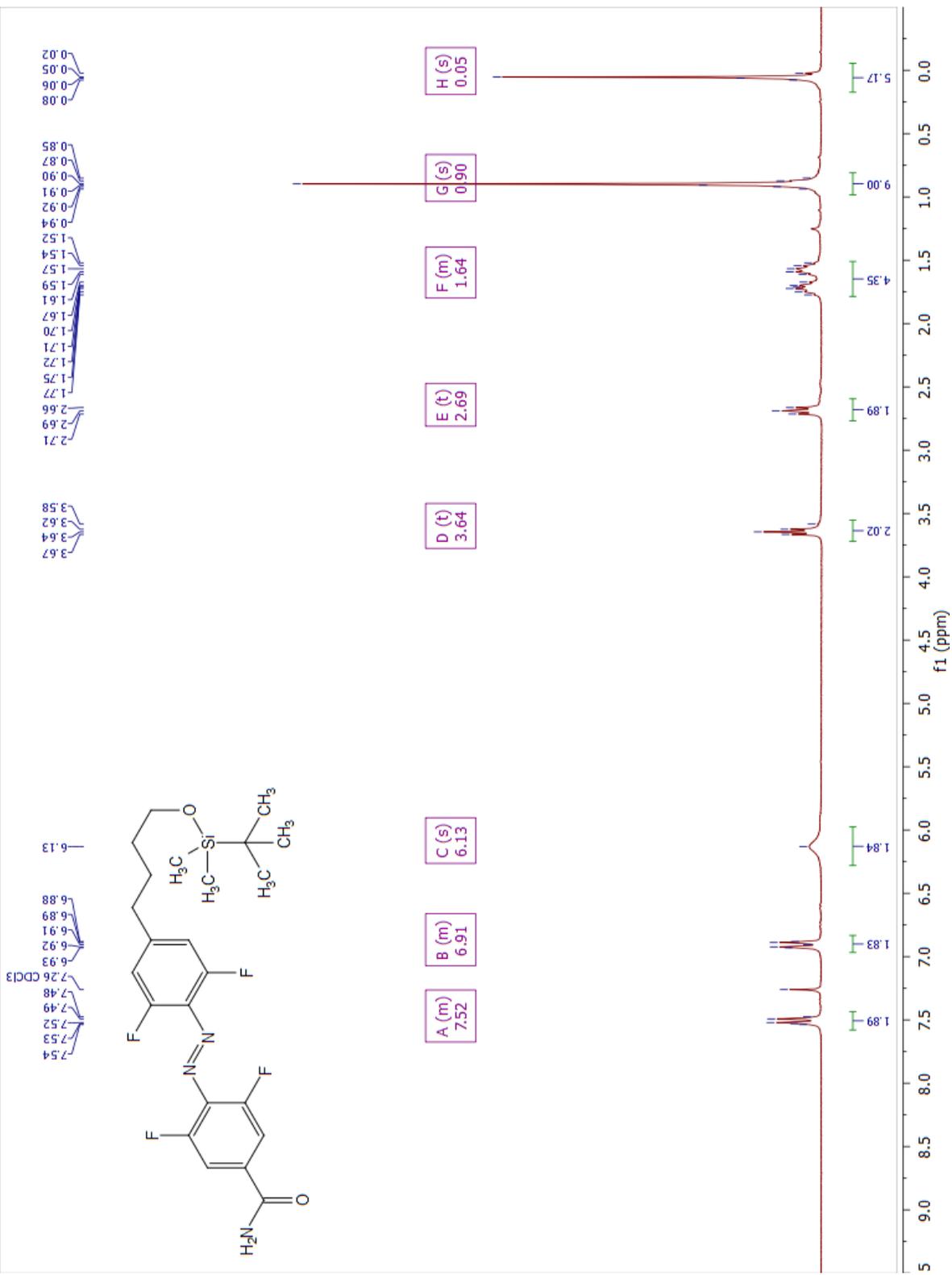


Carbon NMR of 9 (CDCl₃)

