

Supporting Information

Thiol-Retaining N-Terminal Cysteine Chemistry for Dual Modification and Bicyclic Peptide Construction

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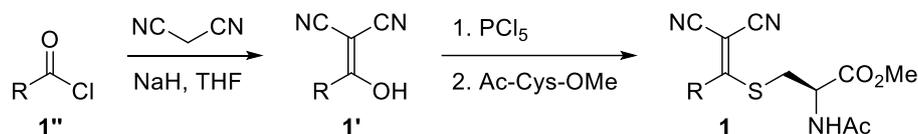
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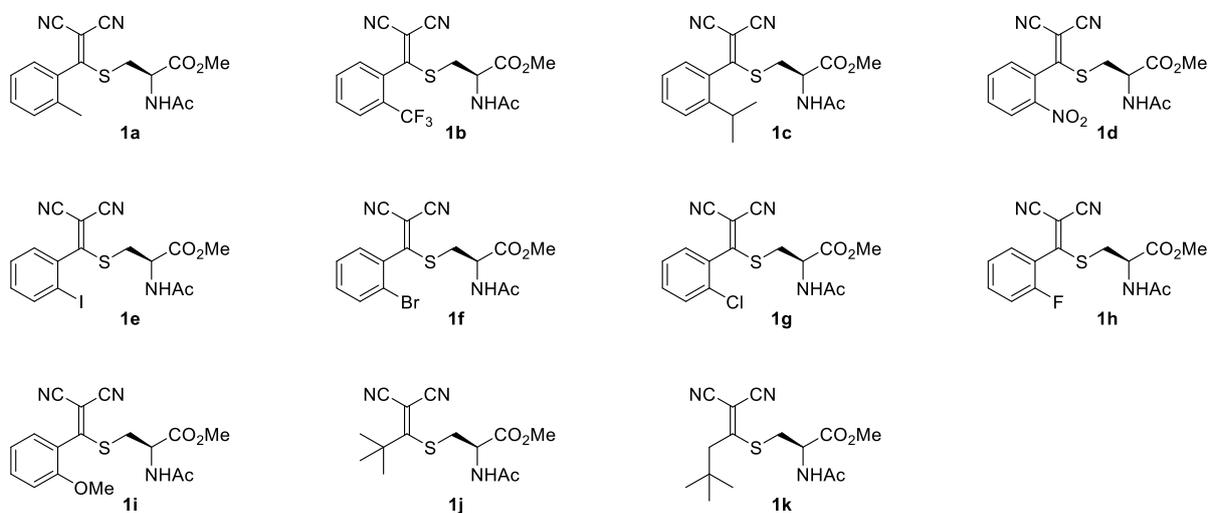
Chemical Synthesis

General procedure for TAMM synthesis



To a suspension of NaH (288 mg, 12 mmol, 6 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere at 0 °C was added a solution of malononitrile (397 mg, 6 mmol, 3 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) in a dropwise manner. After 1 hour at 0 °C, a solution of **1''** (2 mmol, 1 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added into the mixture at 0 °C in a dropwise manner. After the addition, the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature. After 2 hours at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was acidified to pH 1-2 using HCl_(aq). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (3 × 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Silica gel column chromatography was performed to isolate **1'**.

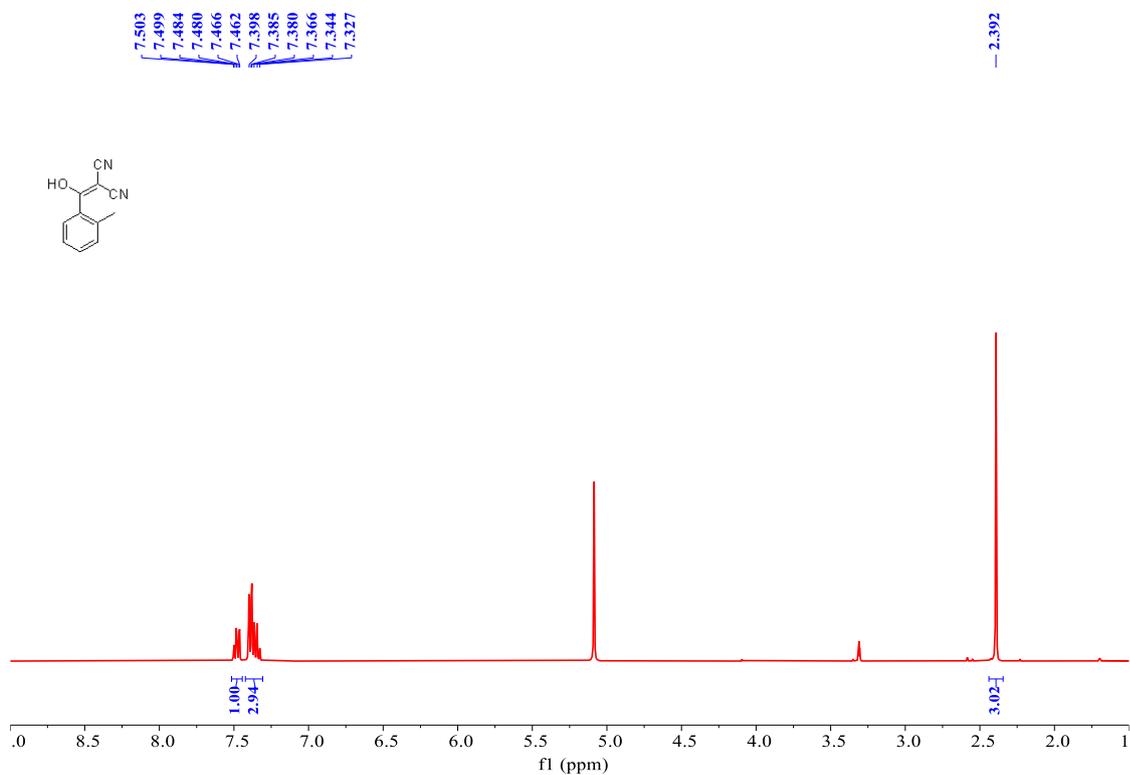
To a solution of **1'** (1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in anhydrous acetonitrile (20 ml) under nitrogen atmosphere was added PCl₅ (624 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv.). After 6 hours at 65 °C, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM (60 mL), washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filter and concentrate. The residue was then dissolved in acetonitrile (15 mL), followed by addition of Ac-Cys-OMe (213 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) and NaHCO₃ (252 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv.). After overnight at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford **1**.

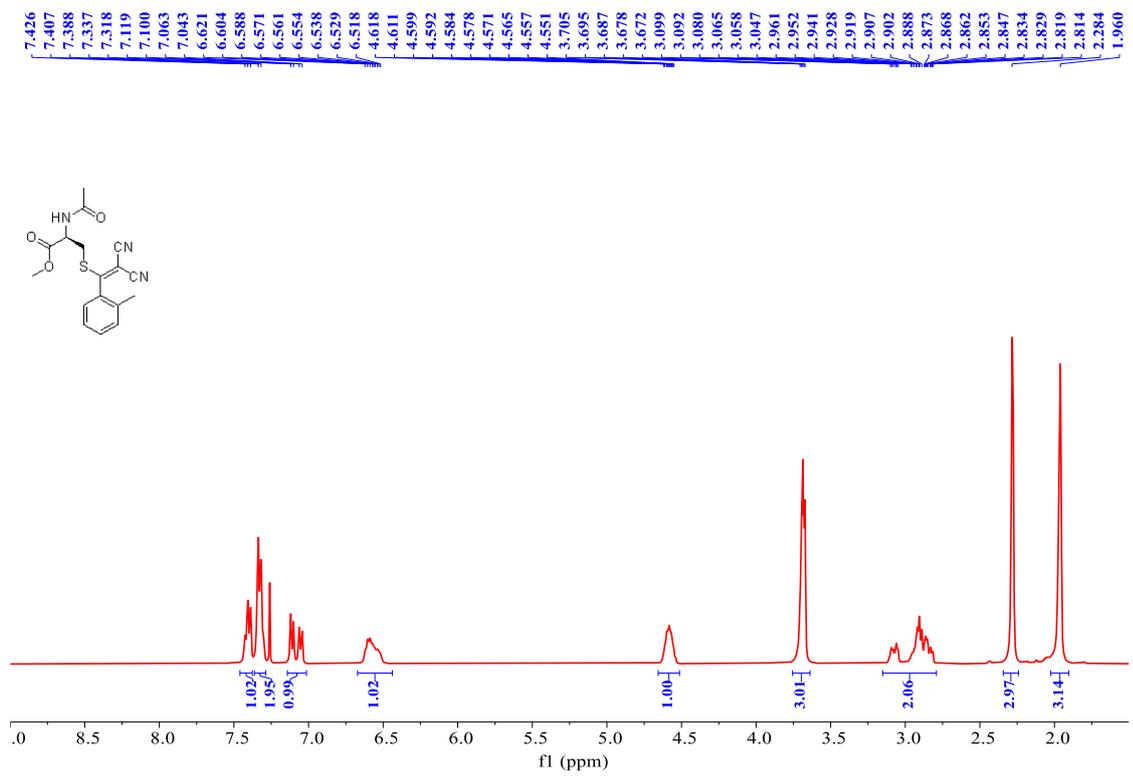
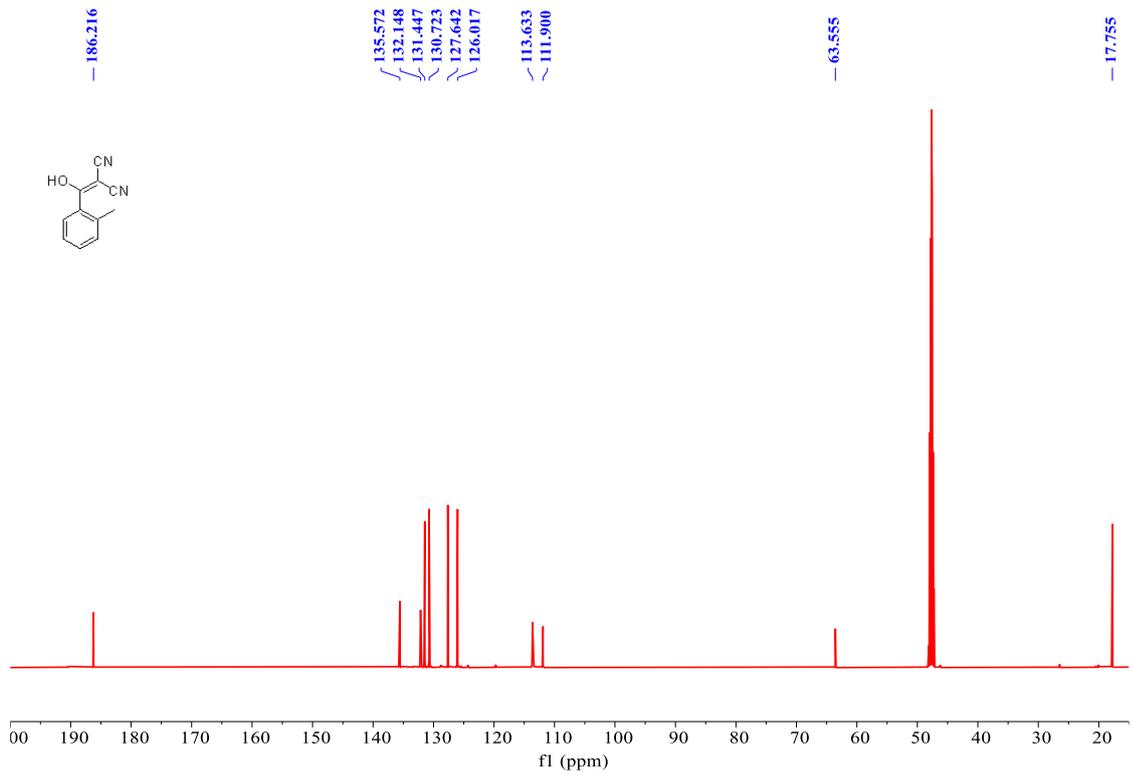


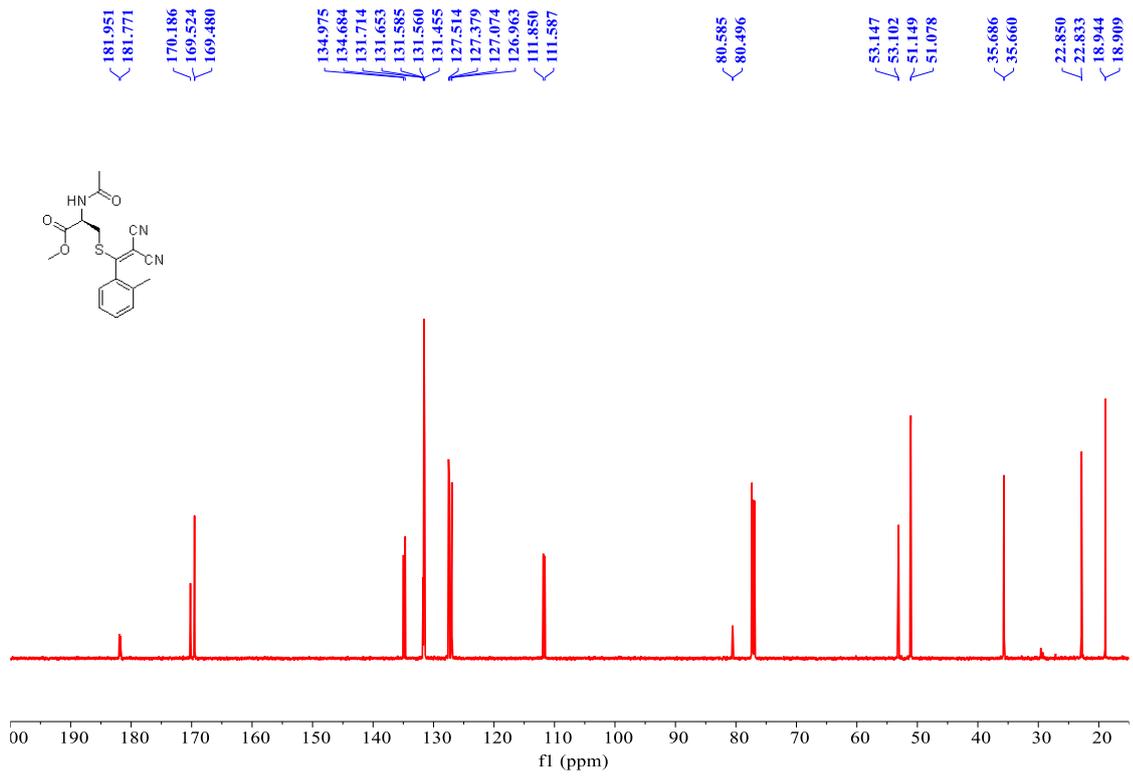
TAMM 1a

Compound **1a'** (360 mg, 1.96 mmol, 98% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.482 (td, J = 7.40, 1.60 Hz, 1H), 7.398 – 7.327 (m, 3H), 2.392 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 186.216, 135.572, 132.148, 131.447, 130.723, 127.642, 126.017, 113.633, 111.900, 63.555, 17.755. ESI-(-)-HRMS ($\text{M}-\text{H}$) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}$: 183.05639; found: 183.05632 (-3.1 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.2.

Compound **1a** (133 mg, 0.38 mmol, 38% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.426 – 7.388 (m, 1H), 7.328 (d, J = 7.60 Hz, 2H), 7.082 (dd, J = 22.40, 7.60 Hz, 1H), 6.621 – 6.518 (m, 1H), 4.584 (dtd, J = 11.00, 6.70, 5.60, 2.80 Hz, 1H), 3.682 (dd, J = 6.80, 3.20 Hz, 3H), 3.108 – 2.814 (m, 2H), 2.284 (s, 3H), 1.960 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 181.951, 181.771, 170.186, 169.524, 169.480, 134.975, 134.684, 131.714, 131.653, 131.585, 131.560, 131.455, 127.514, 127.379, 127.074, 126.963, 111.850, 111.587, 80.585, 80.496, 53.147, 53.102, 51.149, 51.078, 35.686, 35.660, 22.850, 22.833, 18.944, 18.909. ESI-(+)-HRMS ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 344.10634; found: 344.10592 (+0.4 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.55.



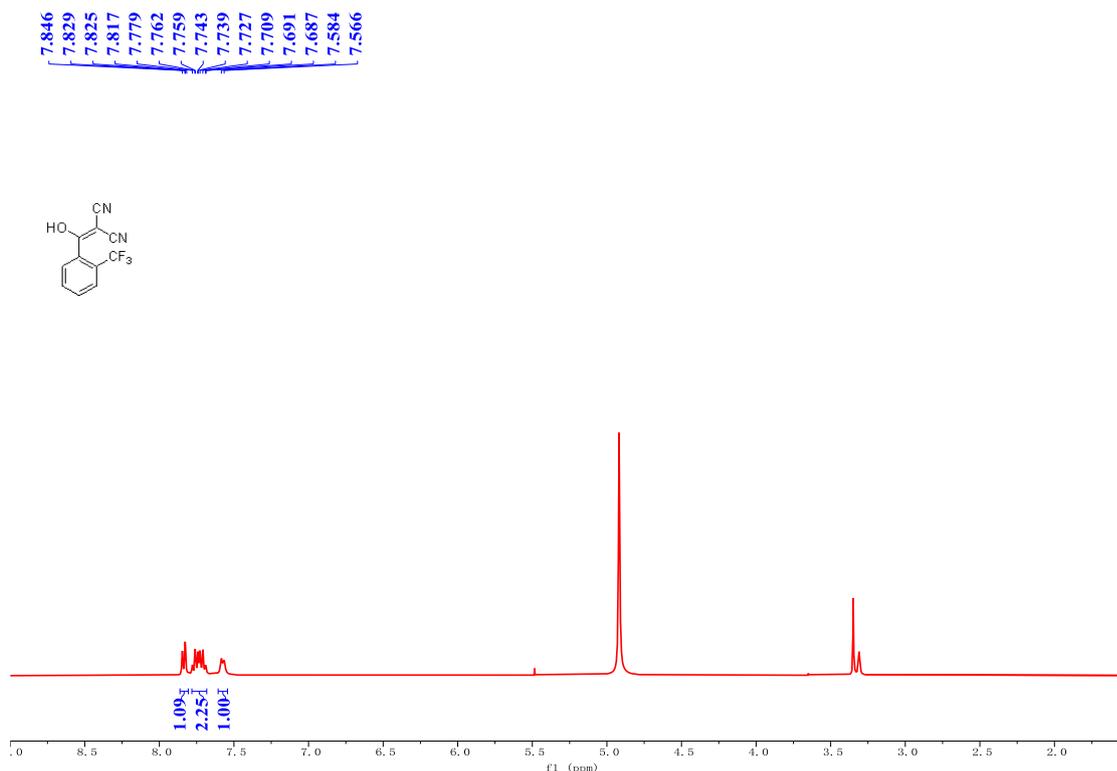


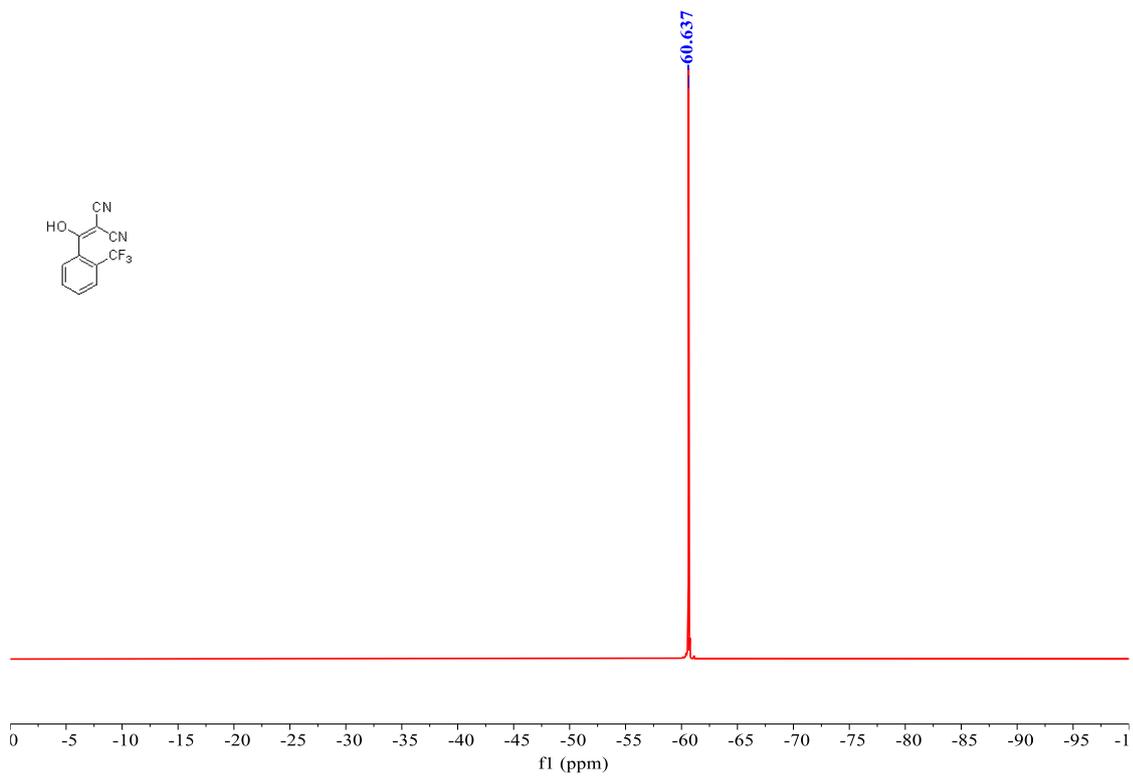
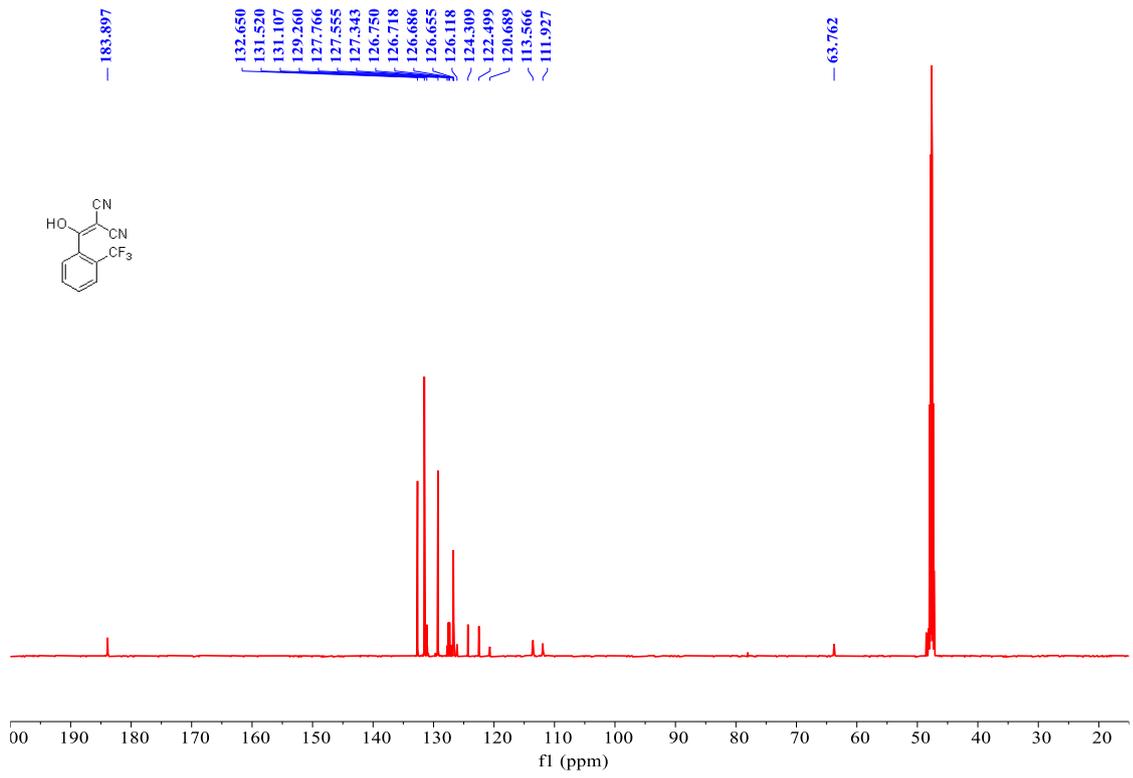