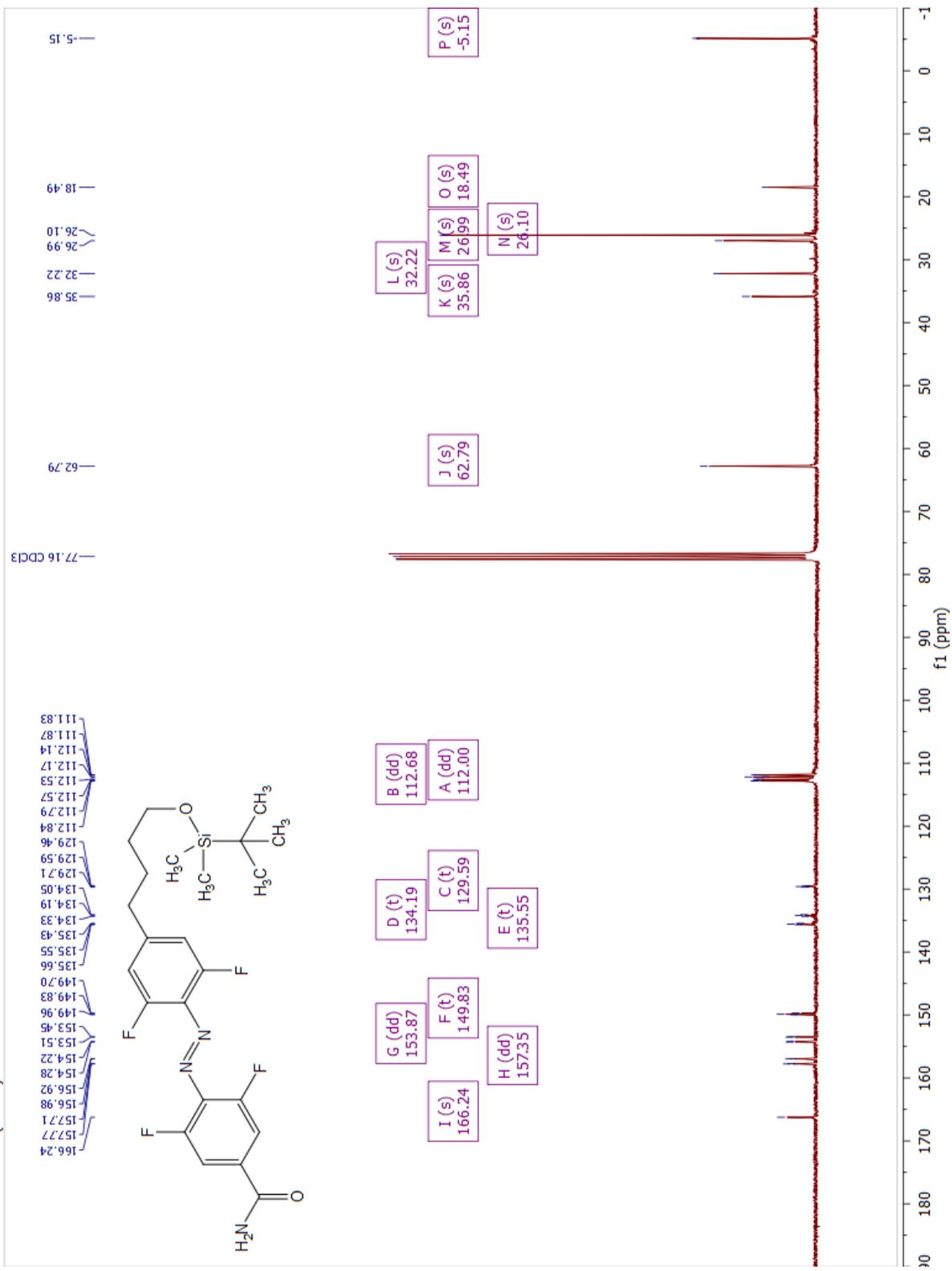


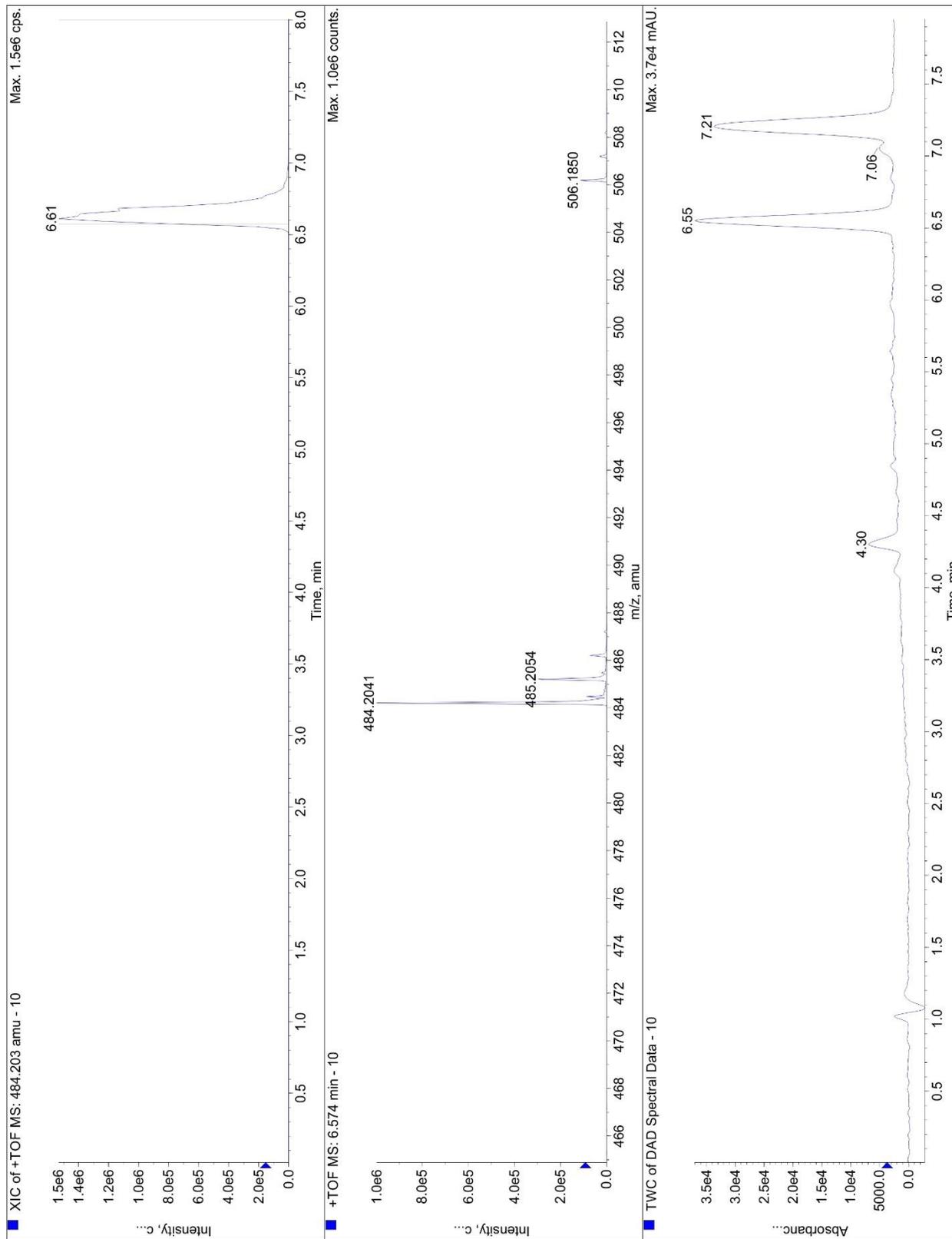


Proton NMR of 10 (CDCl₃)

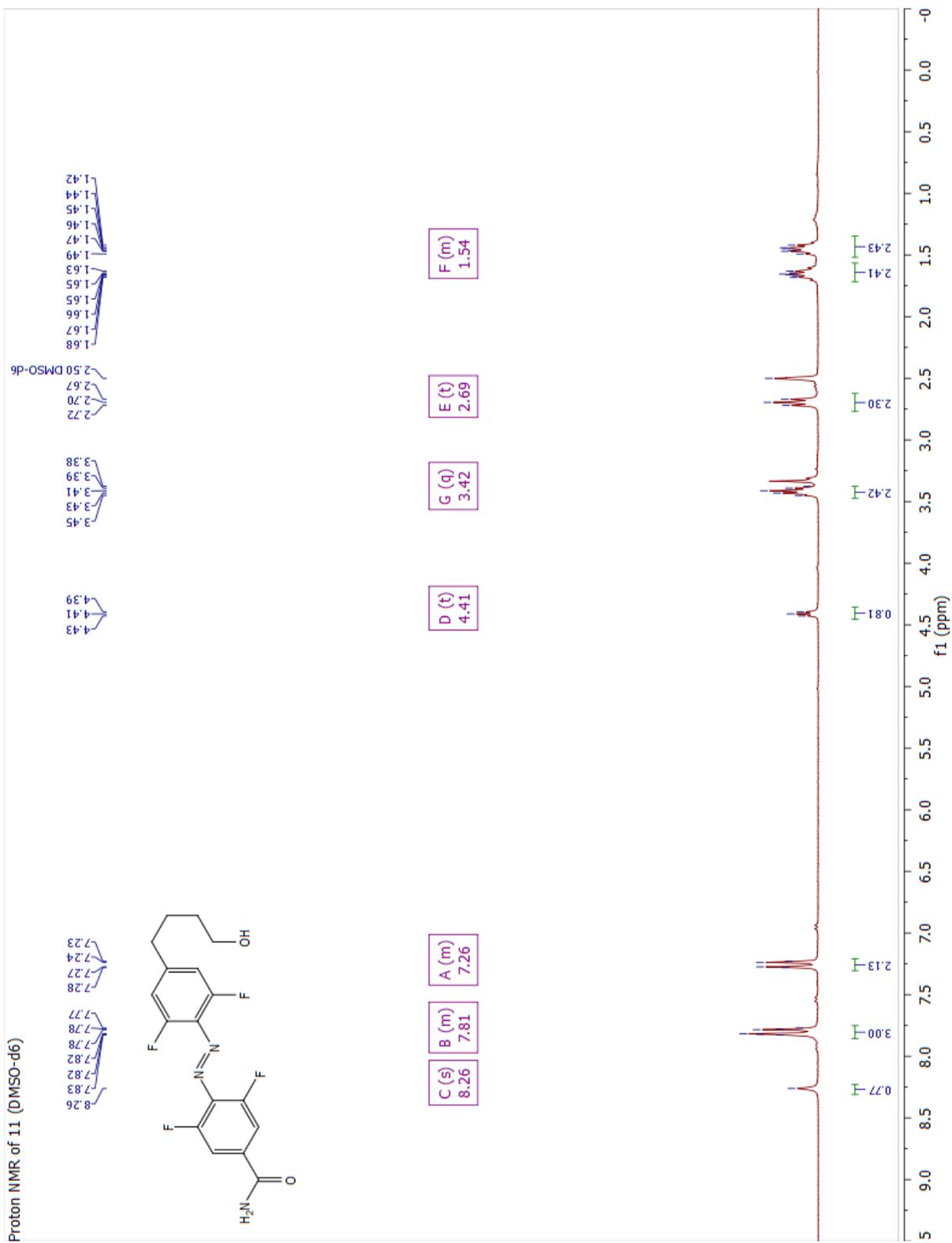


Carbon NMR of 10 (CDCl₃)