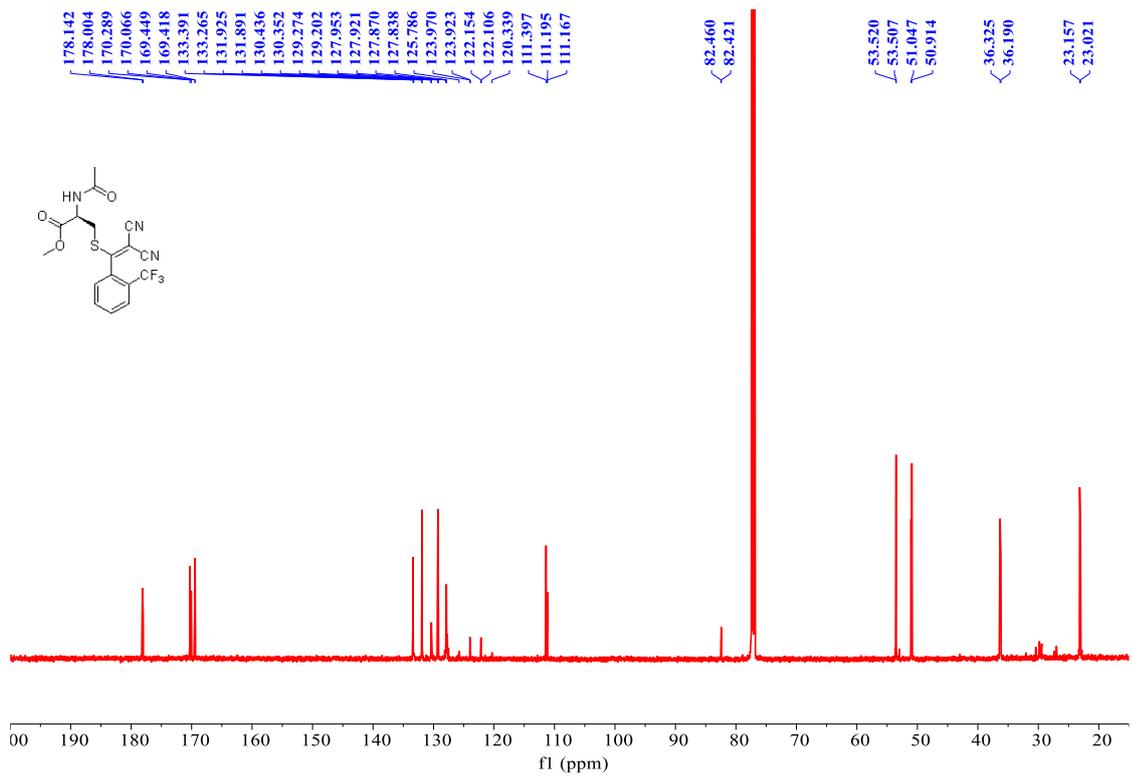
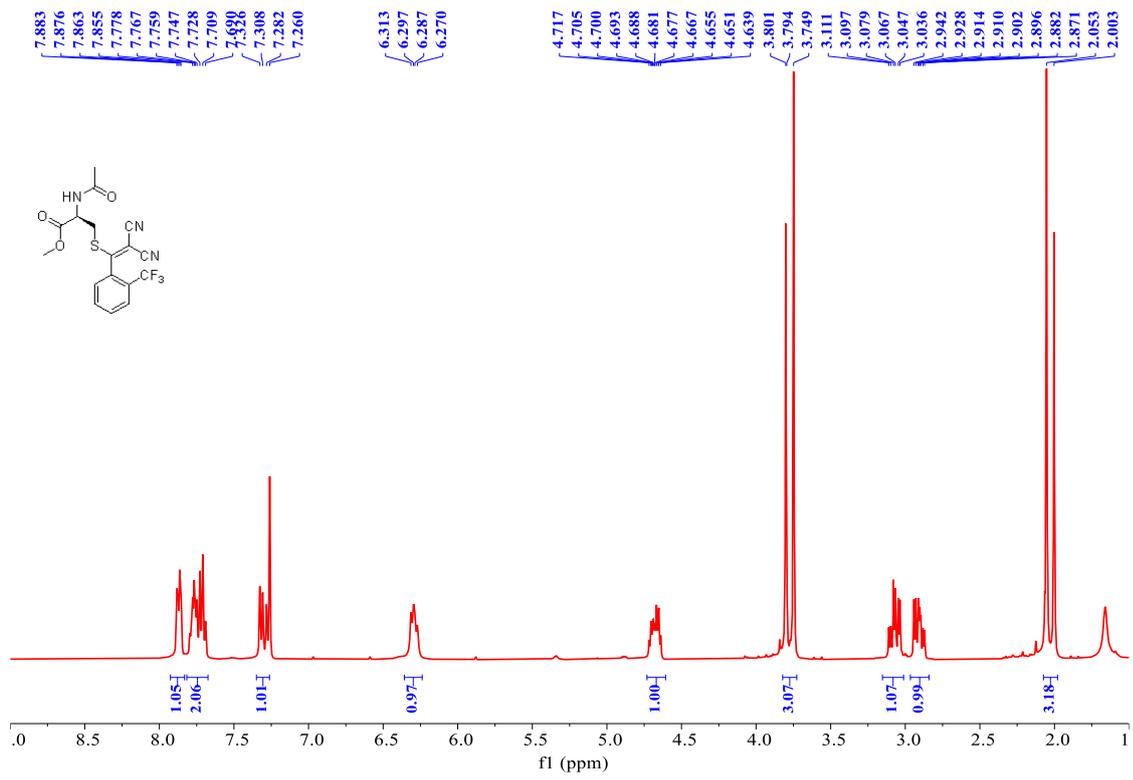
TAMM 1b

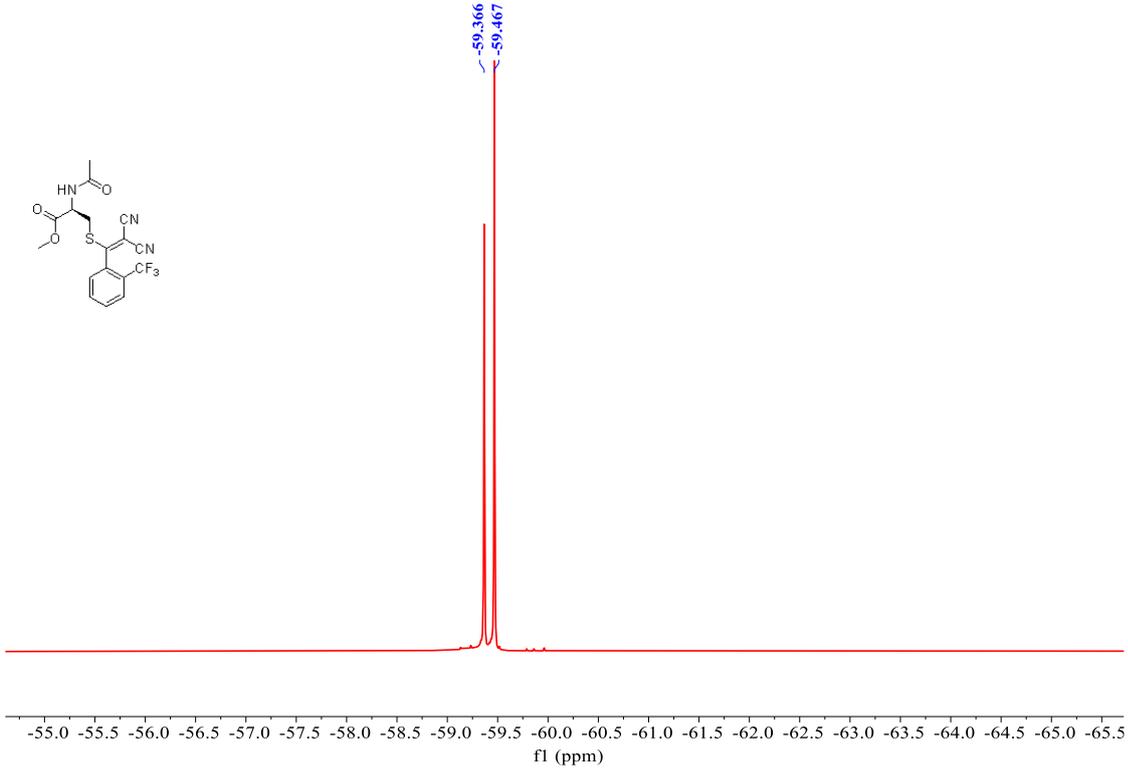
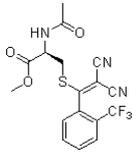
Compound **1b'** (471 mg, 1.98 mmol, 99% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.846 – 7.817 (m, 1H), 7.779 – 7.687 (m, 2H), 7.575 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 183.897, 132.650, 131.520, 131.107, 129.260, 127.766, 127.555, 127.343, 126.750, 126.718, 126.686, 126.655, 126.118, 124.309, 122.499, 120.689, 113.566, 111.927, 63.762. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ -60.637. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_5\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$: 237.02812; found: 237.02815 (-0.1 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=5:1) = 0.3.

Compound **1b** (92 mg, 0.23 mmol, 23% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.870 (dd, J = 8.00, 2.80 Hz, 1H), 7.796 – 7.690 (m, 2H), 7.326 – 7.260 (m, 1H), 6.292 (dd, J = 10.40, 6.40 Hz, 1H), 4.717 – 4.639 (m, 1H), 3.775 (d, J = 20.80 Hz, 3H), 3.073 (td, J = 12.80, 4.80 Hz, 1H), 2.906 (ddd, J = 16.00, 11.20, 5.60 Hz, 1H), 2.028 (d, J = 20.00 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 178.142, 178.004, 170.289, 170.066, 169.449, 169.418, 133.391, 133.265, 131.925, 131.891, 130.436, 130.352, 129.274, 129.202, 127.953, 127.921, 127.870, 127.838, 125.786, 123.970, 123.923, 122.154, 122.106, 120.339, 111.397, 111.195, 111.167, 82.460, 82.421, 53.520, 53.507, 51.047, 50.914, 36.325, 36.190, 23.157, 23.021. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -59.366, -59.467. ESI(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 398.07807; found: 398.07710 (+2.4 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.5.





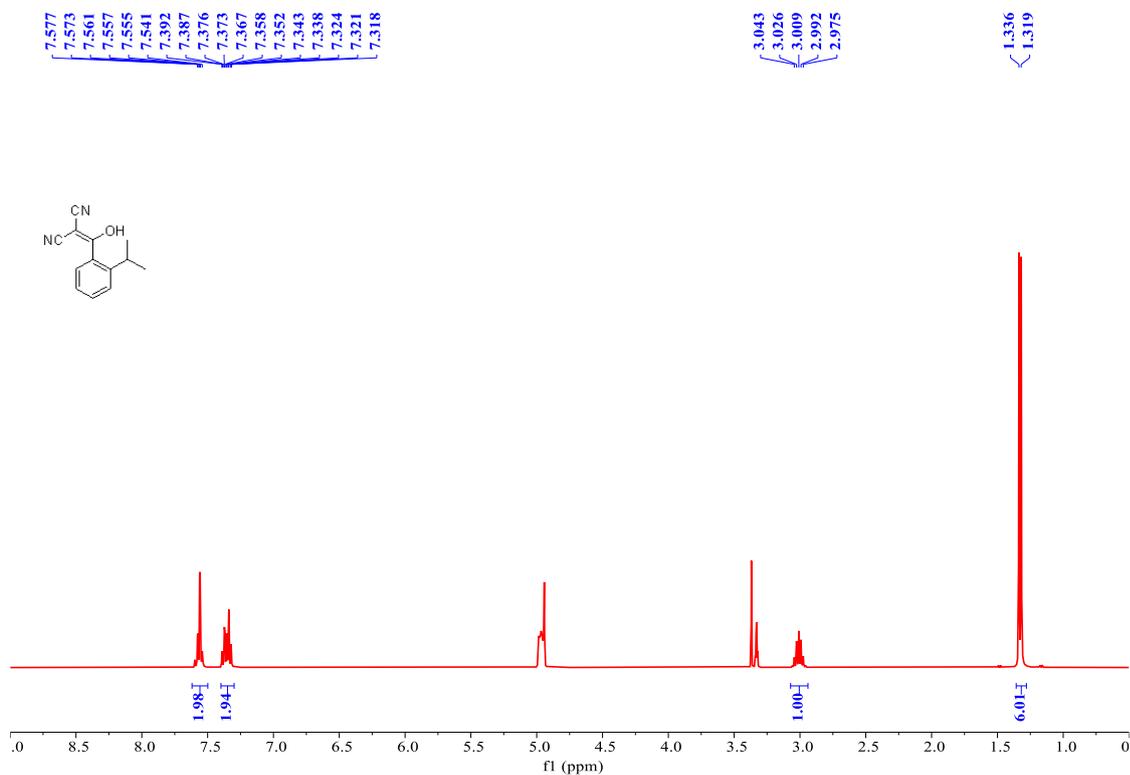


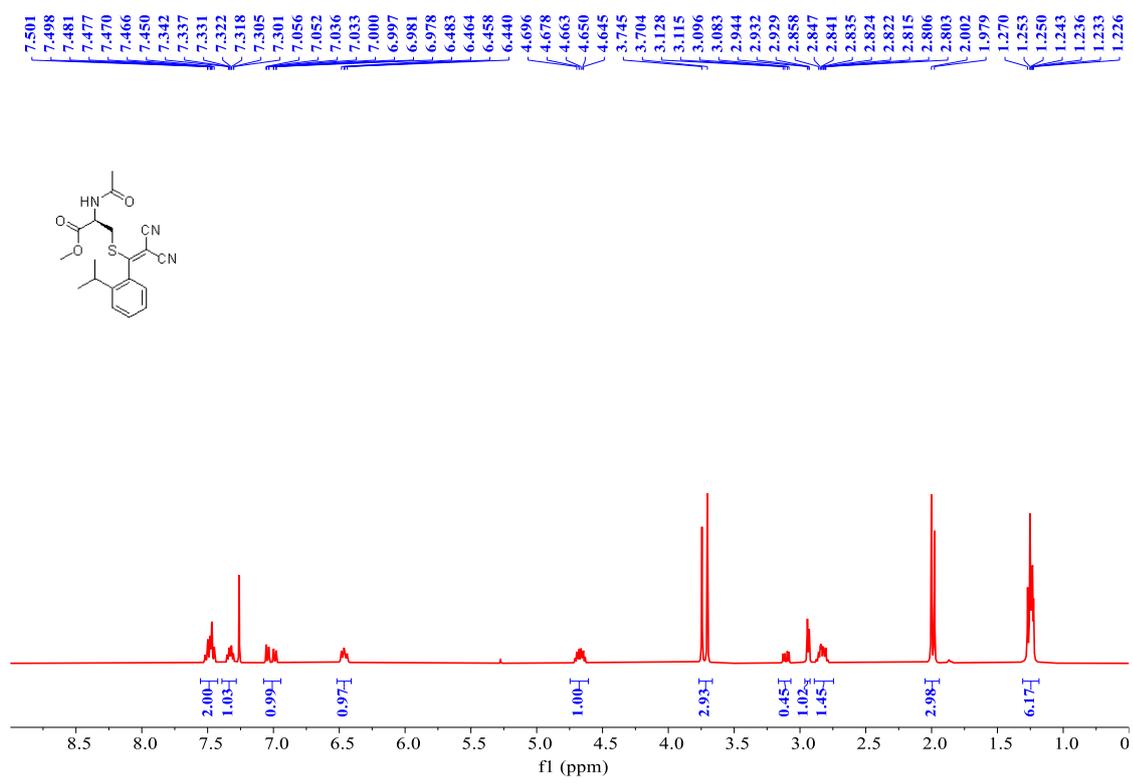
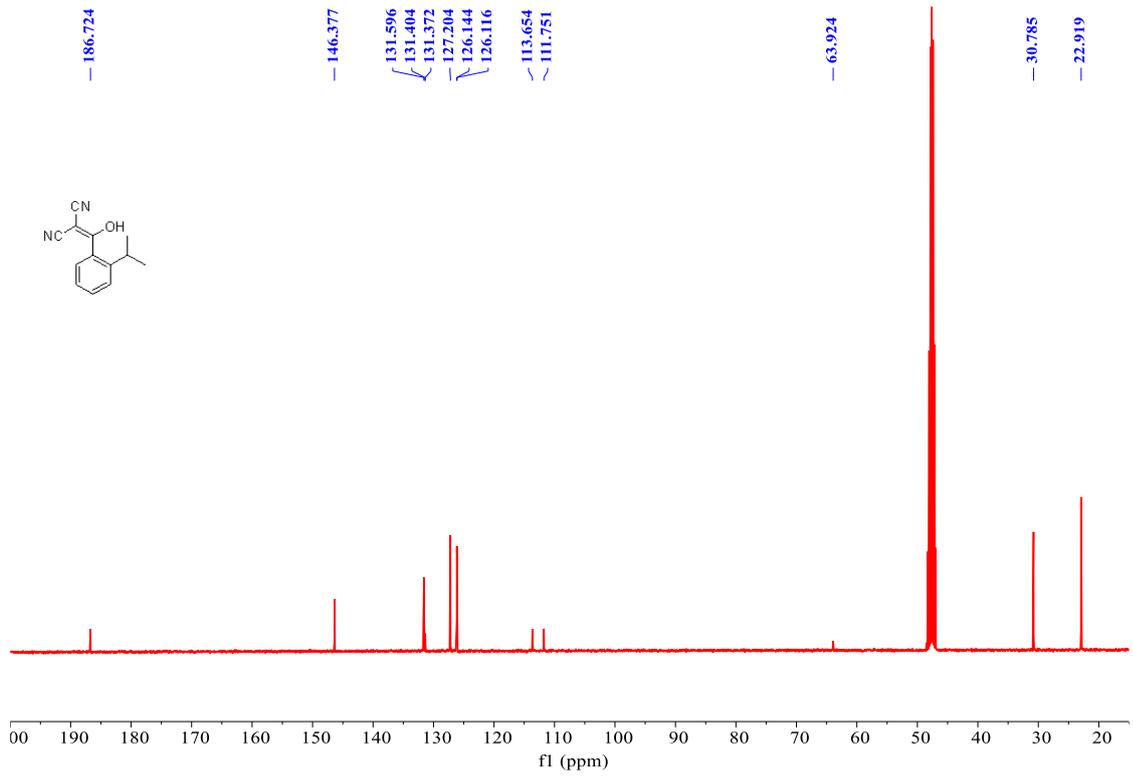


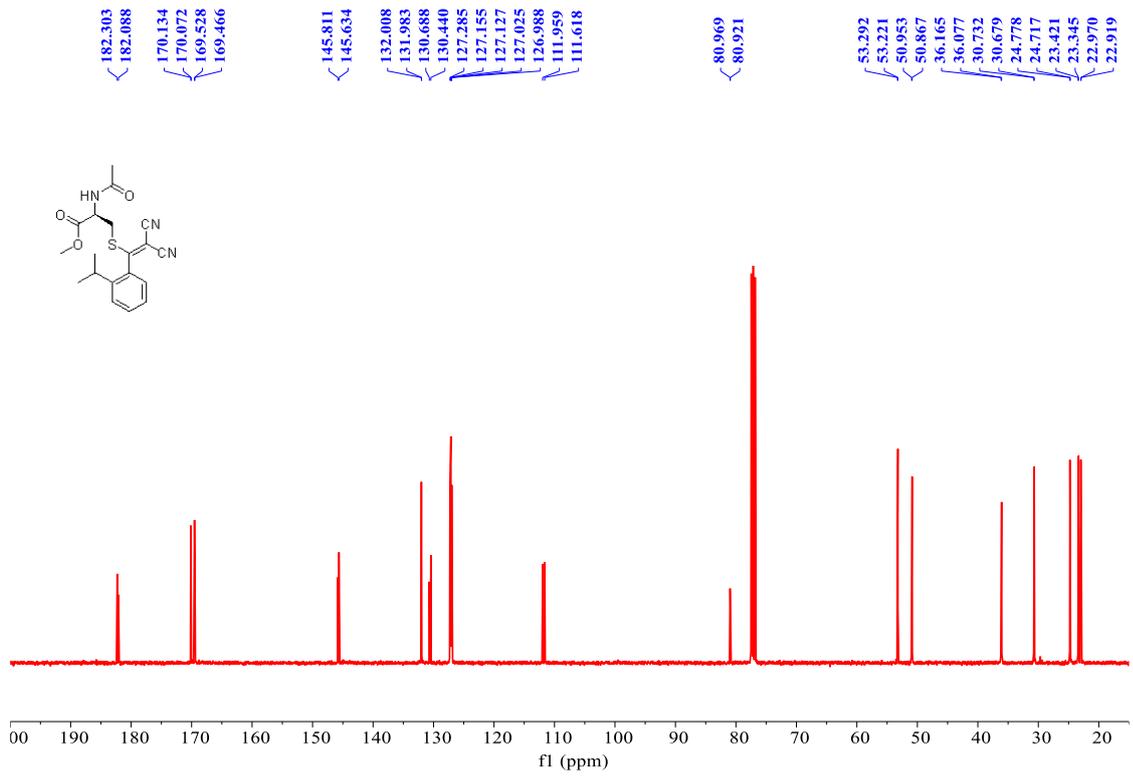
TAMM 1c

Compound **1c'** (201 mg, 1.9 mmol, 95% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.577 – 7.541 (m, 2H), 7.392– 7.3 (m, 2H), 3.009 (p, J = 6.83 Hz, 1H), 1.328 (d, J = 6.80 Hz, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 186.724, 146.377, 131.596, 131.404, 131.372, 127.204, 126.144, 126.116, 113.654, 111.751, 63.924, 30.785, 22.919. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: 211.08769; found: 211.08787 (+0.8 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=5:1) = 0.4.