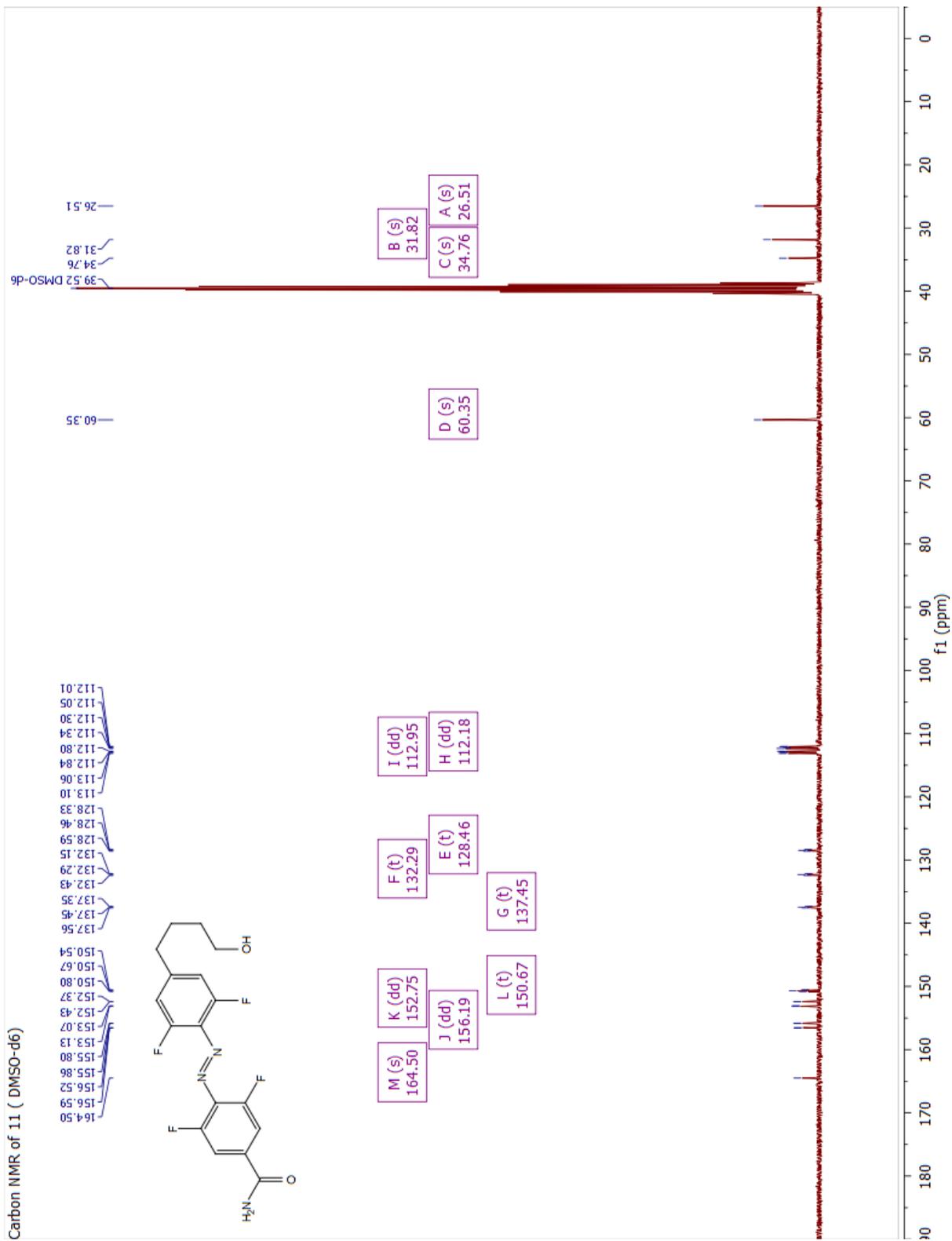


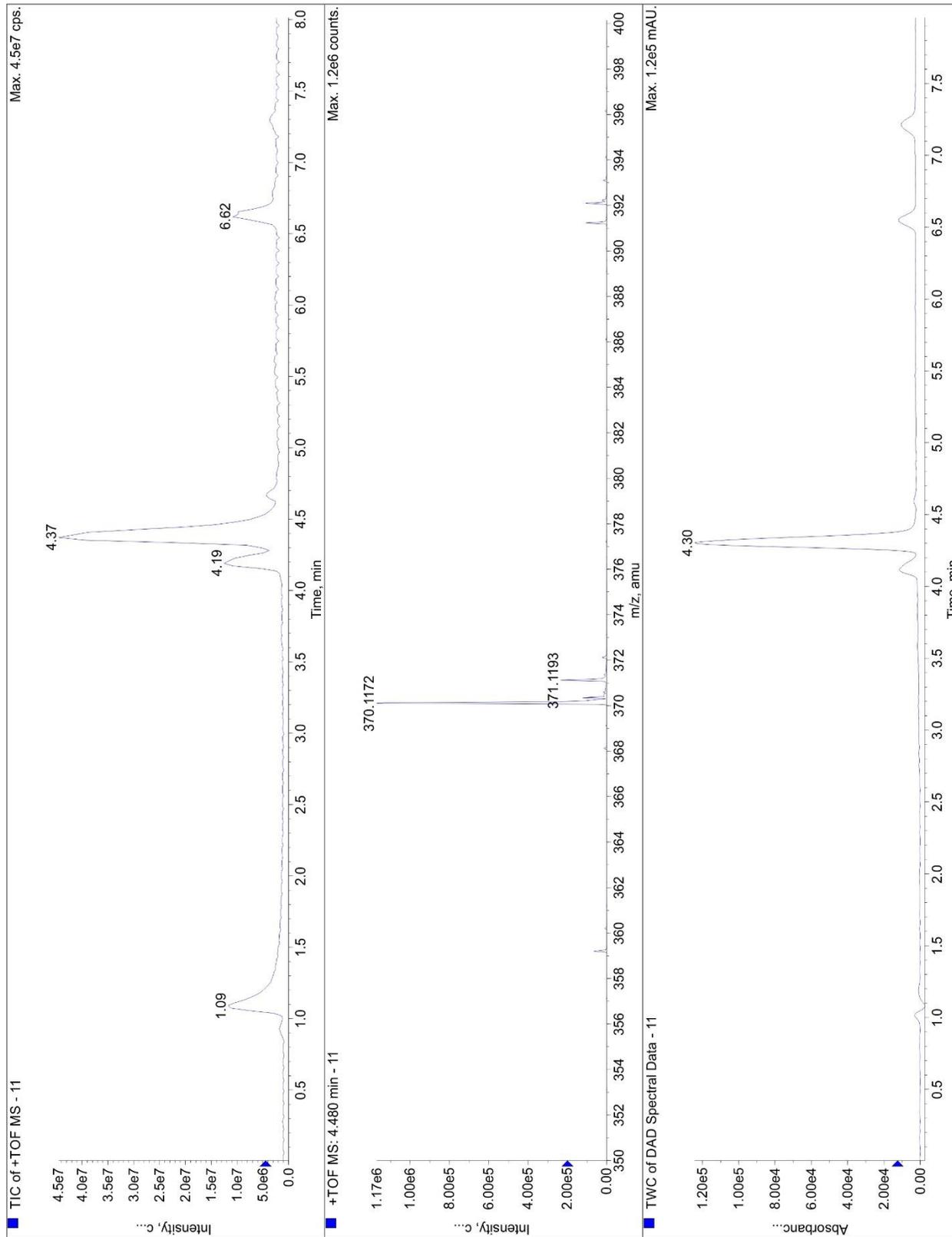