Compound **1c** (85 mg, 0.23 mmol, 23% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.518 – 7.450 (m, 2H), 7.353 – 7.301 (m, 1H), 7.016 (ddd, J = 22.40, 8.00, 1.60 Hz, 1H), 6.461 (dd, J = 10.00, 7.60 Hz, 1H), 4.709 – 4.632 (m, 1H), 3.724 (d, J = 16.40 Hz, 3H), 2.944 – 2.929 (m, 1H), 3.128 – 2.803 (m, 2H), 1.990 (d, J = 9.20 Hz, 3H), 1.270 – 1.226 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 182.303, 182.088, 170.134, 170.072, 169.528, 169.466, 145.811, 145.634, 132.008, 131.983, 130.688, 130.440, 127.285, 127.155, 127.127, 127.025, 126.988, 111.959, 111.618, 80.969, 80.921, 53.292, 53.221, 50.953, 50.867, 36.165, 36.077, 30.732, 30.679, 24.778, 24.717, 23.421, 23.345, 22.970, 22.919. ESI-(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 372.13764; found: 372.03724 (+1.1 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.45.



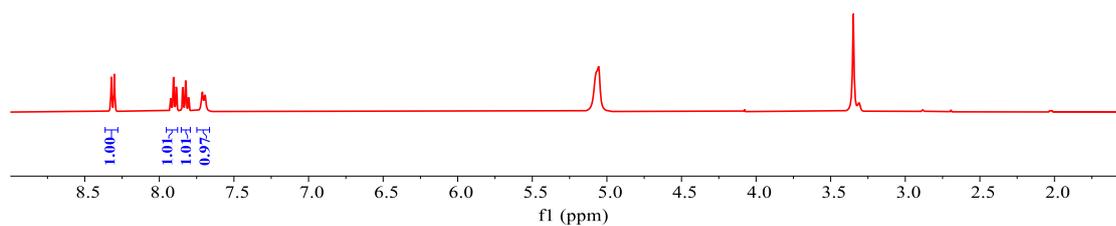


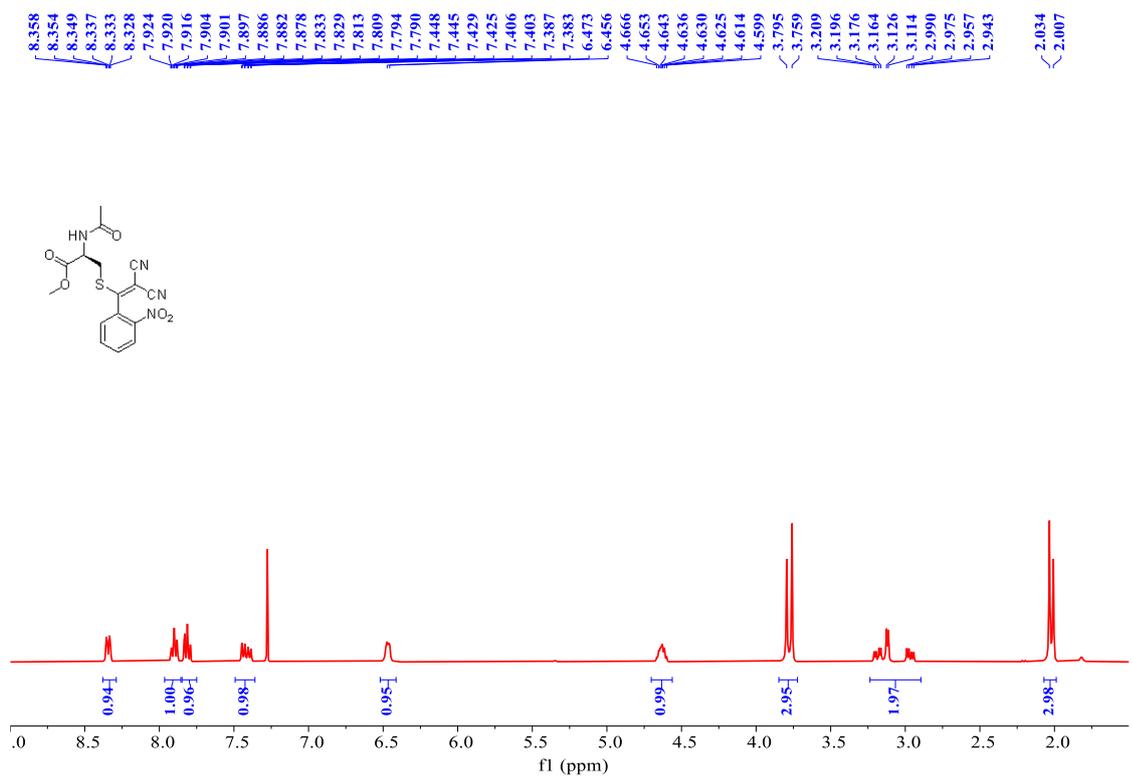
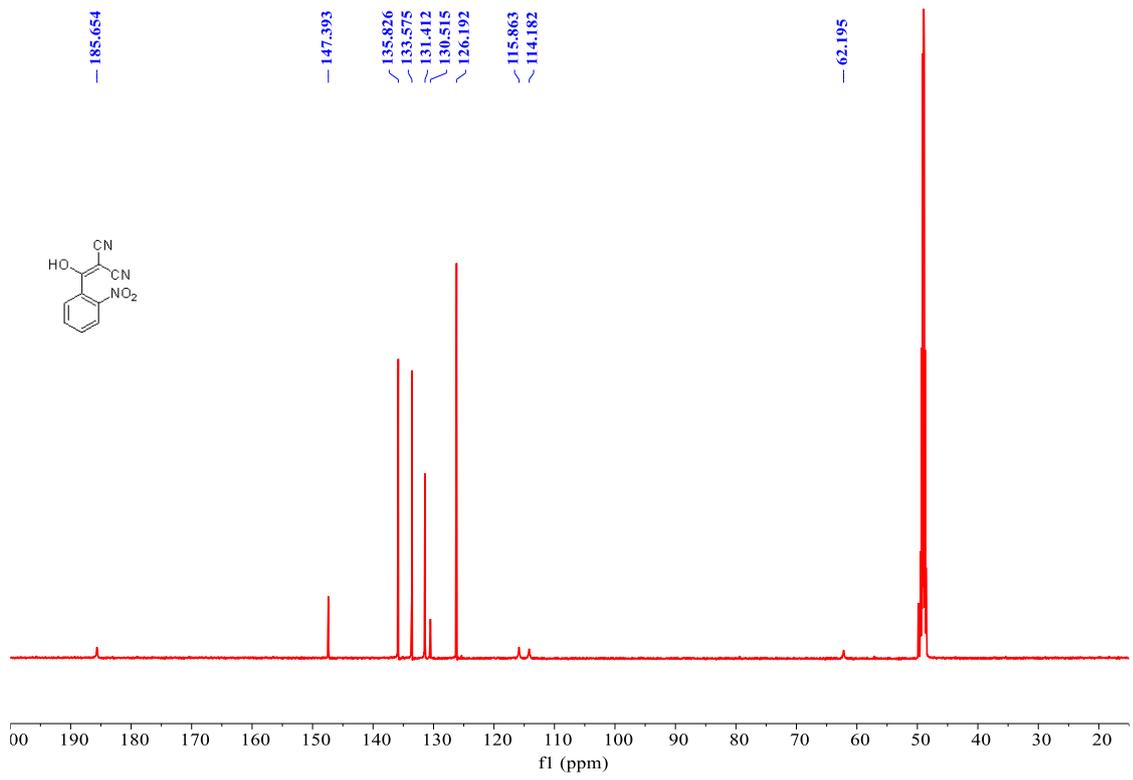


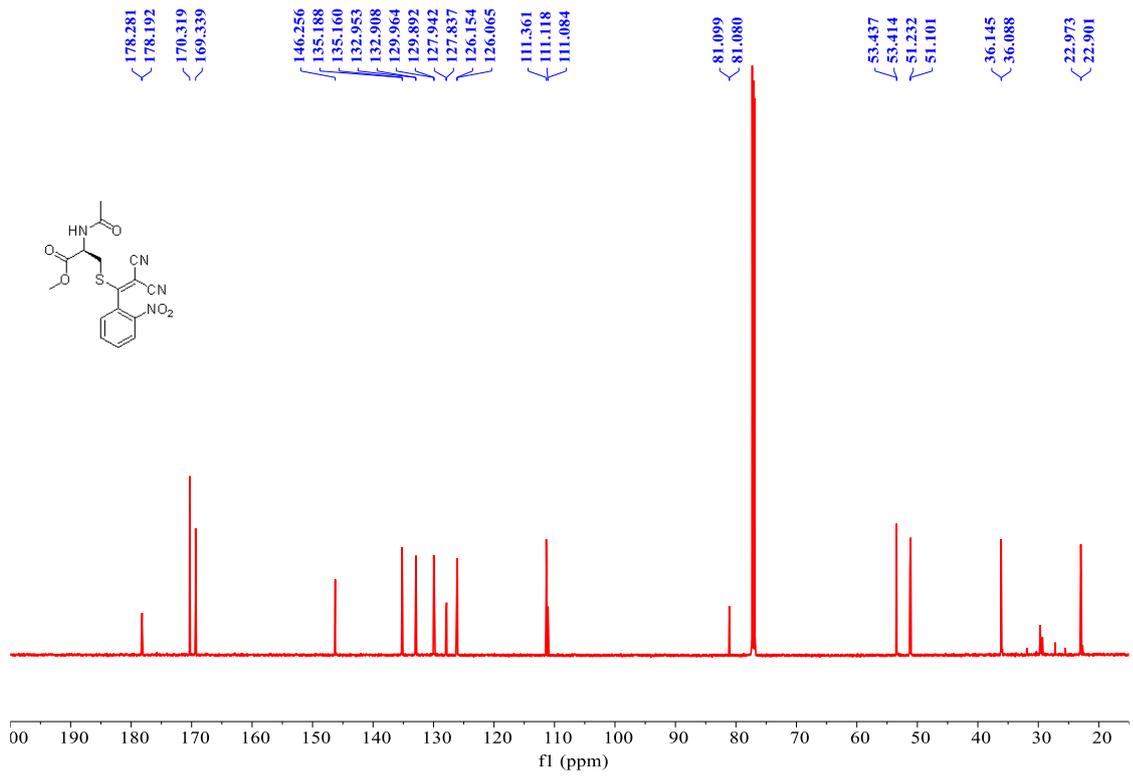
TAMM 1d

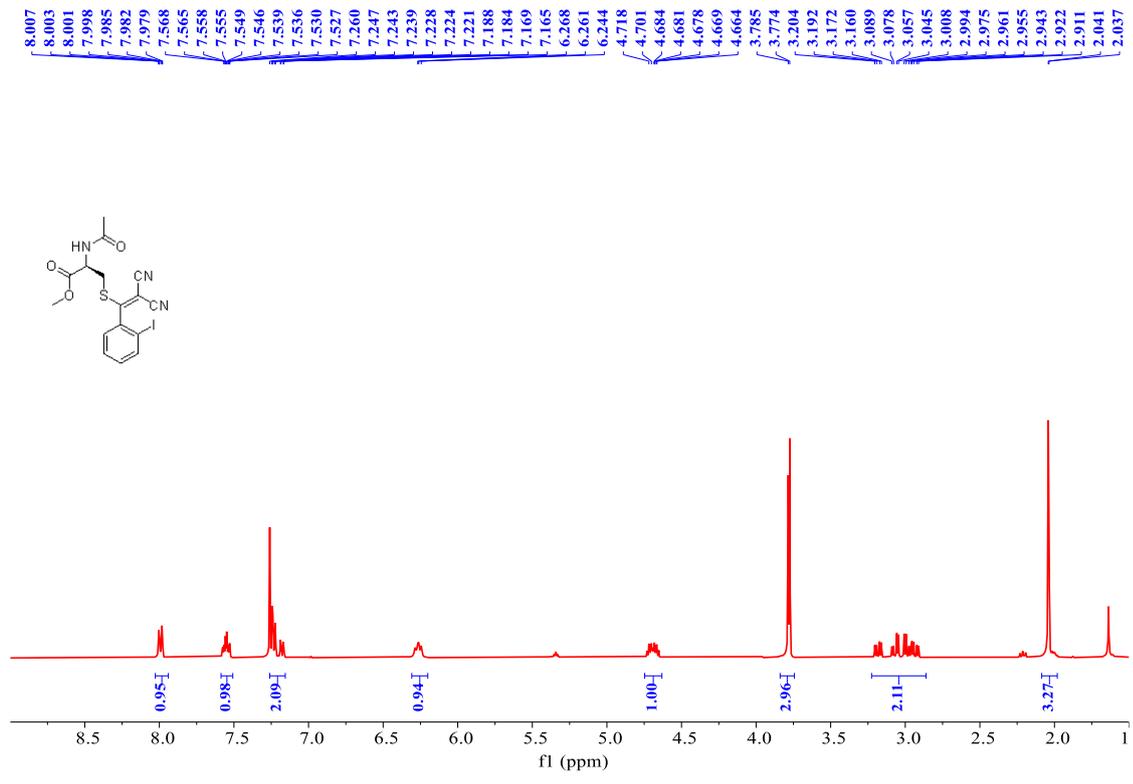
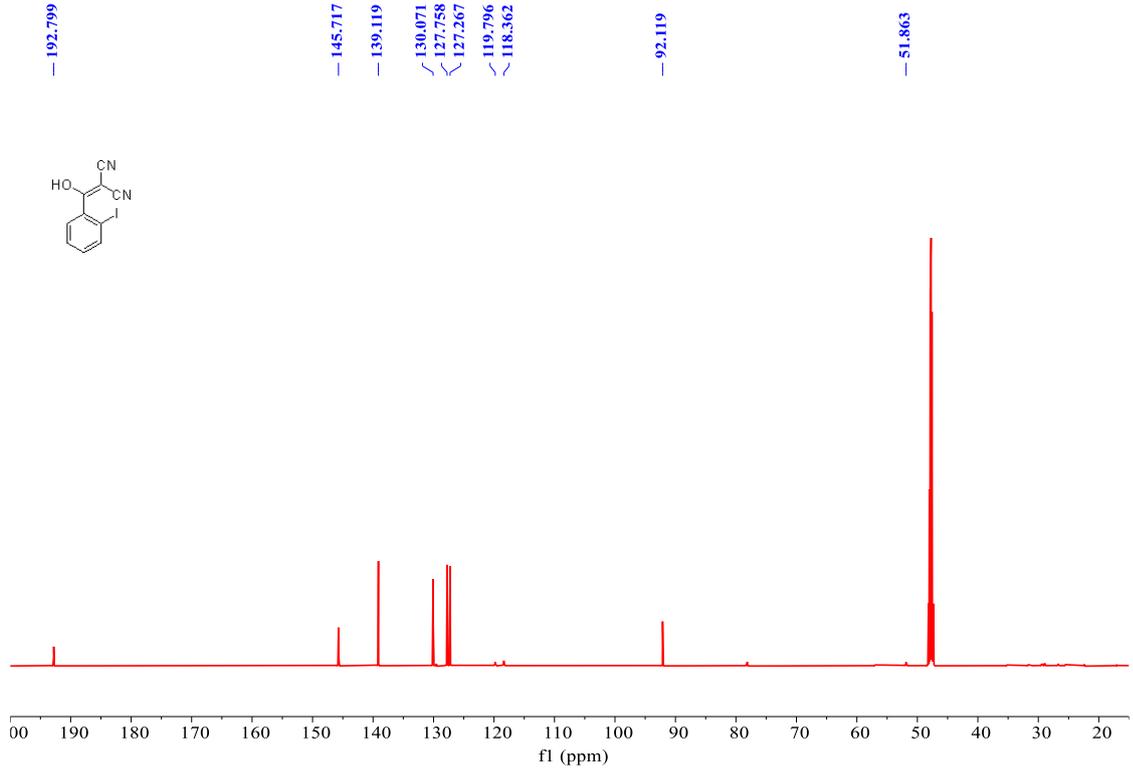
Compound **1d'** (408 mg, 1.9 mmol, 95% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 8.310 (d, J = 8.40 Hz, 1H), 7.903 (t, J = 6.80 Hz, 1H), 7.821 (t, J = 7.80 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 185.654, 147.393, 135.826, 133.575, 131.412, 130.515, 126.192, 115.863, 114.182, 62.195. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$: 214.02581; found: 214.02610 (-1.4 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.2.

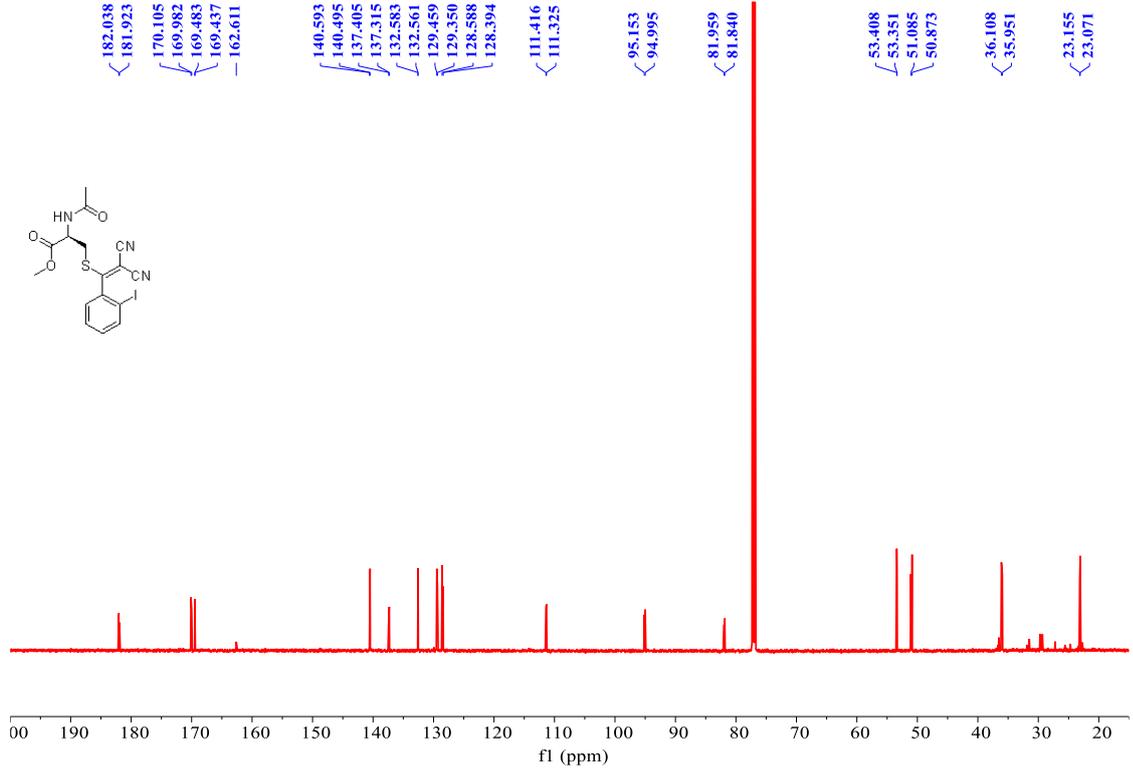
Compound **1d** (269 mg, 0.72 mmol, 72% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.349 (dt, J = 8.40, 1.80 Hz, 1H), 7.901 (tt, J = 7.60, 1.40 Hz, 1H), 7.811 (td, J = 7.80, 1.60 Hz, 1H), 7.415 (ddd, J = 16.80, 7.60, 1.40 Hz, 1H), 6.464 (d, J = 6.80 Hz, 1H), 4.666 – 4.599 (m, 1H), 3.777 (d, J = 14.40 Hz, 3H), 3.209 – 2.994 (m, 2H), 2.020 (d, J = 10.80 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 178.281, 178.192, 170.319, 169.339, 146.256, 135.188, 135.160, 132.953, 132.908, 129.964, 129.892, 127.942, 127.837, 126.154, 126.065, 111.361, 111.118, 111.084, 81.099, 81.080, 53.437, 53.414, 51.232, 51.101, 36.145, 36.088, 22.973, 22.901. ESI(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{S}$: 375.07577; found: 375.07505 (+1.9 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.4.







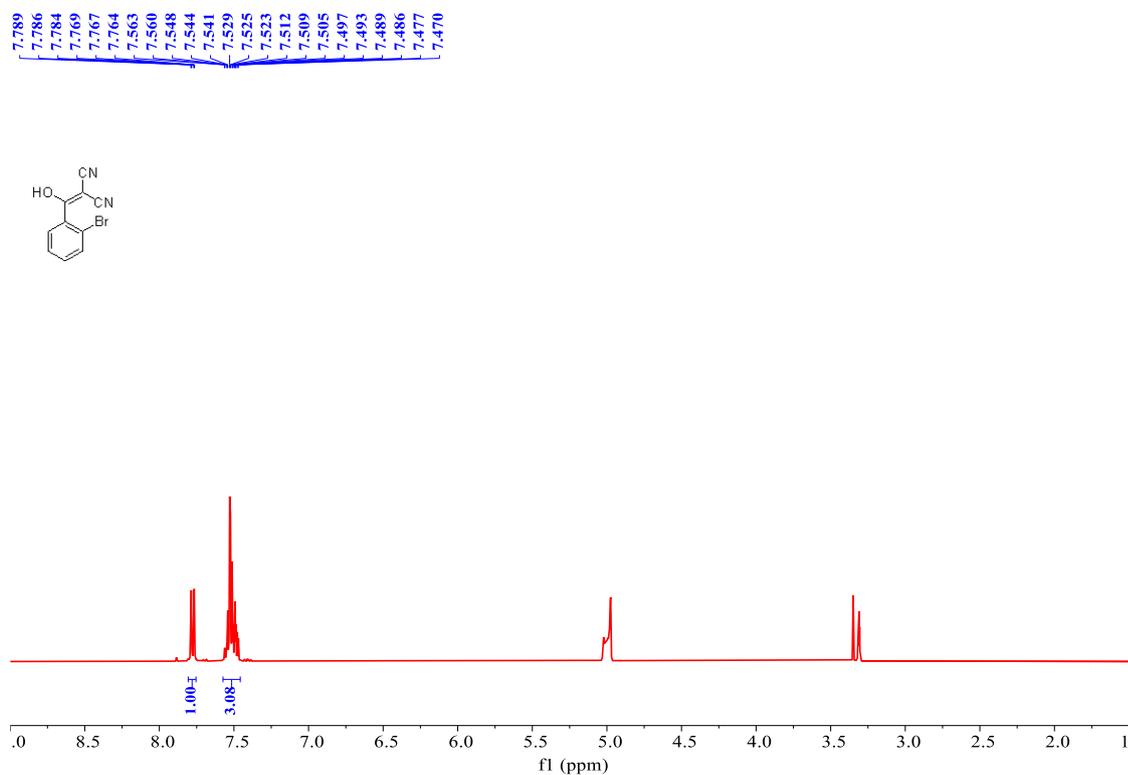


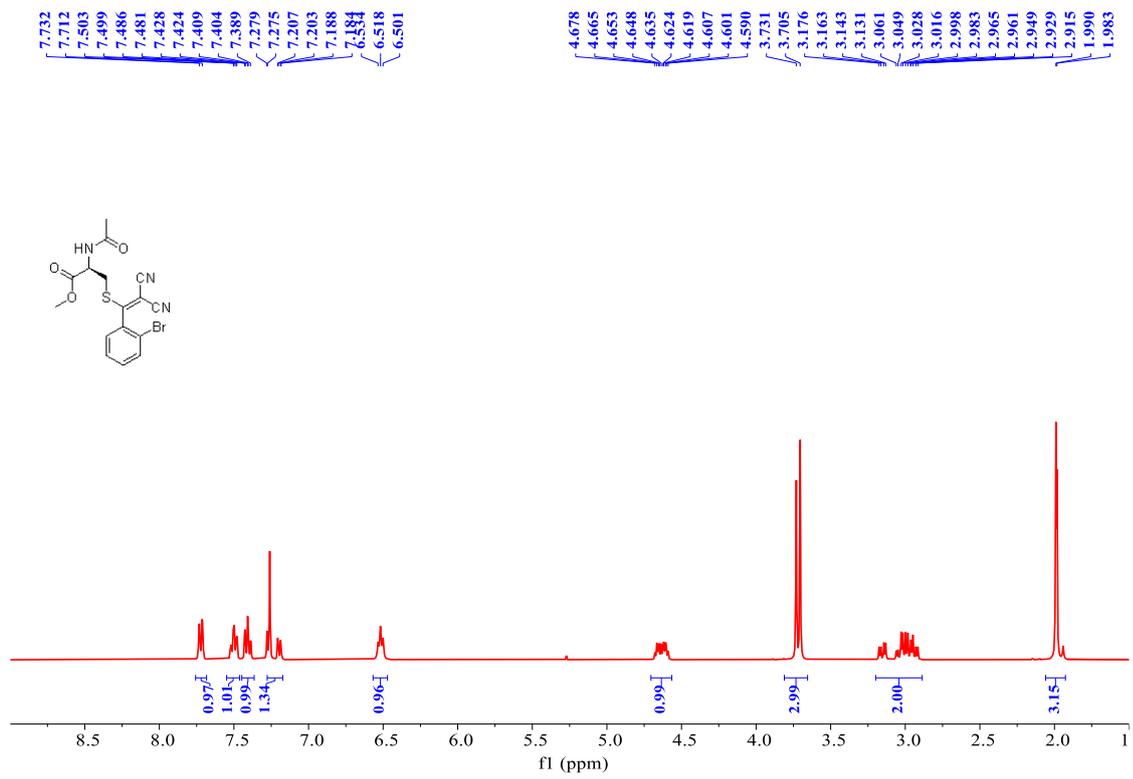
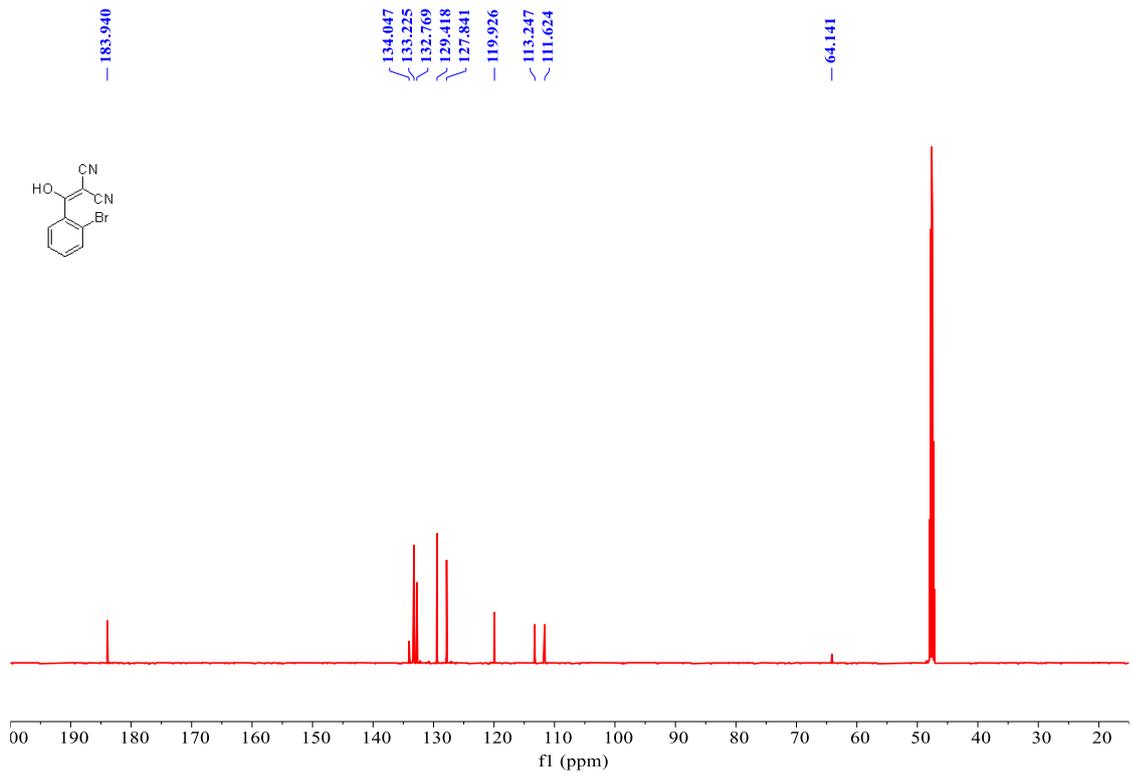


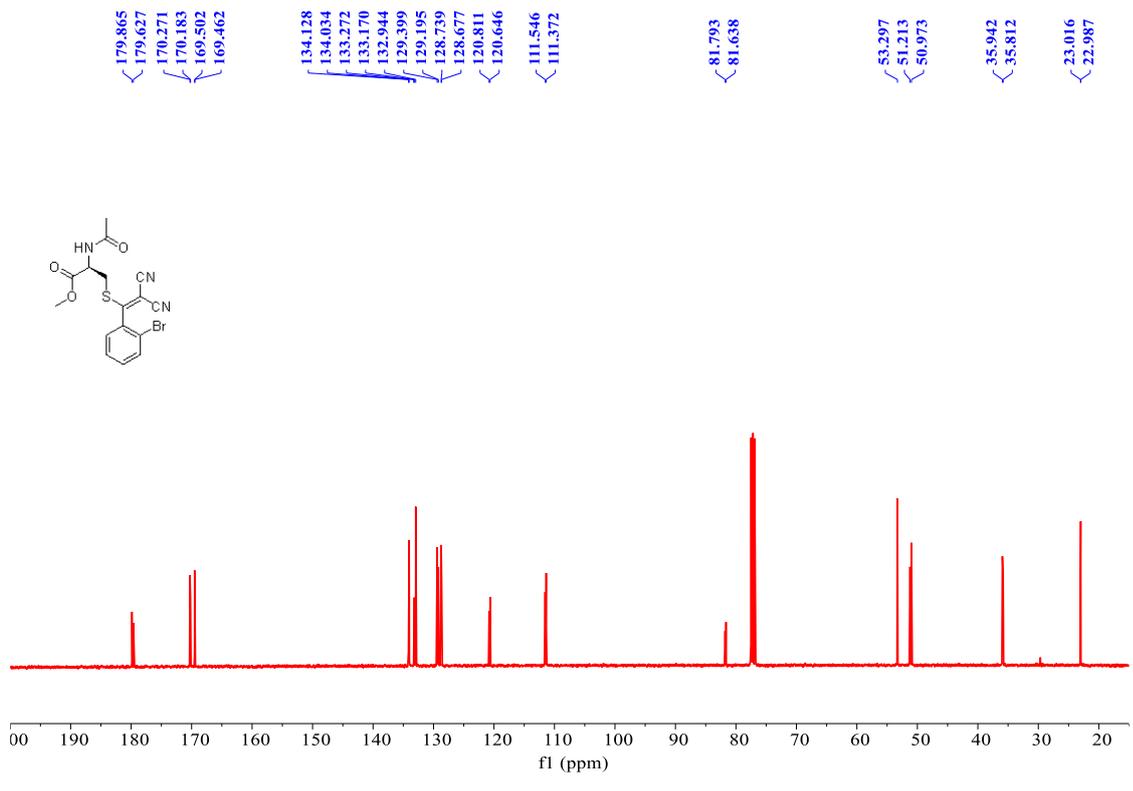
TAMM 1f

Compound **1f'** (476 mg, 1.92 mmol, 96% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.776 (dt, J = 7.60, 1.00 Hz, 1H), 7.563 – 7.470 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 183.940, 134.047, 133.225, 132.769, 129.418, 127.841, 119.926, 113.247, 111.624, 64.141. ESI-(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$: 246.95125; found: 246.95214 (-3.6 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.4.

Compound **1f** (106 mg, 0.26 mmol, 26% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.722 (d, J = 9.60 Hz, 1H), 7.501 (td, J = 7.40, 1.60 Hz, 1H), 7.706 (td, J = 7.80, 1.00 Hz, 1H), 7.279 – 7.184 (m, 1H), 6.518 (t, J = 6.60 Hz, 1H), 4.678 – 4.590 (m, 1H), 3.718 (d, J = 10.40 Hz, 3H), 3.176 – 2.915 (m, 2H), 1.986 (d, J = 2.80 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 179.865, 179.627, 170.271, 170.183, 169.502, 169.462, 134.128, 134.034, 133.272, 133.170, 132.944, 129.399, 129.195, 128.739, 128.677, 120.811, 120.646, 111.546, 111.372, 81.793, 81.638, 53.297, 51.213, 50.973, 35.942, 35.812, 23.016, 22.987. ESI-(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 408.00120; found: 408.00100 (+0.5 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.45.



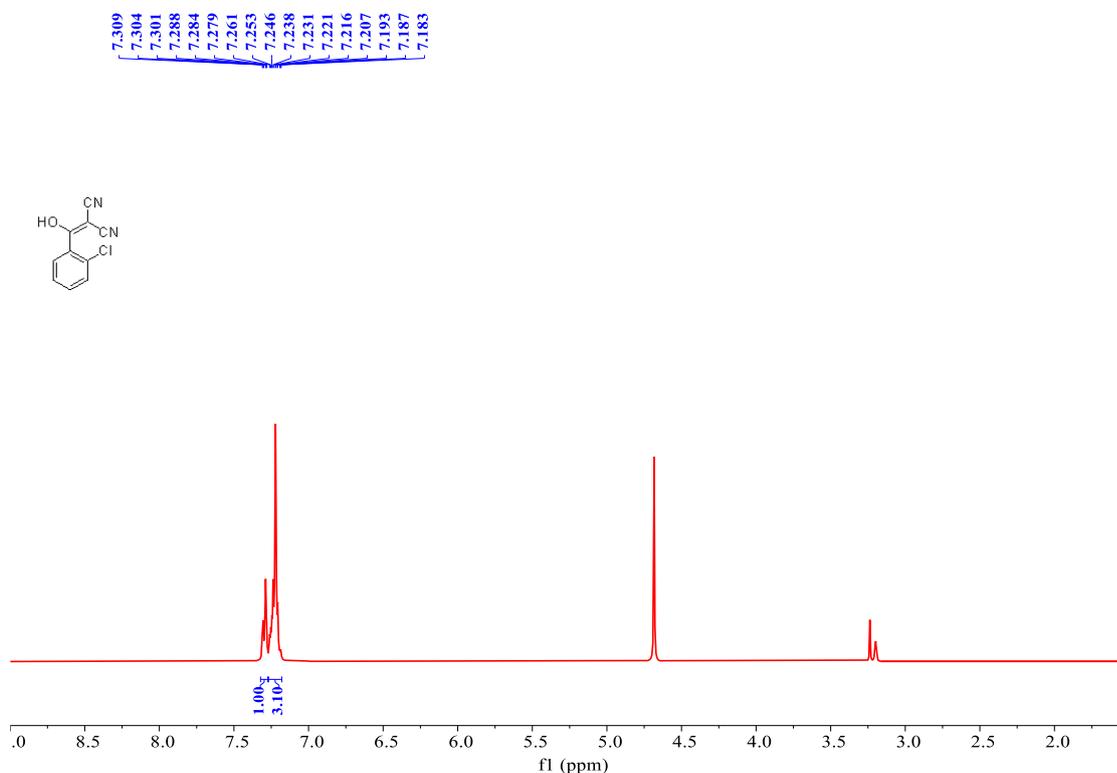


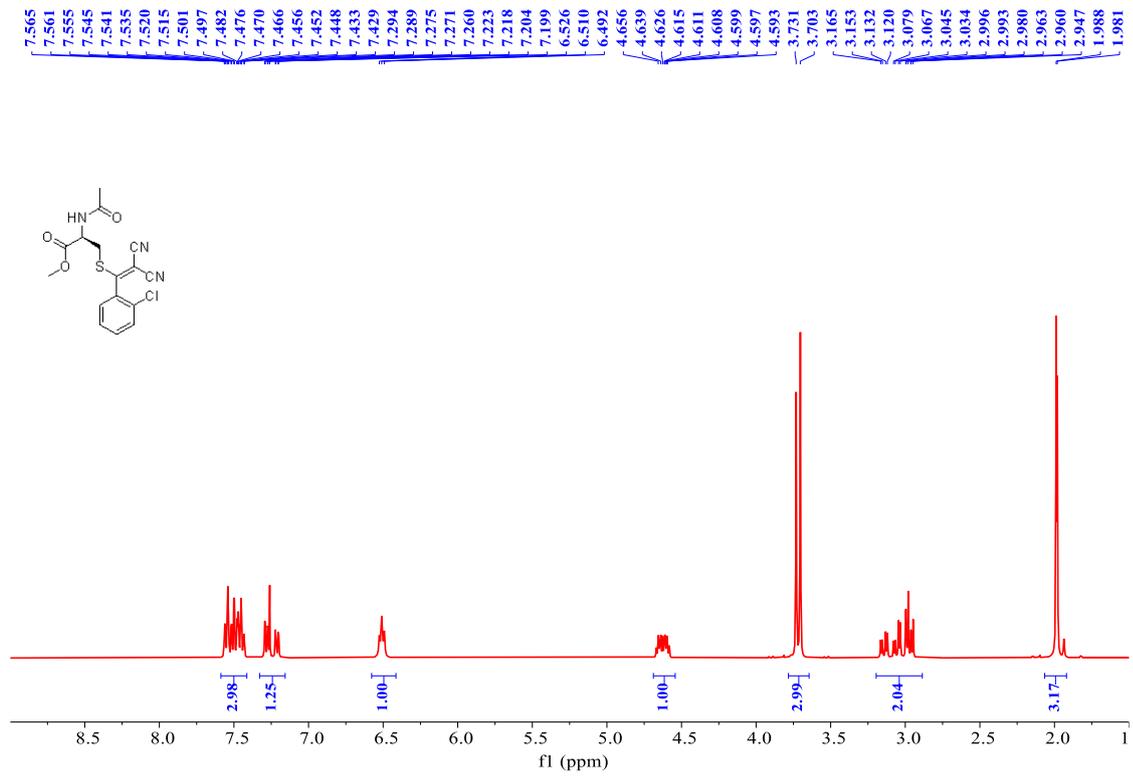
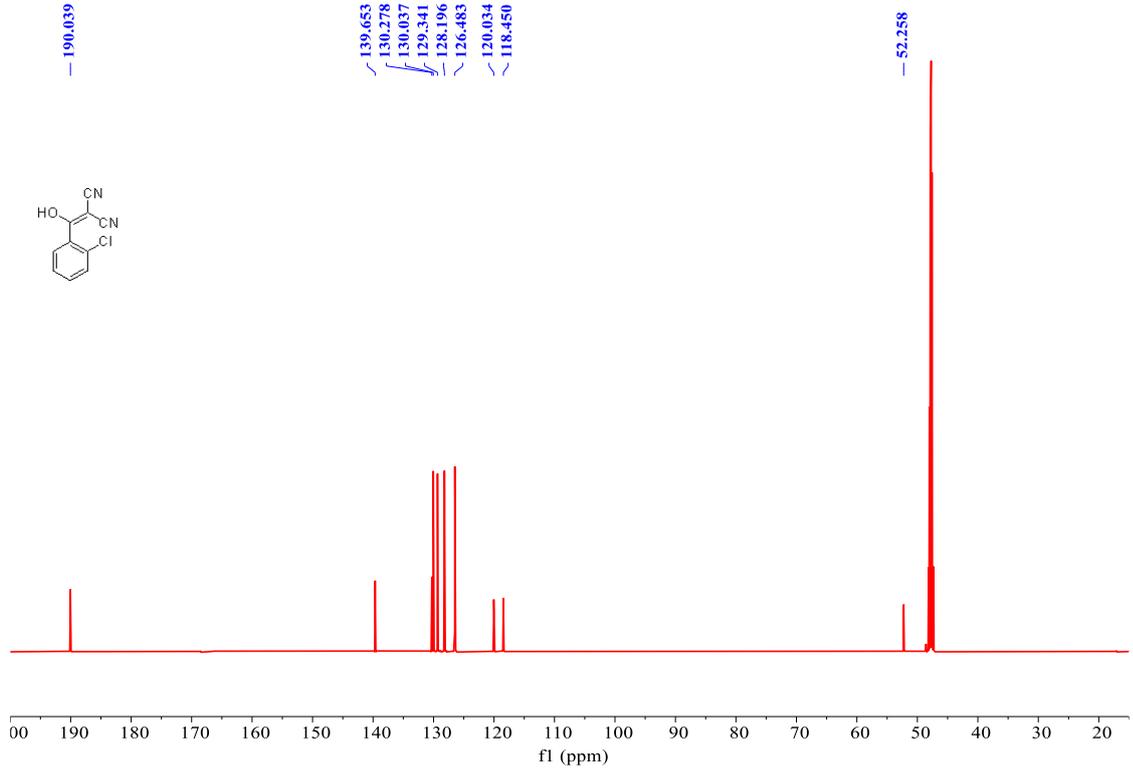


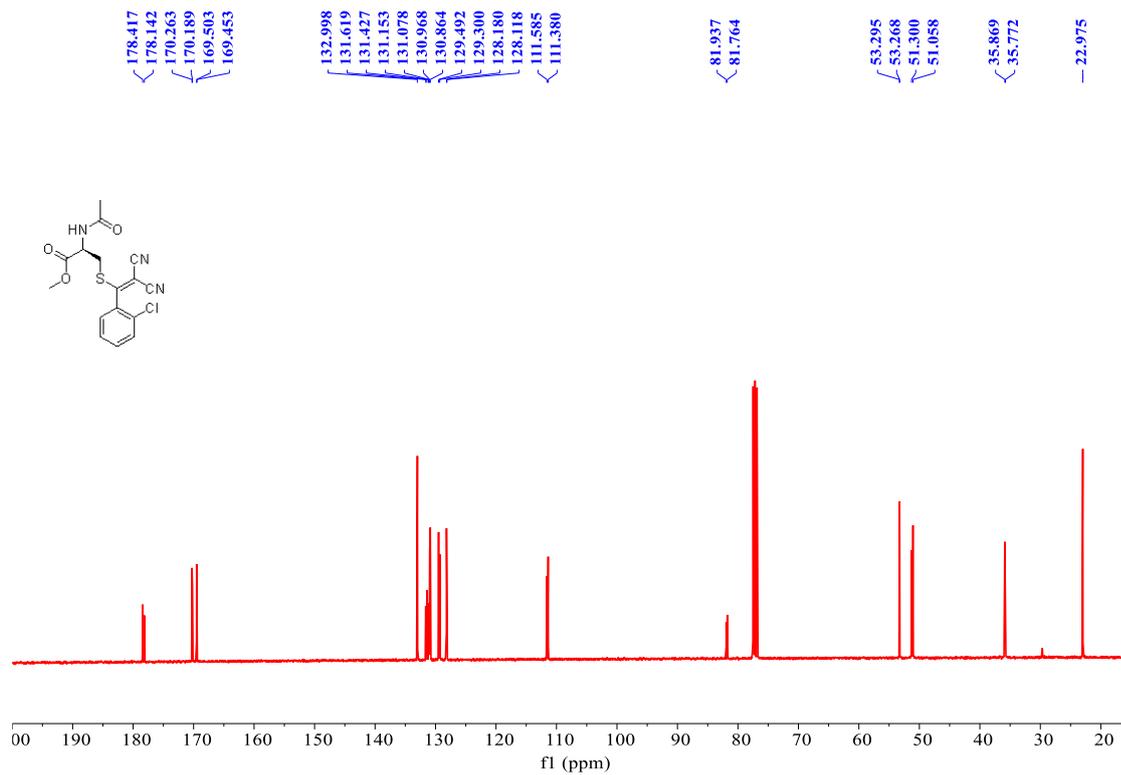
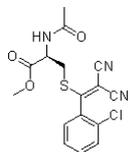
TAMM 1g

Compound **1g'** (396 mg, 1.94 mmol, 97% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.309 – 7.279 (m, 1H), 7.261 – 7.183 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 190.039, 139.653, 130.278, 130.037, 129.341, 128.196, 126.483, 120.034, 118.450, 52.258. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_2\text{O}$: 203.00176; found: 203.00239 (-3.1 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=5:1) = 0.4.