Proton NMR of 11 (DMSO-d6)

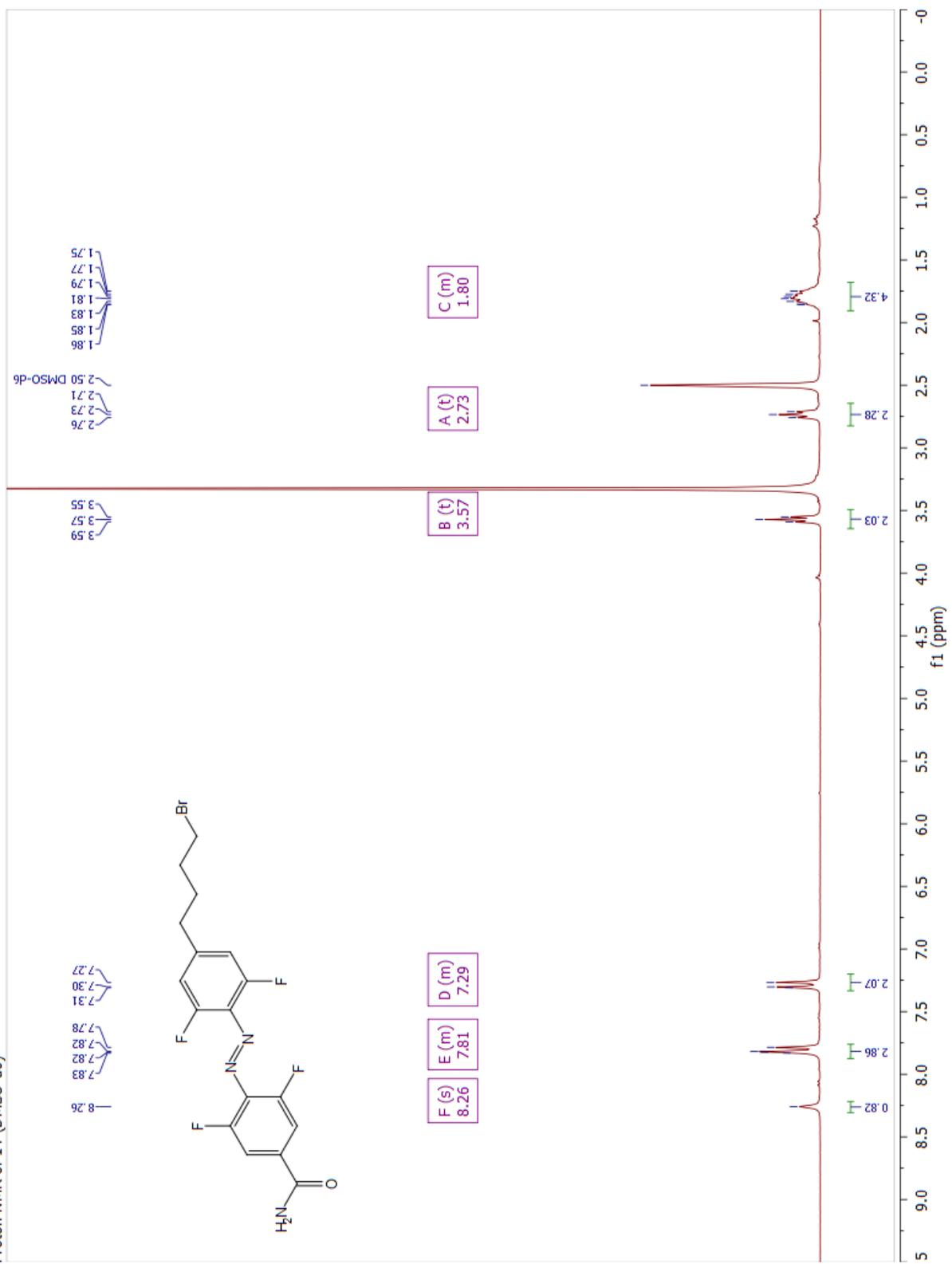


Carbon NMR of 11 (DMSO-d6)