Compound **1g** (113 mg, 0.31 mmol, 31% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.565 – 7.429 (m, 3H), 7.294 – 7.199 (m, 1H), 6.510 (t, J = 6.80 Hz, 1H), 4.669 – 4.581 (m, 1H), 3.717 (d, J = 11.20 Hz, 3H), 3.165 – 2.47 (m, 2H), 1.984 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 178.417, 178.142, 170.263, 170.189, 169.503, 169.453, 133.998, 131.619, 131.427, 131.153, 131.078, 130.968, 130.864, 129.492, 129.300, 128.180, 128.118, 111.585, 111.380, 81.937, 81.764, 53.295, 53.268, 51.300, 51.058, 35.869, 35.772, 22.975. ESI(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 364.05172; found: 364.05138 (+0.9 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.60.



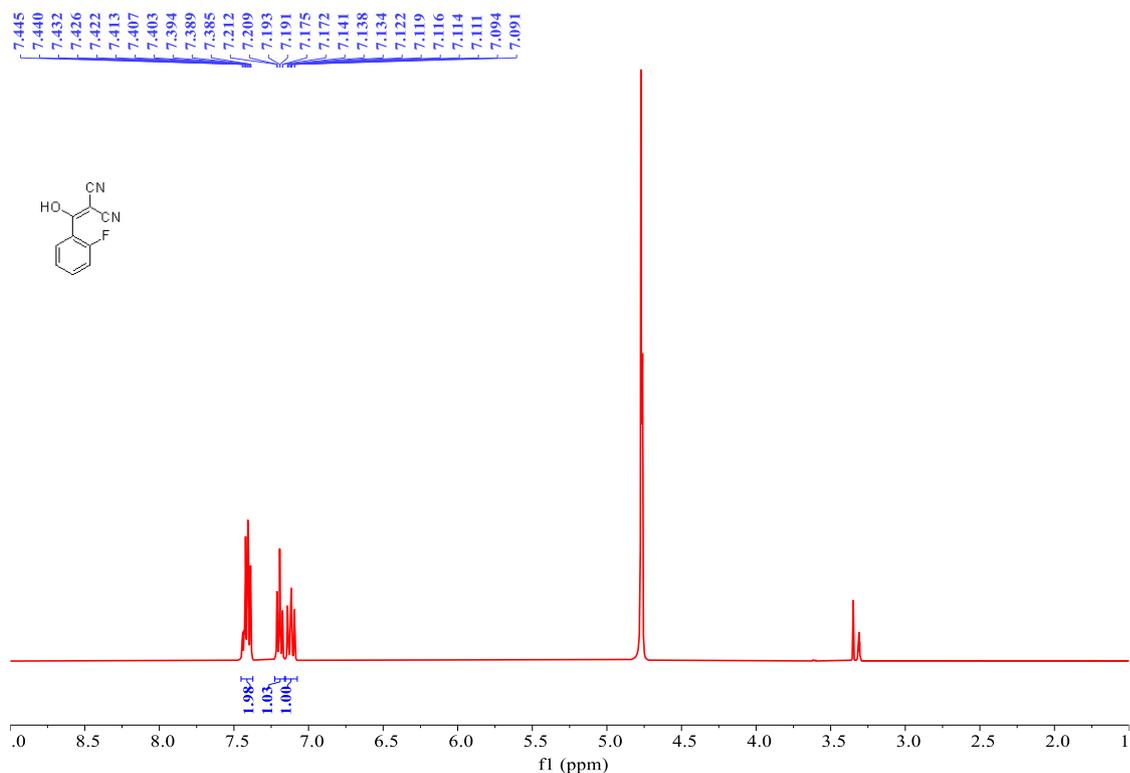


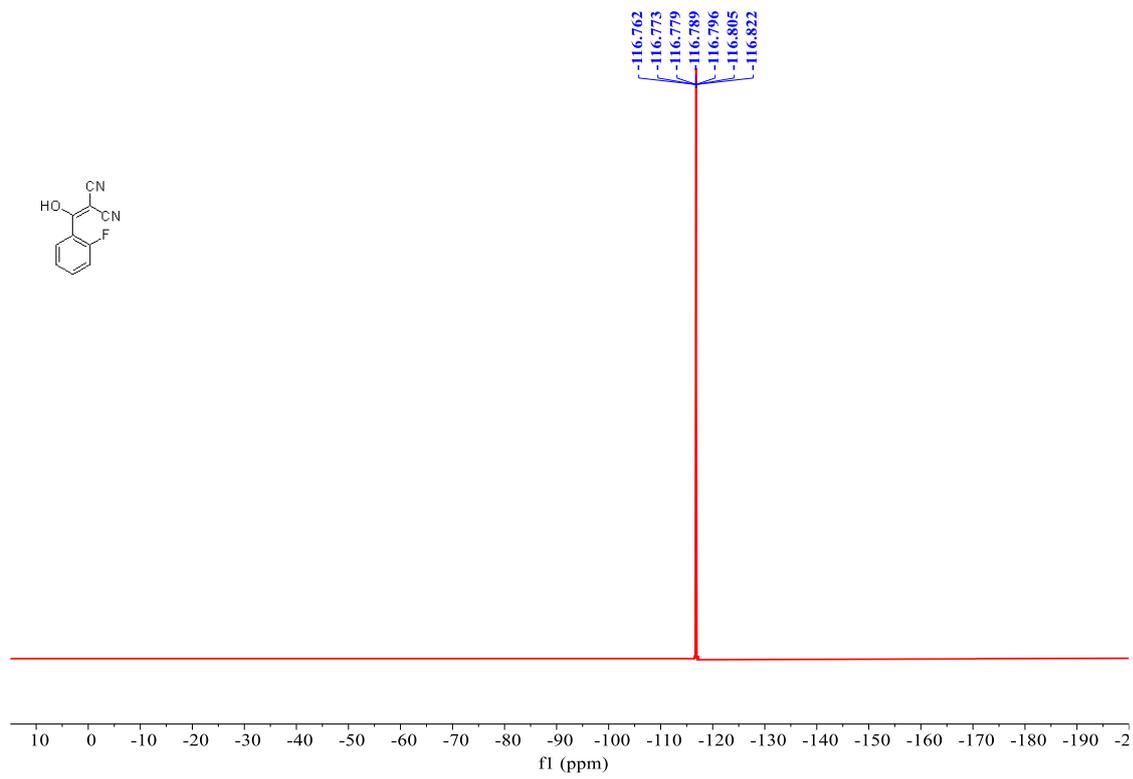
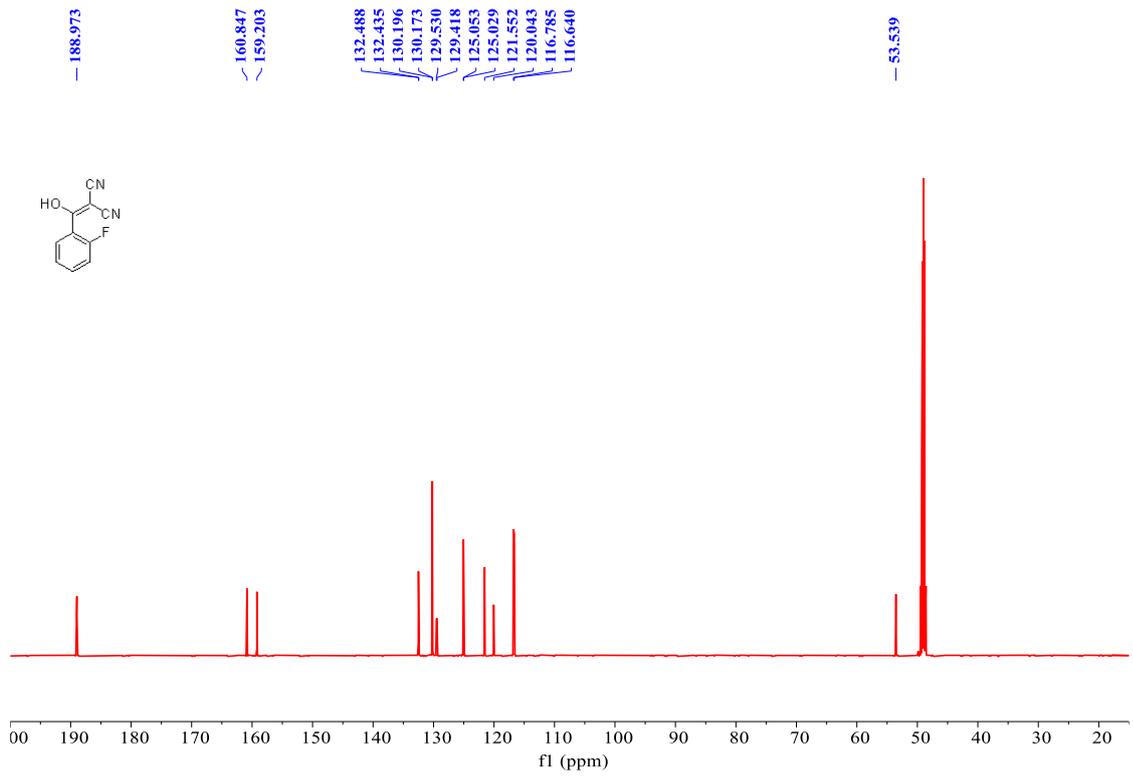


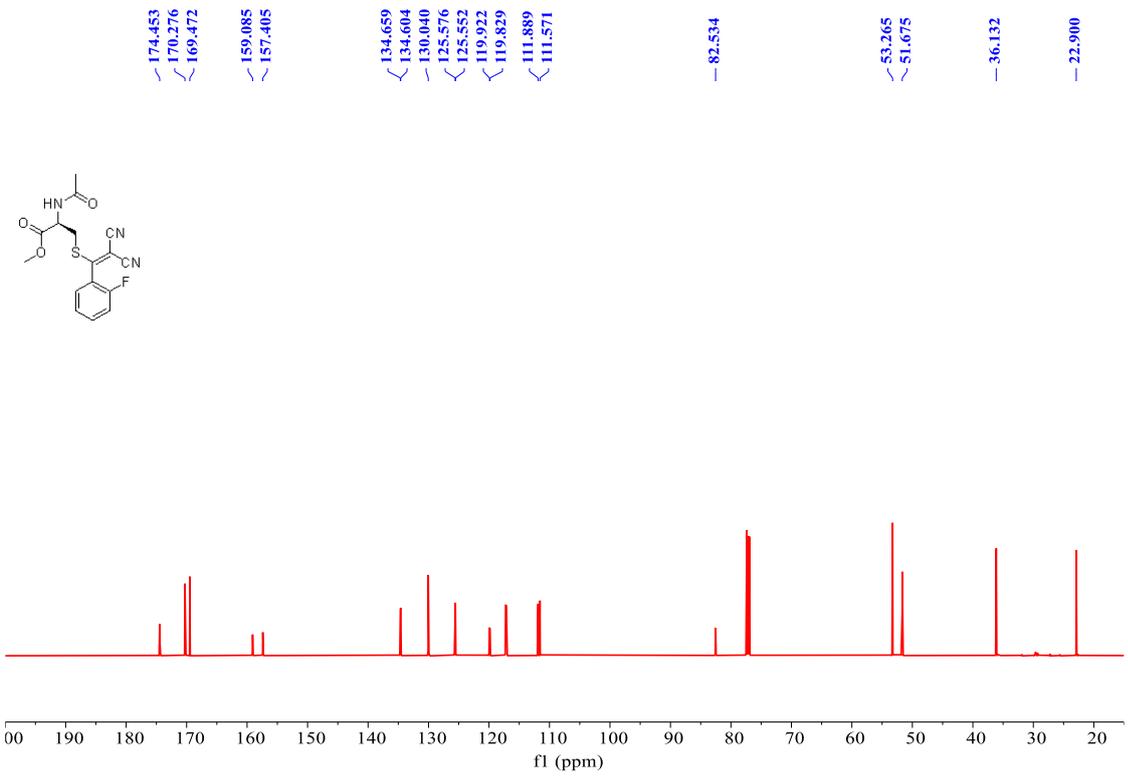
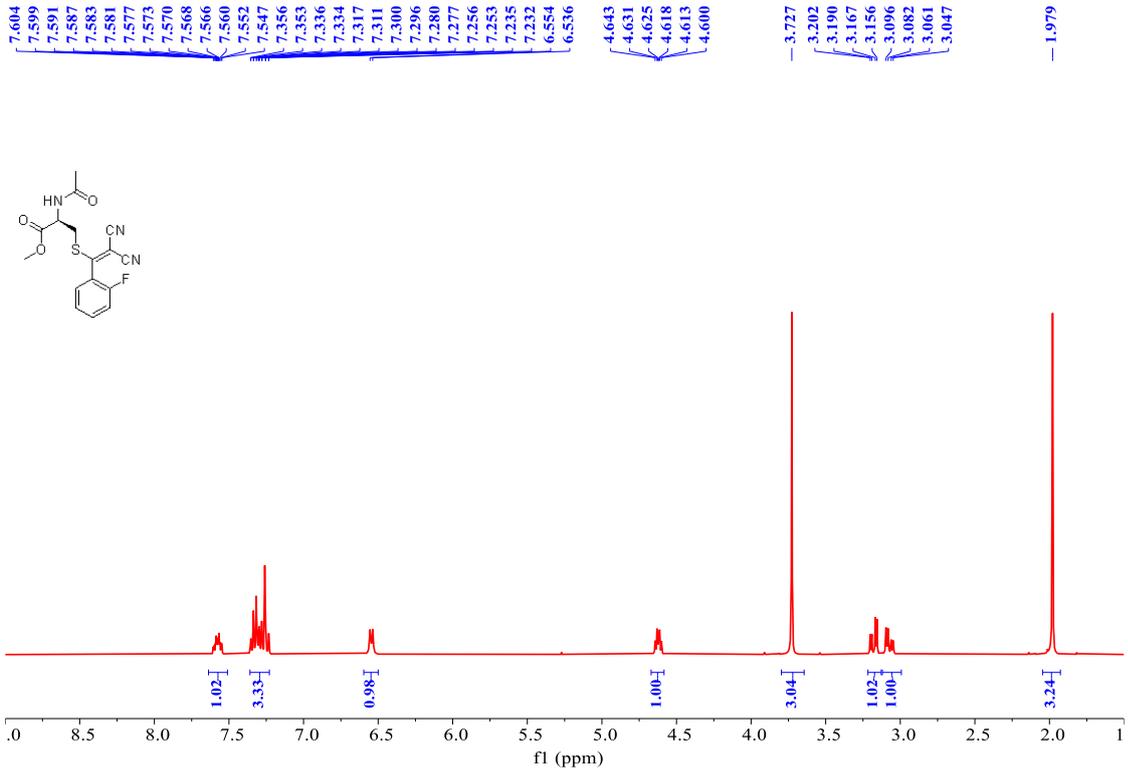
TAMM 1h

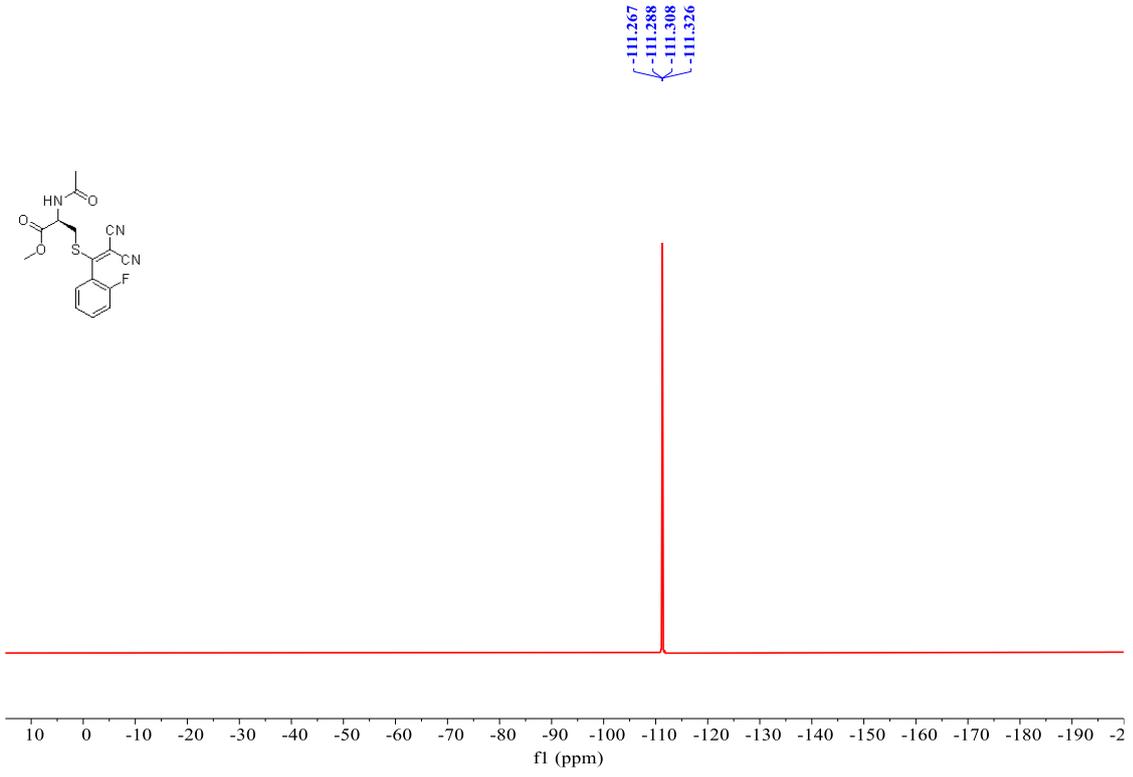
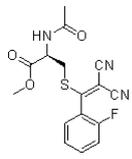
Compound **1h'** (368 mg, 1.96 mmol, 98% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.445 – 7.385 (m, 2H), 7.192 (td, J = 7.60, 1.20 Hz, 1H), 7.141 – 7.091 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 188.973, 160.847, 159.203, 132.488, 132.435, 130.196, 130.173, 129.530, 129.418, 125.053, 125.029, 121.552, 120.043, 116.785, 116.640, 53.539. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ -116.794 (dt, J = 9.75, 6.33 Hz). ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{FN}_2\text{O}$: 187.03131; found: 187.03128 (+0.2 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=5:1) = 0.4.

Compound **1h** (87 mg, 0.25 mmol, 25% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.604 – 7.547 (m, 1H), 7.356 – 7.232 (m, 3H), 6.545 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dt, J = 7.20, 3.60 Hz, 1H), 3.727 (s, 3H), 3.178 (dd, J = 14.00, 4.80 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (dd, J = 14.00, 5.60 Hz, 1H), 1.979 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 174.453, 170.276, 169.472, 159.085, 157.405, 134.659, 134.604, 130.040, 125.576, 125.552, 119.922, 119.829, 111.889, 111.571, 82.534, 53.265, 51.675, 36.132, 22.900. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -111.298 (q, J = 7.52, 6.77 Hz). ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{FN}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 346.06671; found: 346.06695 (-0.7 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.40.