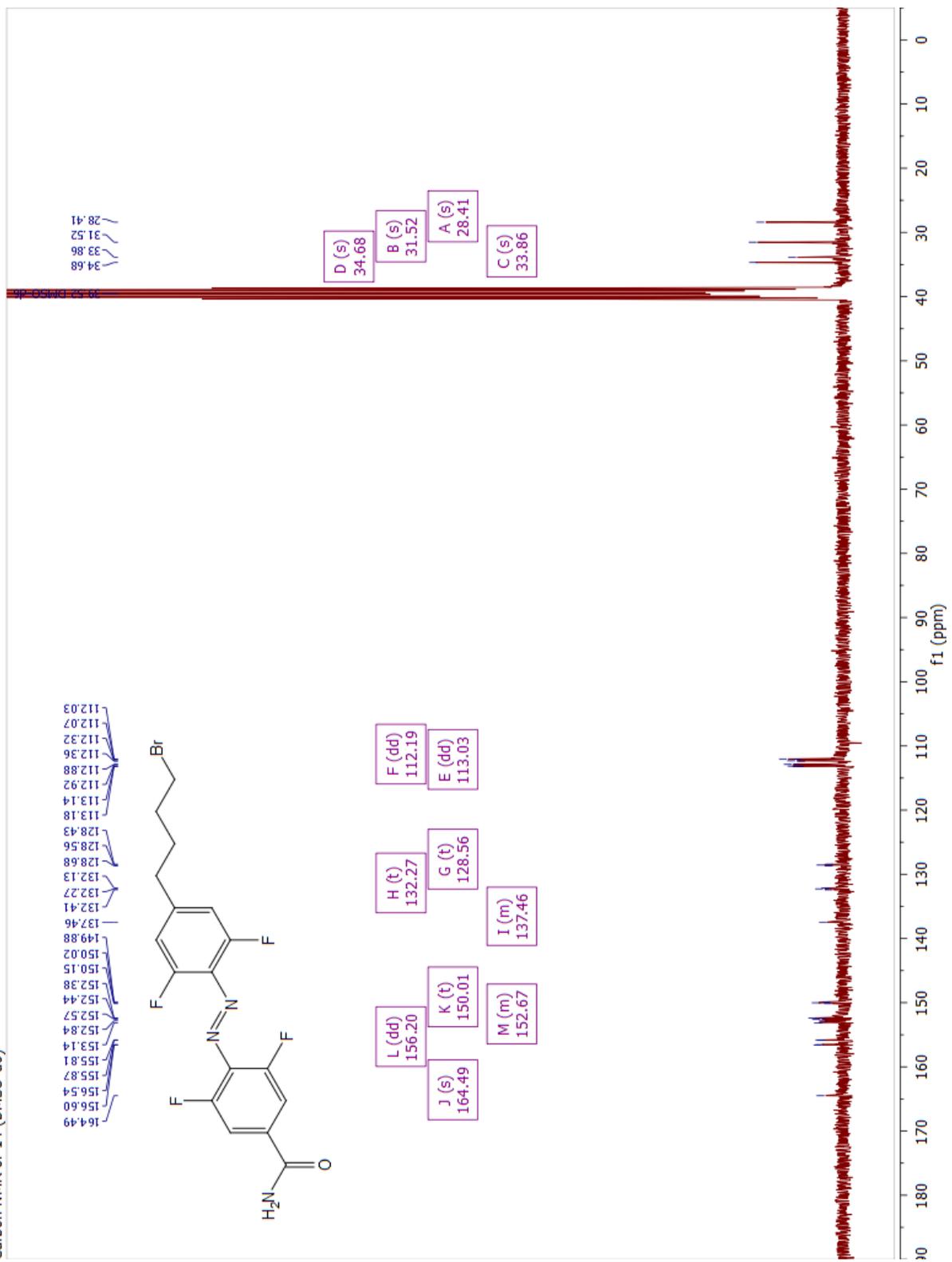


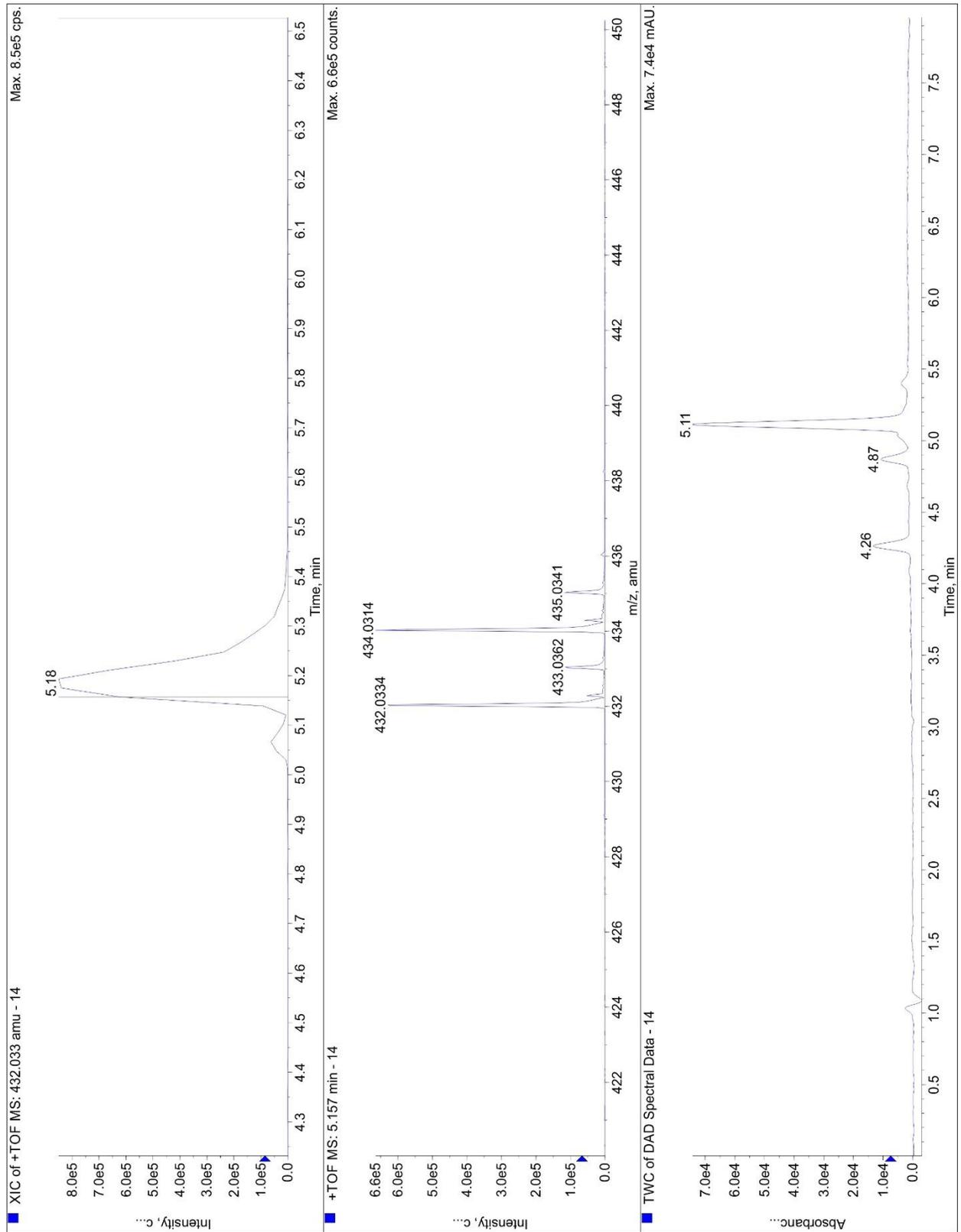


Proton NMR of 14 (DMSO-d6)

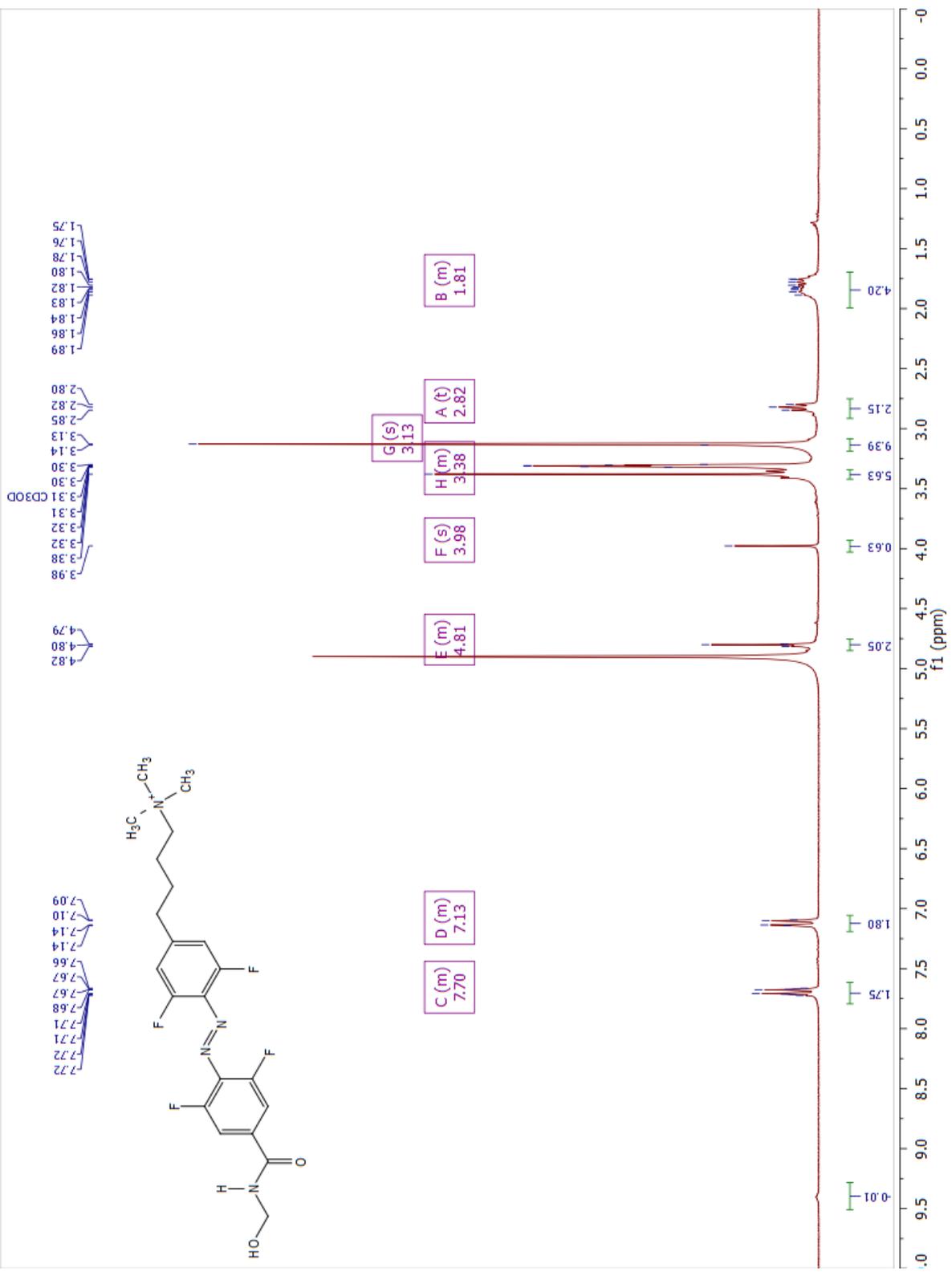


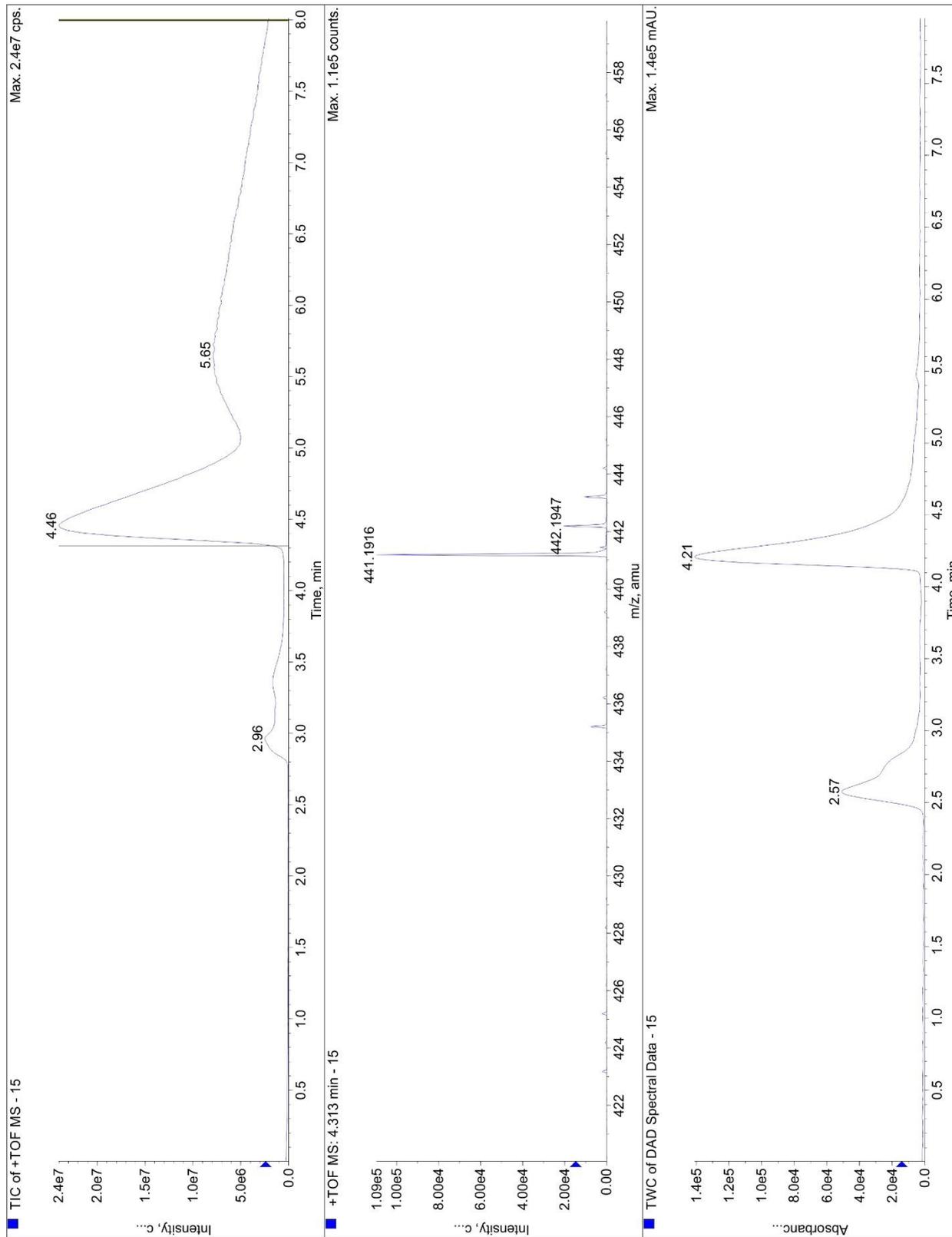
Carbon NMR of 14 (DMSO-d6)





Proton NMR of 15 (CD3OD)





References

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- 2 K. Negoro, Y. Yonetoku, H. Misawa-Mukai, W. Hamaguchi, T. Maruyama, S. Yoshida, M. Takeuchi, M. Ohta; “Discovery and biological evaluation of novel 4-amino-2-phenylpyrimidinederivatives as potent and orally active GPR119 agonists” *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2012**, 20, 5235–5246.