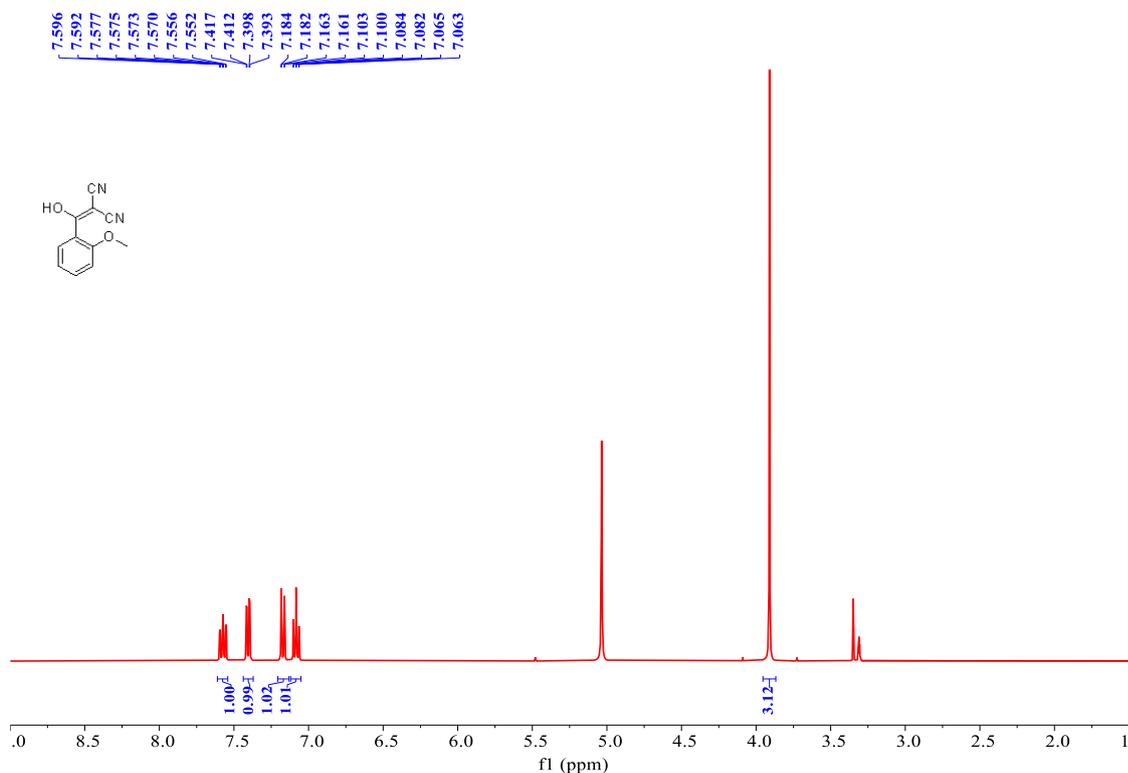


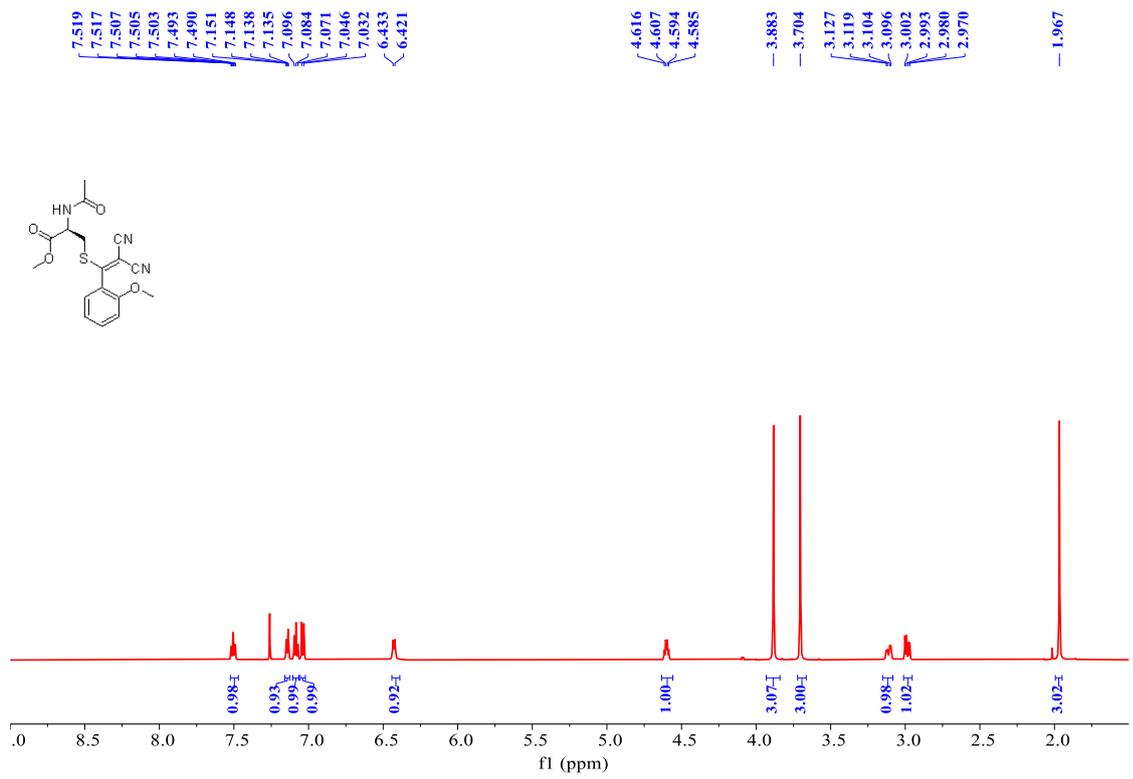
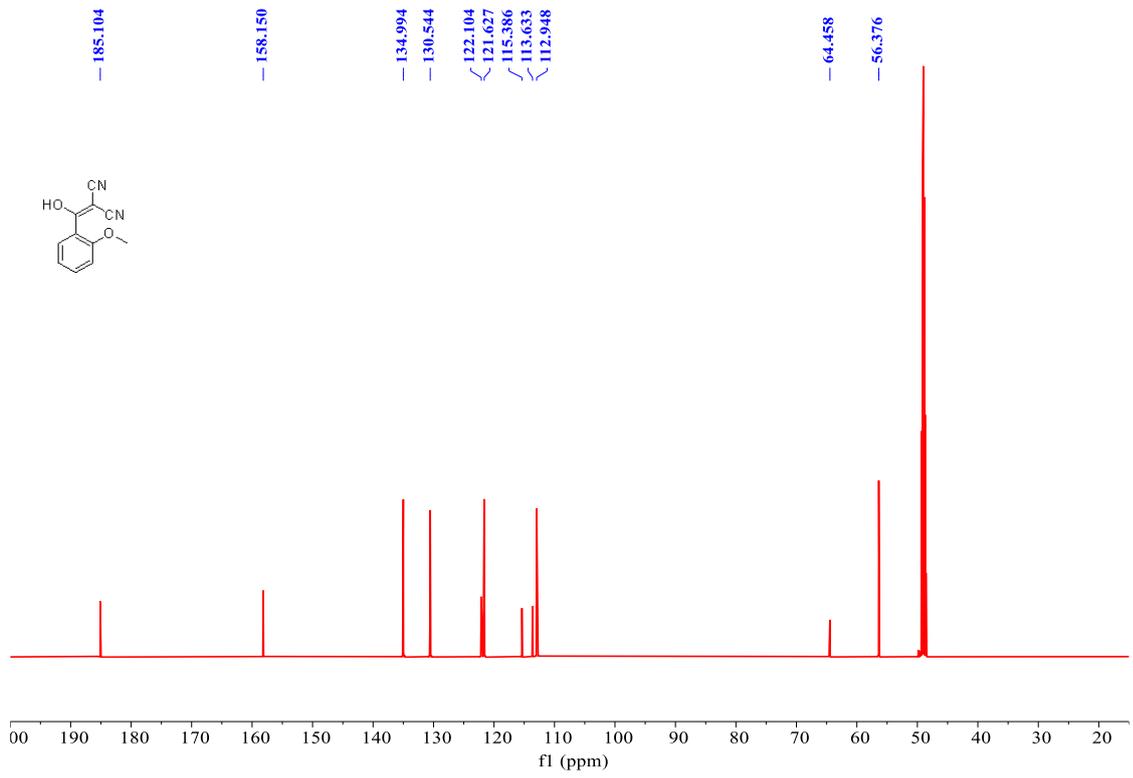


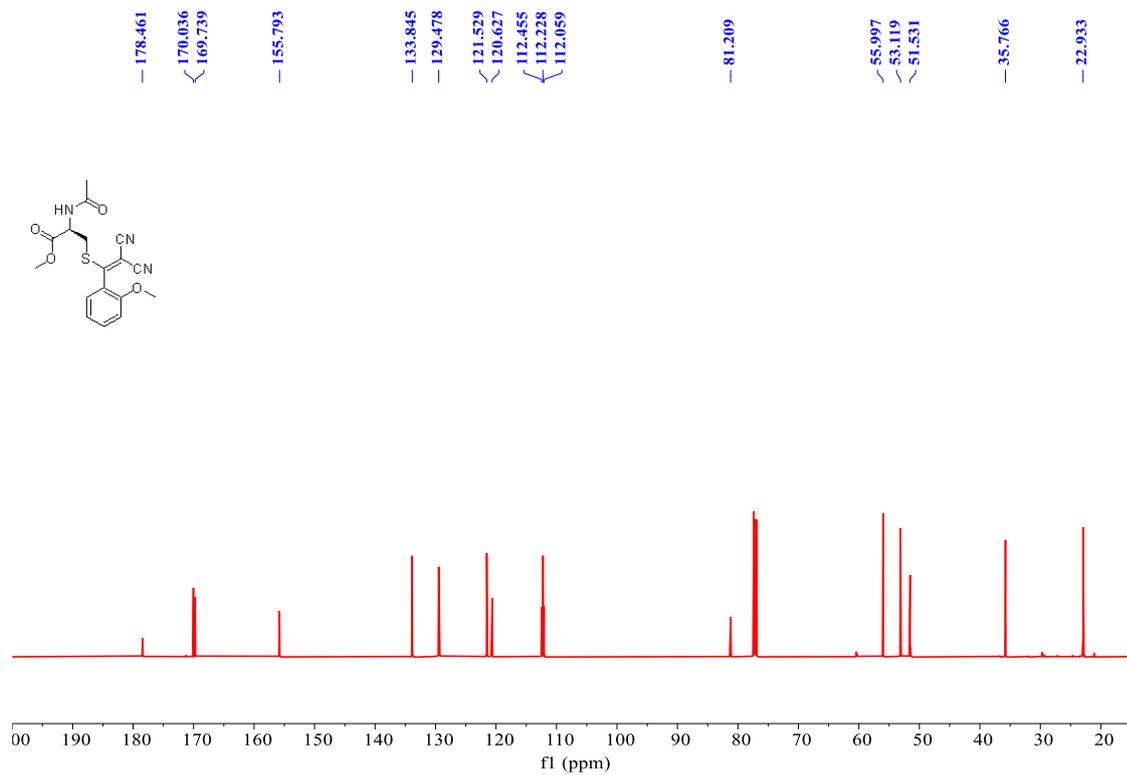
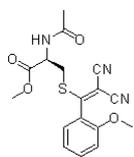
TAMM 1i

Compound **1i'** (380 mg, 1.9 mmol, 95% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.574 (ddd, $J = 9.20, 7.60, 1.60$ Hz, 1H), 7.405 (dd, $J = 7.60, 2.00$ Hz, 1H), 7.172 (dd, $J = 8.40, 0.80$ Hz, 1H), 7.083 (td, $J = 7.60, 0.80$ Hz, 1H), 3.911 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 185.104, 158.150, 134.994, 130.544, 122.104, 121.627, 115.386, 113.633, 112.948, 64.458, 56.376. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: 199.05130; found: 199.05143 (-0.6 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.25.

Compound **1i** (108 mg, 0.3 mmol, 30% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.505 (ddd, $J = 9.60, 7.20, 1.20$ Hz, 1H), 7.143 (dd, $J = 7.80, 1.80$ Hz, 1H), 7.084 (t, $J = 7.50$ Hz, 1H), 7.039 (d, $J = 8.40$ Hz, 1H), 6.427 (d, $J = 7.20$ Hz, 1H), 4.616 – 4.585 (m, 1H),, 3.883 (s, 3H), 3.704 (s, 3H), 3.112 (dd, $J = 13.80, 4.80$ Hz, 1H), 2.986 (dd, $J = 13.20, 5.40$ Hz, 1H), 1.967 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 178.461, 170.036, 169.739, 155.793, 133.845, 129.478, 121.529, 120.627, 112.455, 112.228, 112.059, 81.209, 55.997, 53.119, 51.531, 35.766, 22.933. ESI(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$: 360.10125; found: 360.10087 (+1.0 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.30.



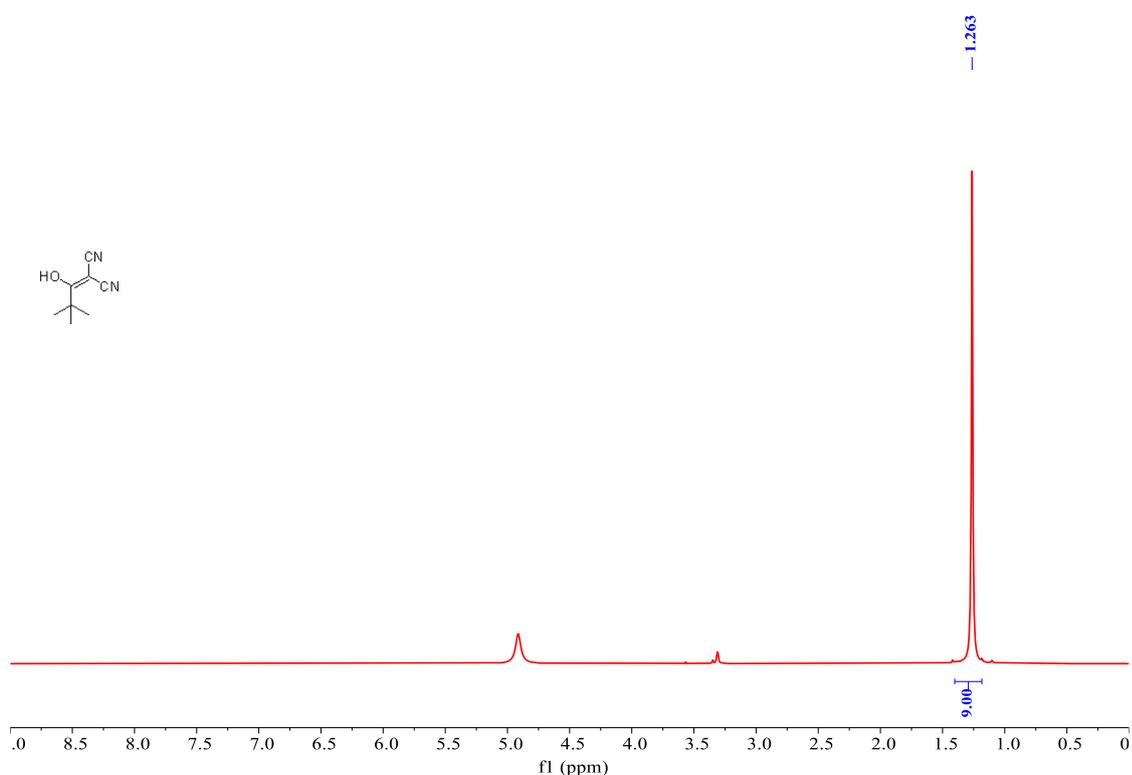


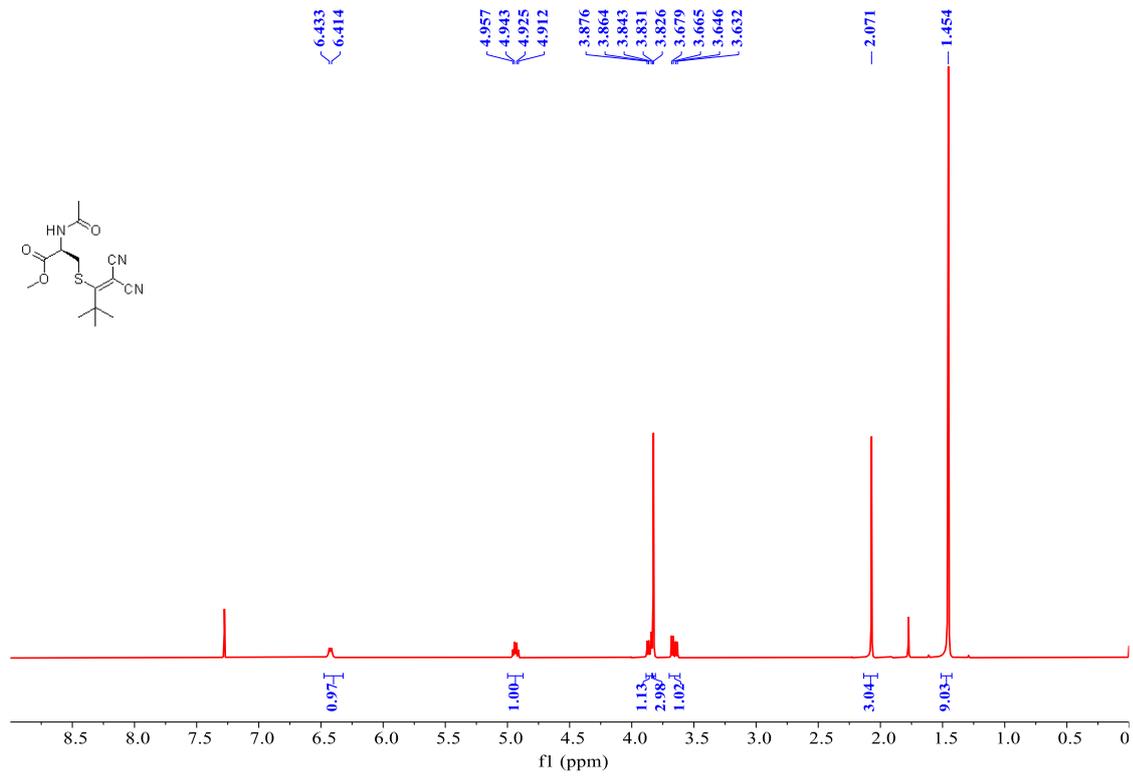
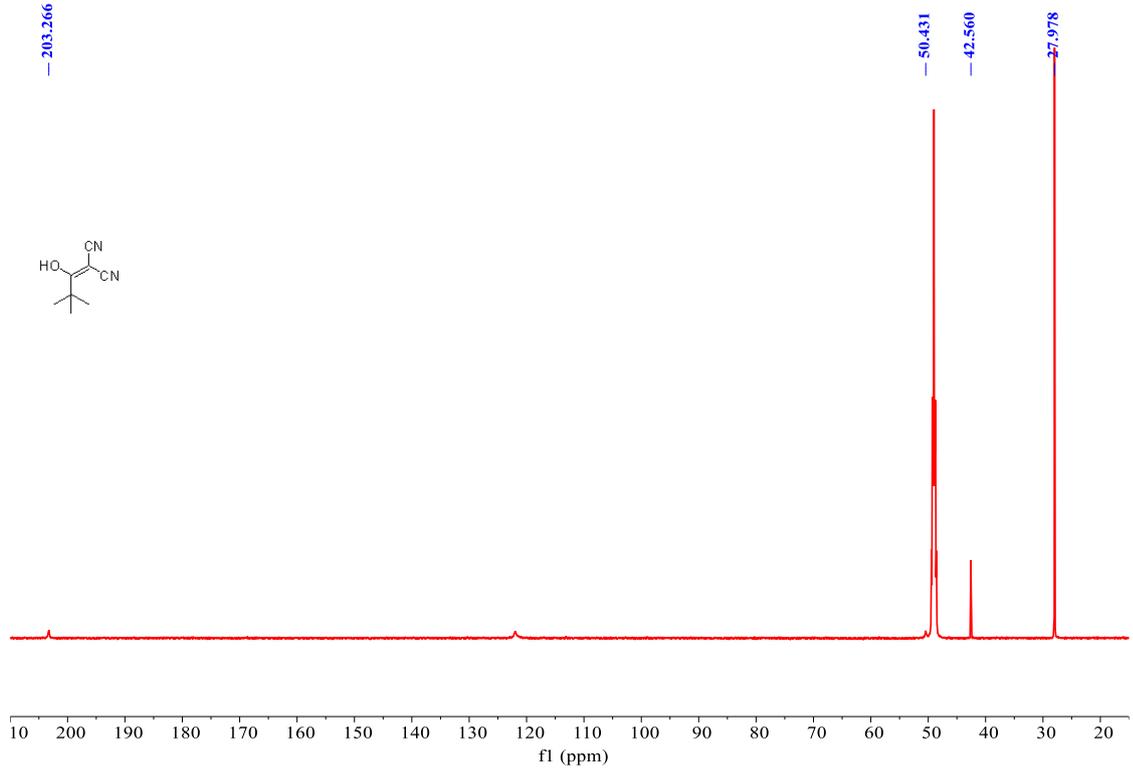


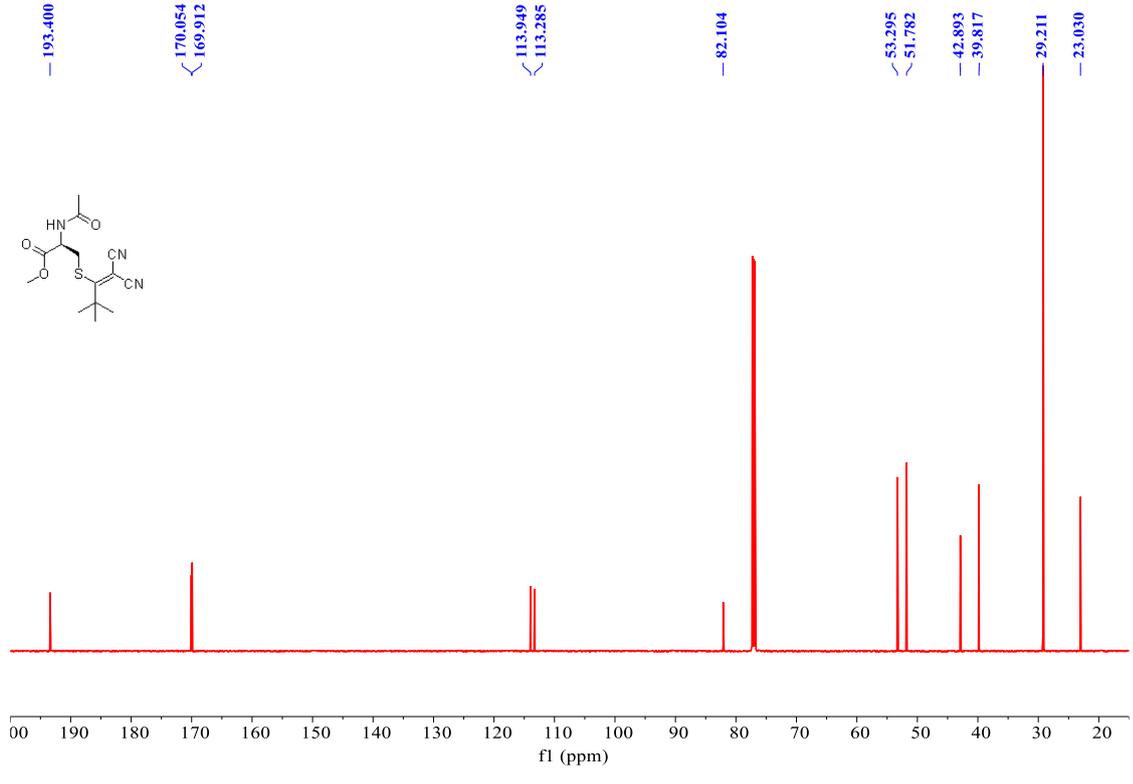
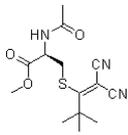
TAMM 1j

Compound **1j'** (297 mg, 1.98 mmol, 99% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 1.263 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 203.266, 50.431, 42.560, 27.978. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: 149.07204; found: 149.07198 (+0.4 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=5:1) = 0.3.

Compound **1j** (102 mg, 0.33 mmol, 33% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 6.423 (d, J = 7.60 Hz, 1H), 4.957 – 4.912 (m, 1H), 3.876 – 3.831 (m, 1H), 3.826 (s, 3H), 3.656 (dd, J = 13.20, 5.60 Hz, 1H), 2.071 (s, 3H), 1.454 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 193.400, 170.054, 169.912, 113.949, 113.285, 82.104, 53.295, 51.782, 42.893, 39.817, 29.211, 23.030. ESI(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 310.12199; found: 310.12164 (+1.1 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=2:1) = 0.40.



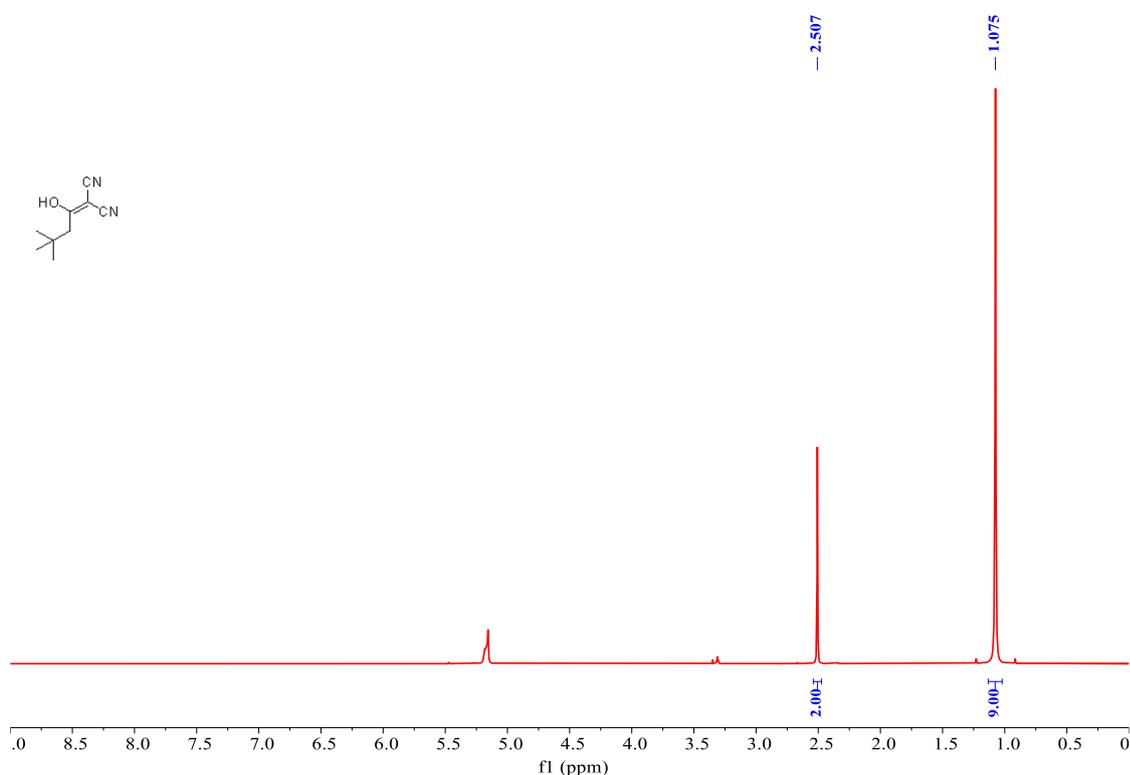


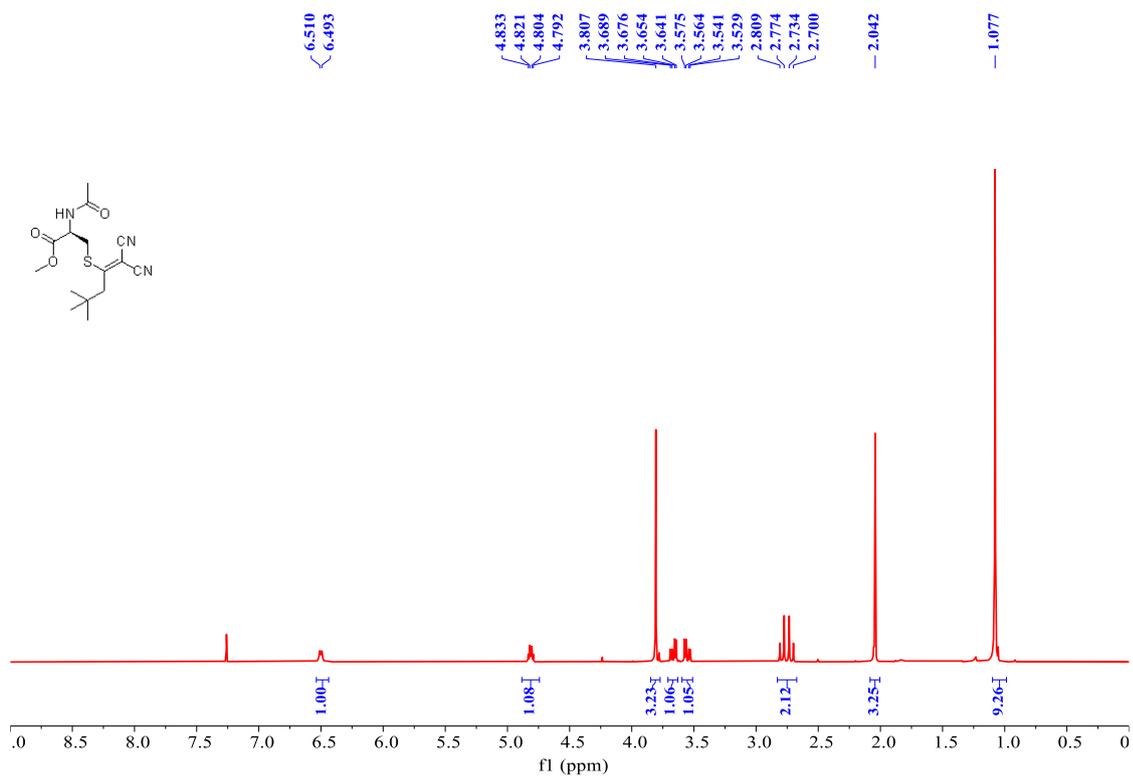
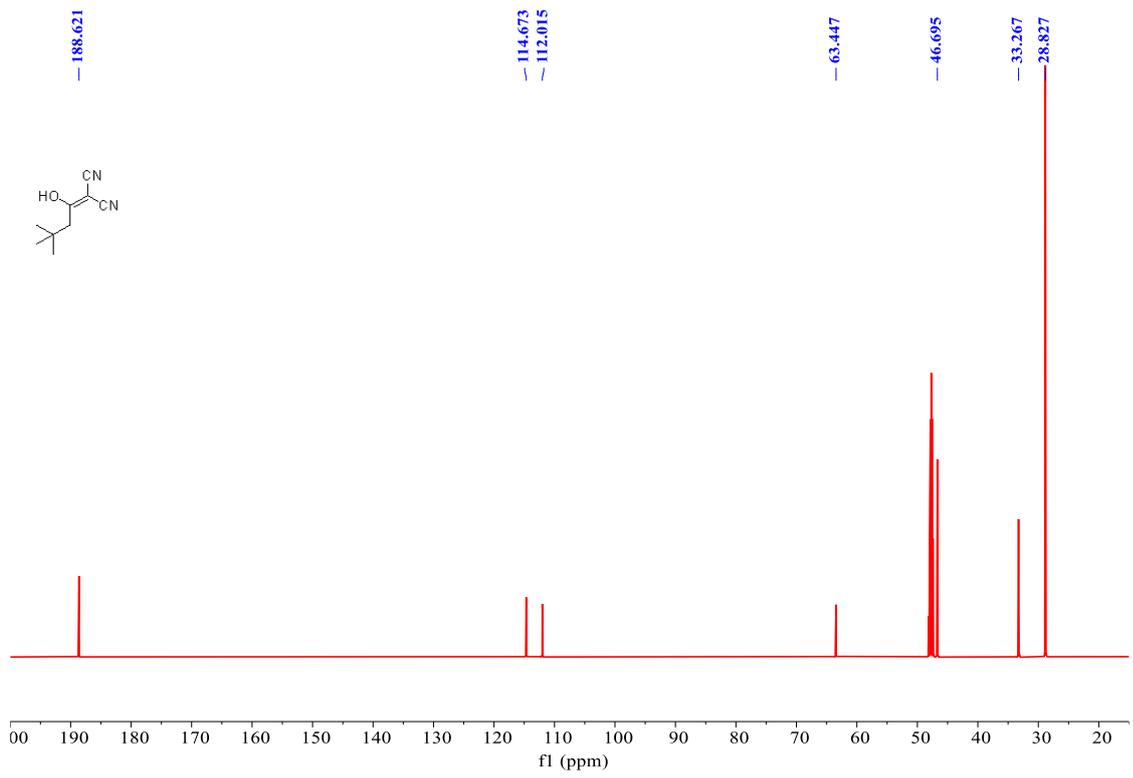


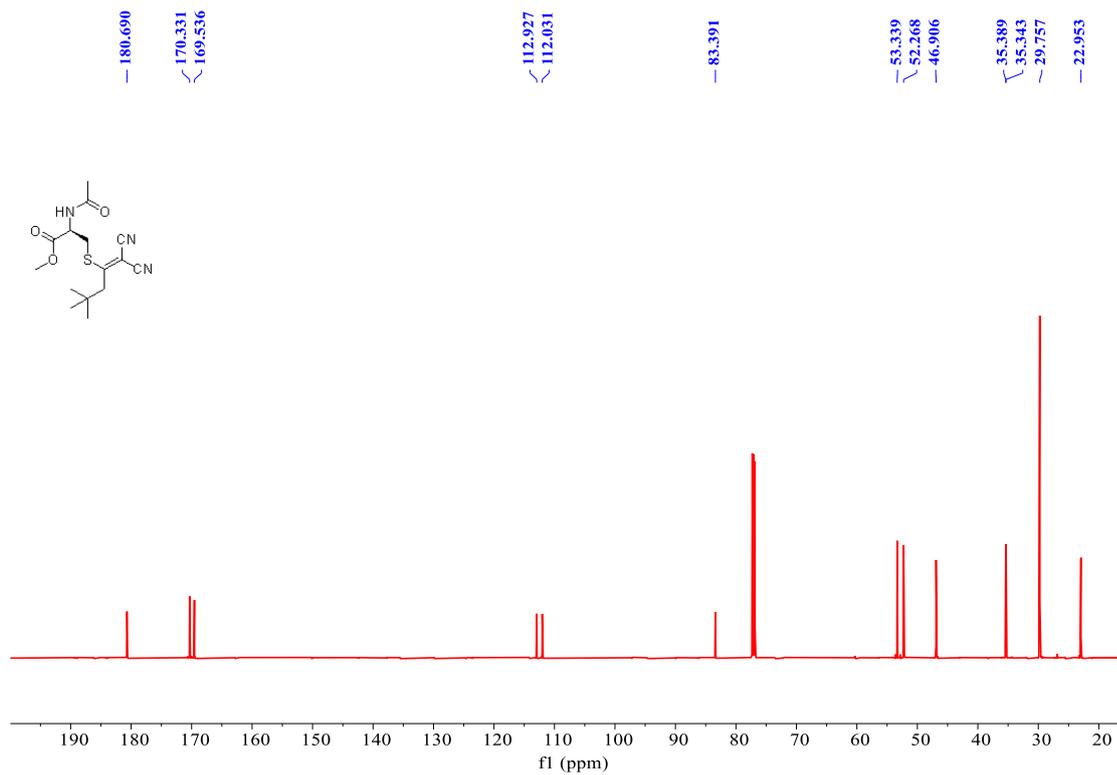
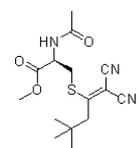
TAMM 1k

Compound **1k'** (318 mg, 1.94 mmol, 97% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 2.507 (s, 2H), 1.075 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 188.621, 114.673, 112.015, 63.447, 46.695, 33.267, 28.827. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: 163.08769; found: 163.08773 (-2.4 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.2.

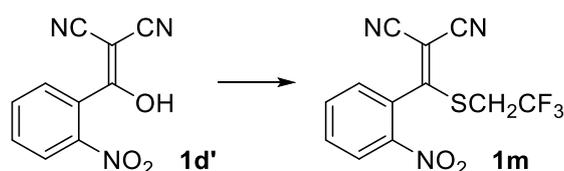
Compound **1k** (45 mg, 0.14 mmol, 14% yield) was obtained as a light yellow solid from silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 6.502 (d, J = 6.80 Hz, 1H), 4.833 – 4.792 (m, 1H), 3.807 (s, 3H), 3.665 (dd, J = 14.00, 5.20 Hz, 1H), 3.552 (dd, J = 13.60, 4.40 Hz, 1H), 2.809 – 2.700 (m, 2H), 2.042 (s, 3H), 1.077 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 180.690, 170.331, 169.536, 112.927, 112.031, 83.391, 53.339, 52.268, 46.906, 35.389, 35.343, 29.757, 22.953. ESI(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 324.13764; found: 324.13724 (+1.2 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=3:1) = 0.55.



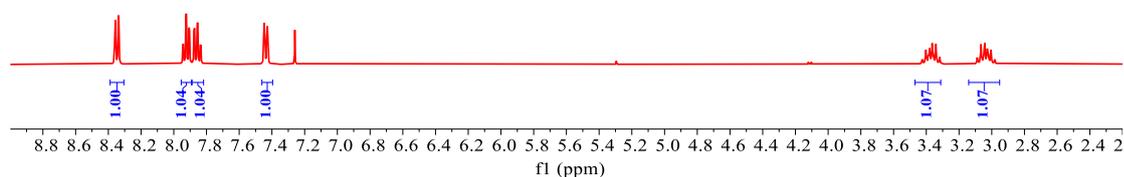
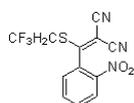


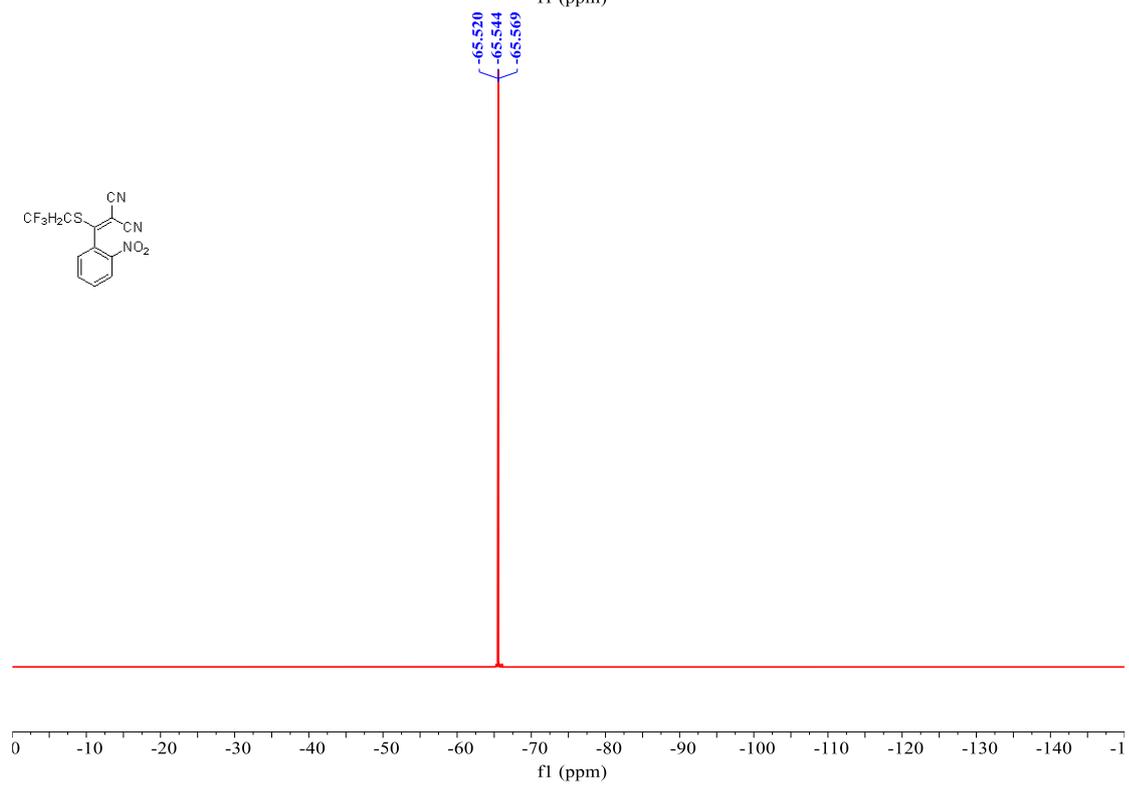
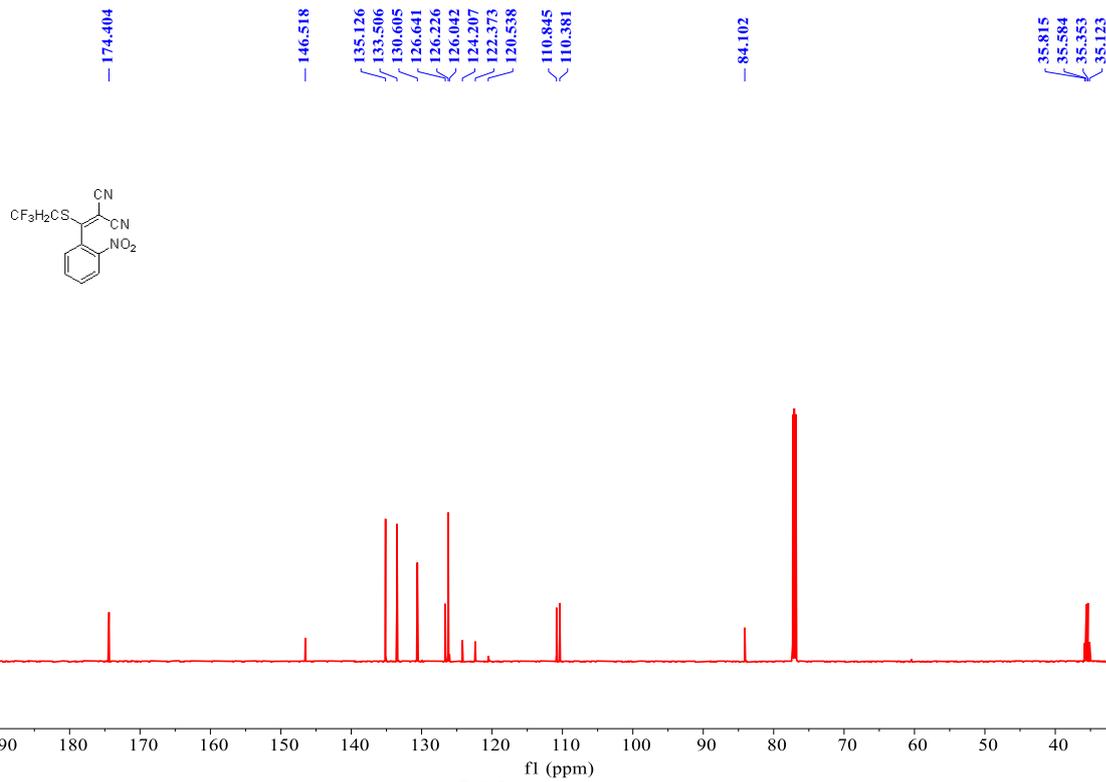


Synthesis of TAMM 11

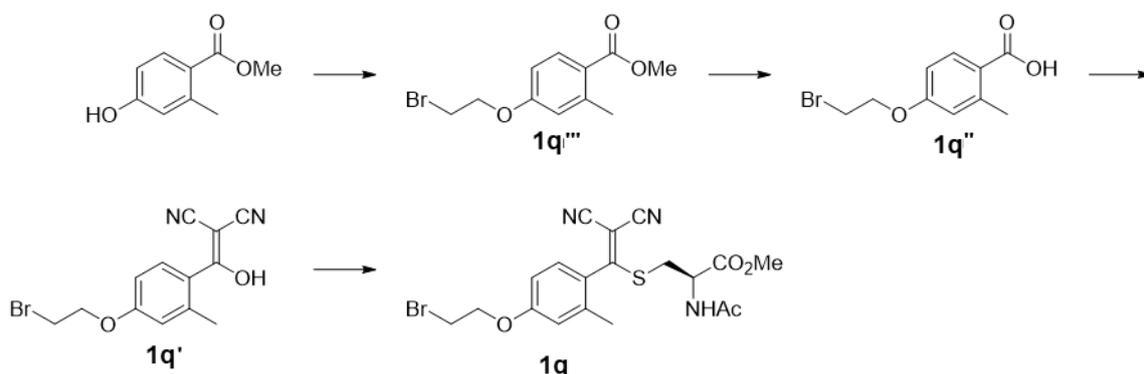


To a solution of **1d'** (557 mg, 2.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in anhydrous acetonitrile (30 mL) was added PCl_5 (1.62 g, 7.8 mmol, 3.0 equiv.). Under nitrogen atmosphere, the reaction was stirred at 65 °C for 6 hours and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in DCM (60 mL), washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filter and concentrate. The residue was then dissolved in acetonitrile (10 mL), followed by addition of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanethiol (225 μL , 2.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and DIPEA (466 μL , 2.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight before concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1) to give compound **1m** (150 mg, 0.48 mmol, 18 % yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.348 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.924 (ddd, J = 7.8, 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.856 (ddd, J = 8, 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.438 (dd, J = 7.60, 1.60 Hz, 1H), 3.371 (dq, J = 15.4, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.035 (dq, J = 15.4, 9.2 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 174.404, 146.518, 135.126, 133.506, 130.605, 126.641, 126.226, 126.042, 124.207, 122.373, 120.538, 110.845, 110.381, 84.102, 35.815, 35.584, 35.353, 35.123. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -65.544 (t, J = 9.2 Hz). ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H)⁻ calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$: 312.00601; found: 312.00587 (+0.45 ppm). R_f (EA: PE=1:3) = 0.3.





Synthesis of TAMM 1q

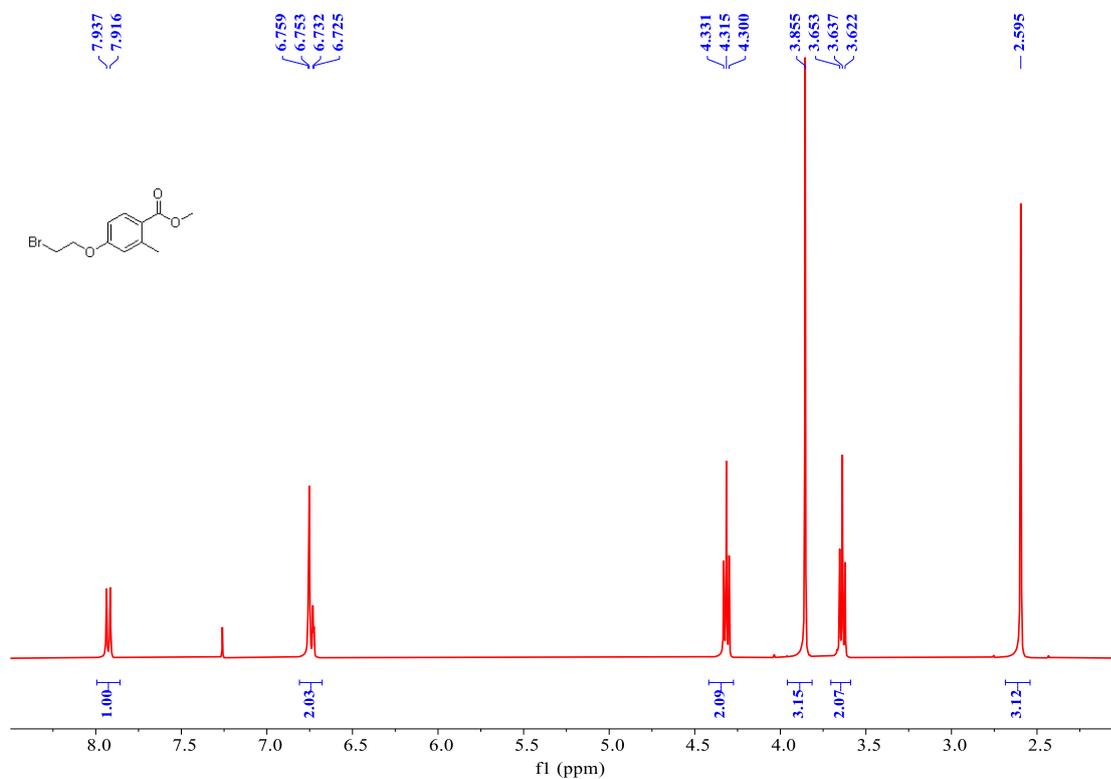


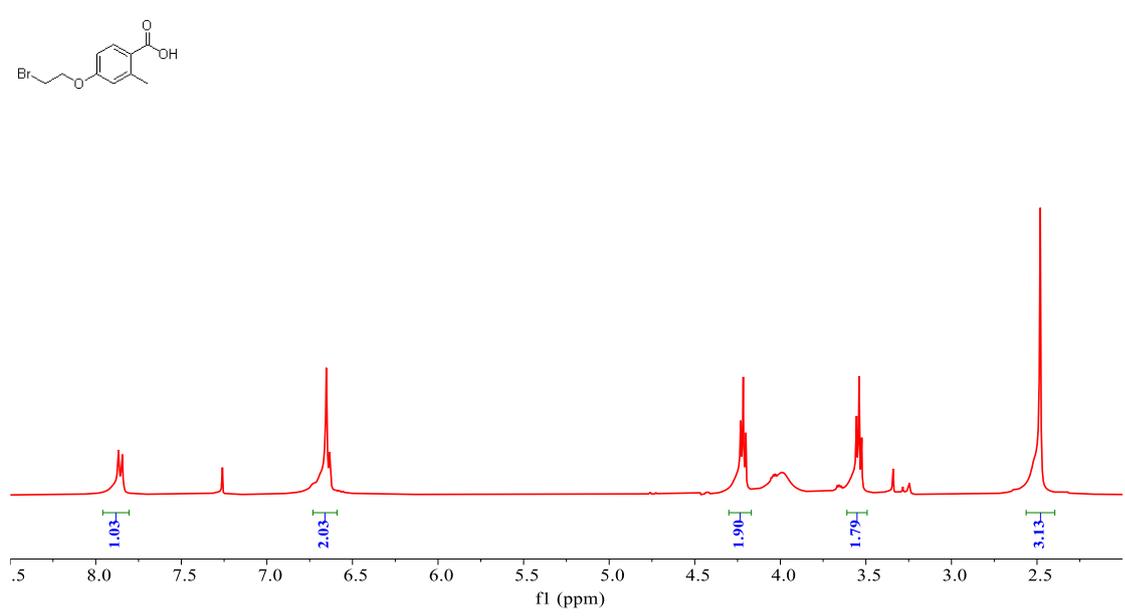
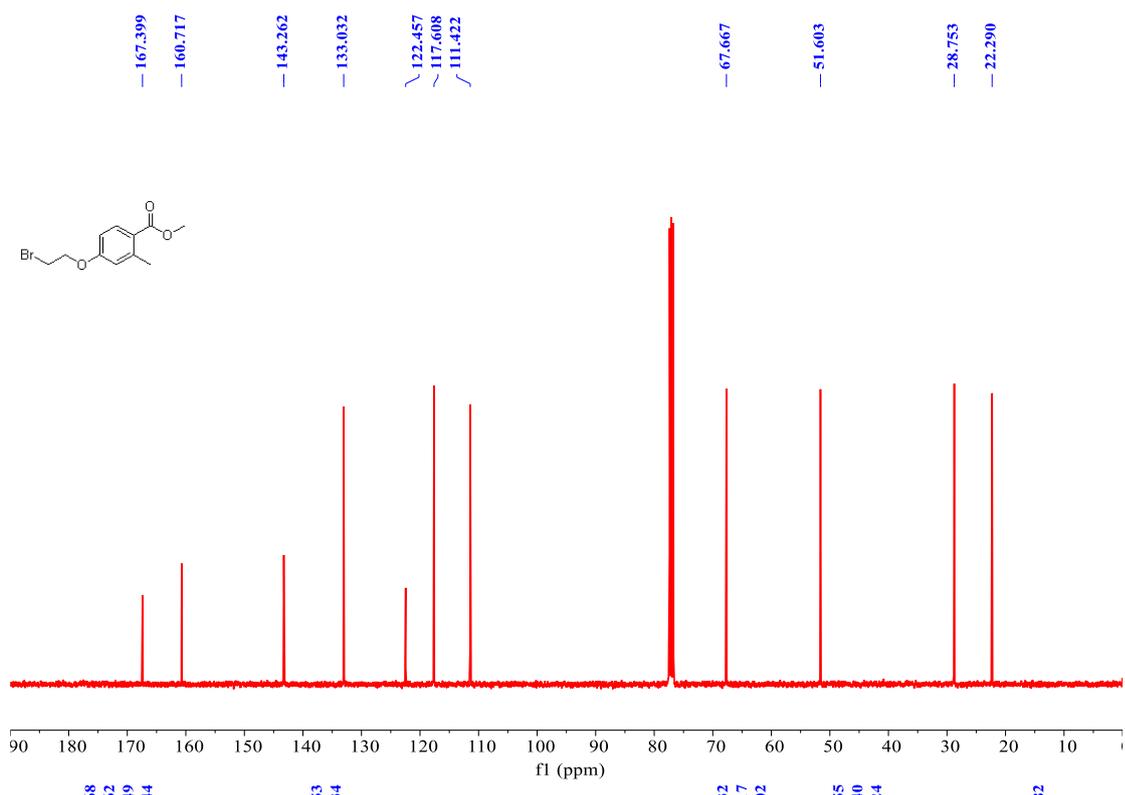
To a 2-mL acetone solution of methyl 4-hydroxy-2-methylbenzoate (1.66 g, 10 mmol, 1.0 eq) were added 1,2-dibromoethane (1.04 mL, 12 mmol, 1.2 eq) and K_2CO_3 (4.16 g, 30 mmol, 3.0 eq). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 hours before filtration to remove K_2CO_3 . The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure before purification by silica gel column chromatography to afford **1q'''** (403 mg, 1.5 mmol, 15% yield). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.926 (d, J = 8.40 Hz, 1H), 6.759-6.725 (m, 2H), 4.315 (t, J = 6.20 Hz, 2H), 3.855 (s, 3H), 3.637 (t, J = 6.20 Hz, 2H), 2.595 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 167.399, 160.717, 143.262, 133.032, 122.457, 117.608, 111.422, 67.667, 51.603, 28.753, 22.290. R_f (EA: PE=1:10) = 0.20.

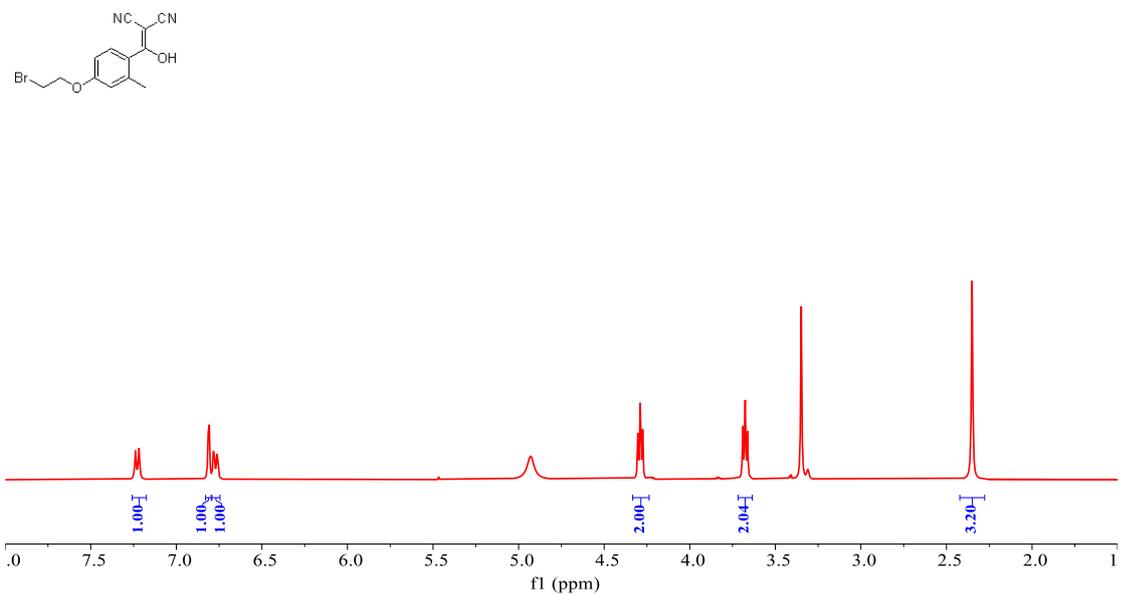
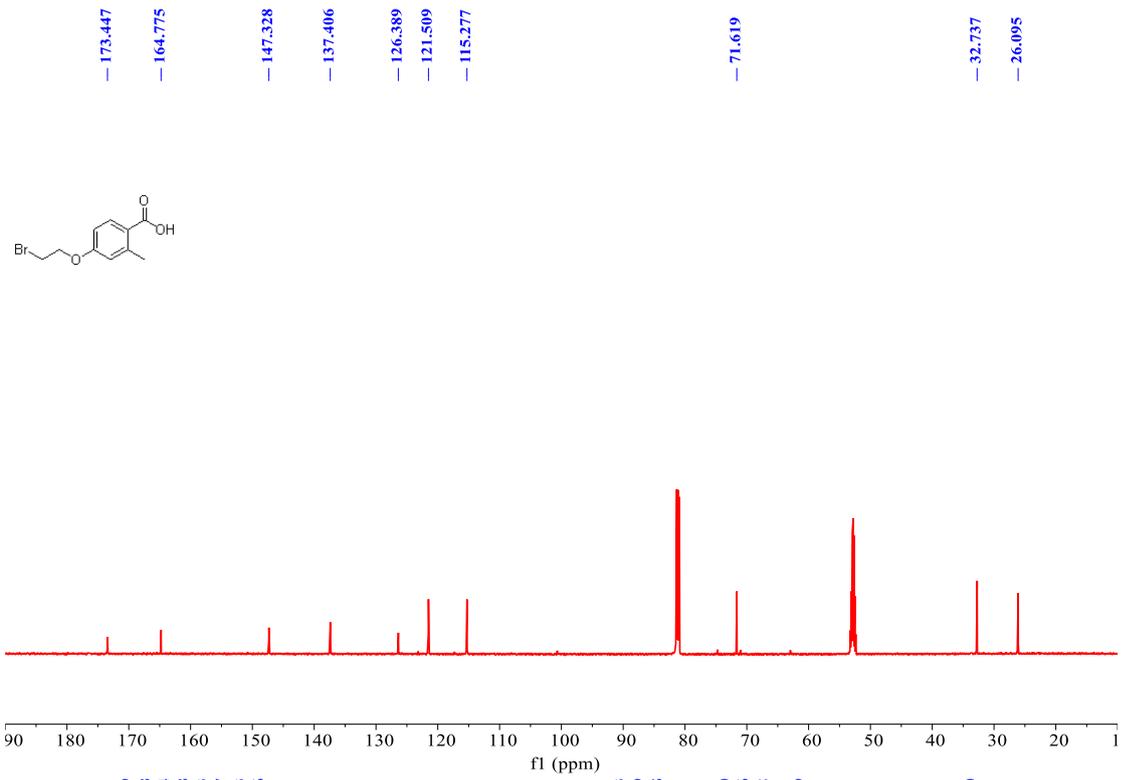
To a 5-mL methanol solution of **1q'''** (404 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.0 eq) was slowly added sodium hydroxide (178 mg, 4.4 mmol, 3.0 eq) aqueous solution (5 mL). The reaction mixture was refluxed and stirred at 80 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was acidified to pH 1-2 with concentrated aqueous HCl before extraction with EtOAc (3 \times 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (3 \times 50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=20:1) to afford **1q''** (302 mg, 1.17 mmol, 79% yield). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.856 (m, 1H), 6.653-6.634 (m, 2H), 4.217 (t, J = 6.10 Hz, 2H), 3.540 (t, J = 6.10 Hz, 2H), 2.482 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 173.447, 164.775, 147.328, 137.406, 126.389, 121.509, 115.277, 71.619, 32.737, 26.095. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $C_{10}H_{11}BrO_3$: 256.98188; found: 256.98278 (-3.5 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.6.

To a mixture of **1q''** (302 mg, 1.17 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and thionyl chloride (15 mL) was added DMF (50 μ L) drop by drop at the room temperature. After two hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a white solid. The white solid was then dissolved in anhydrous THF (20 mL) and added dropwise into a mixture of NaH and malononitrile. The mixture of NaH and malononitrile was prepared by dropwise addition of an anhydrous THF solution (10 mL) of malononitrile (232 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) into a 10-mL anhydrous THF suspension of NaH (168.5 mg, 7.0 mmol, 6.0 equiv.) at 0 °C, followed by one hour incubation at 0 °C. After two hours, THF was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was acidified to pH 1-2 using concentrated HCl_(aq). The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (3 \times 50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1) to give **1q'** (241 mg, 0.79 mmol, 67% yield). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.228 (d, J = 8.30 Hz, 1H), 6.811 (d, J = 2.40 Hz, 1H), 6.770 (dd, J = 8.30, 2.40 Hz, 1H), 4.289 (t, J = 5.60 Hz, 2H), 3.676 (t, J = 5.60 Hz, 2H), 2.349 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 192.541, 159.229, 136.988, 131.837, 128.582, 116.272, 111.219, 67.921, 29.269, 18.340. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H) $^-$ calculated for $C_{13}H_{11}BrN_2O_2$: 304.99311; found: 304.99431 (-3.9 ppm). R_f (DCM: MeOH=1:1) = 0.2.

To a 20-mL acetonitrile solution of **1q'** (241 mg, 0.79 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added PCl_5 (492 mg, 2.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 65 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for six hours. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM (60 mL), washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to give a yellow solid. To an acetonitrile solution (5 mL) of the yellow solid (32 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were added Ac-Cys-OMe (18 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and Et_3N (28 μL , 0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) at 0 °C. After ten min, acetonitrile was removed under reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1) to give **1q** (24 mg, 0.05 mmol, 52% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.085-7.023 (m, 1H), 6.880-6.855 (m, 2H), 6.256 (br, 1H), 4.646 (m, 1H), 4.319 (t, $J = 6.10$ Hz, 2H), 3.762 (br, 3H), 3.652 (t, $J = 6.10$ Hz, 2H), 3.172-3.023 (m, 1H), 2.917 (dd, $J = 13.20, 5.20$ Hz, 1H), 2.295 (s, 3H), 2.026 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 181.297, 181.186, 169.986, 169.968, 169.588, 169.538, 160.428, 137.630, 137.315, 129.667, 129.553, 124.596, 117.664, 117.478, 113.246, 113.081, 112.110, 111.766, 81.052, 67.880, 53.305, 51.272, 51.210, 35.954, 28.677, 23.056, 19.409, 19.370. ESI-(+)-HRMS (M+H) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$: 466.04307; found: 466.04207 (+2.1 ppm). Rf (EA: PE=2:1) = 0.5.







192.541

159.229

136.988

131.837

128.582

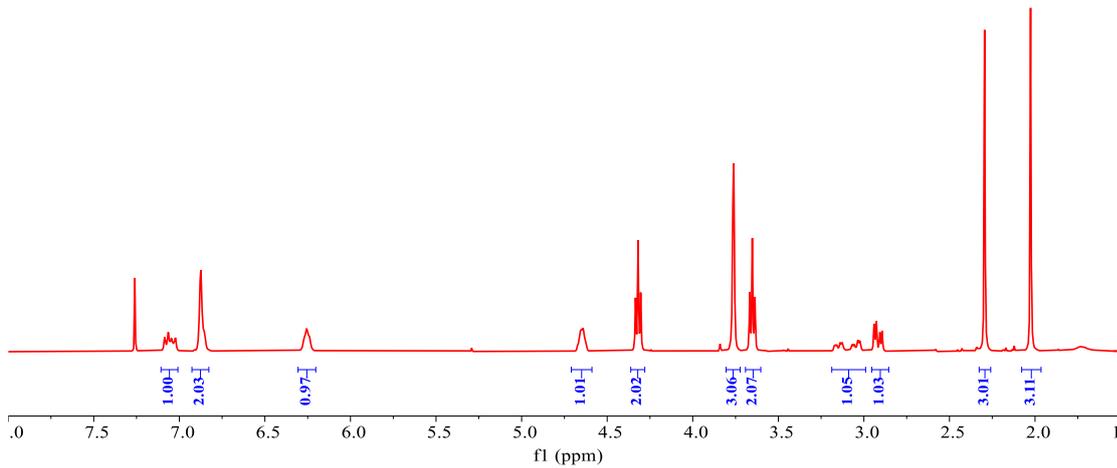
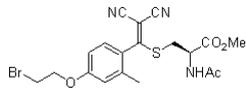
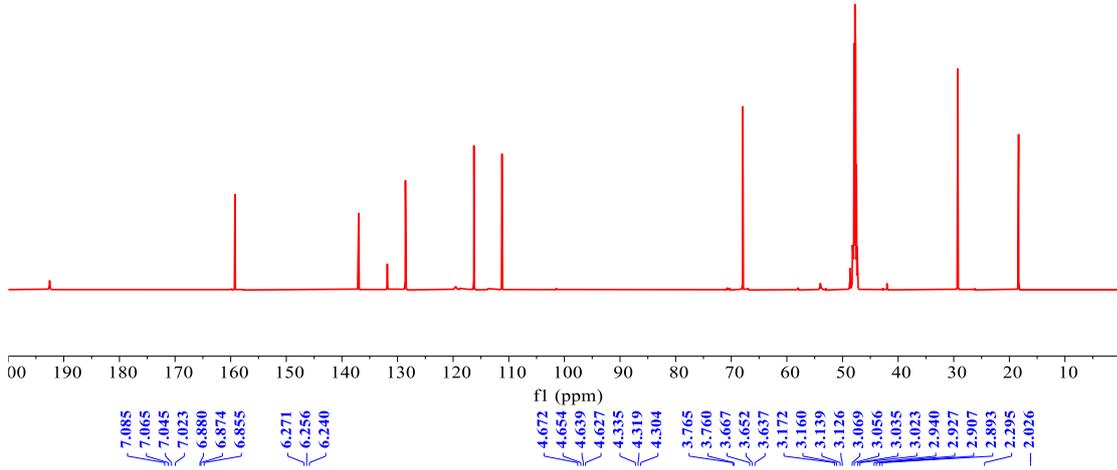
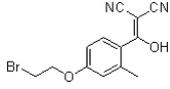
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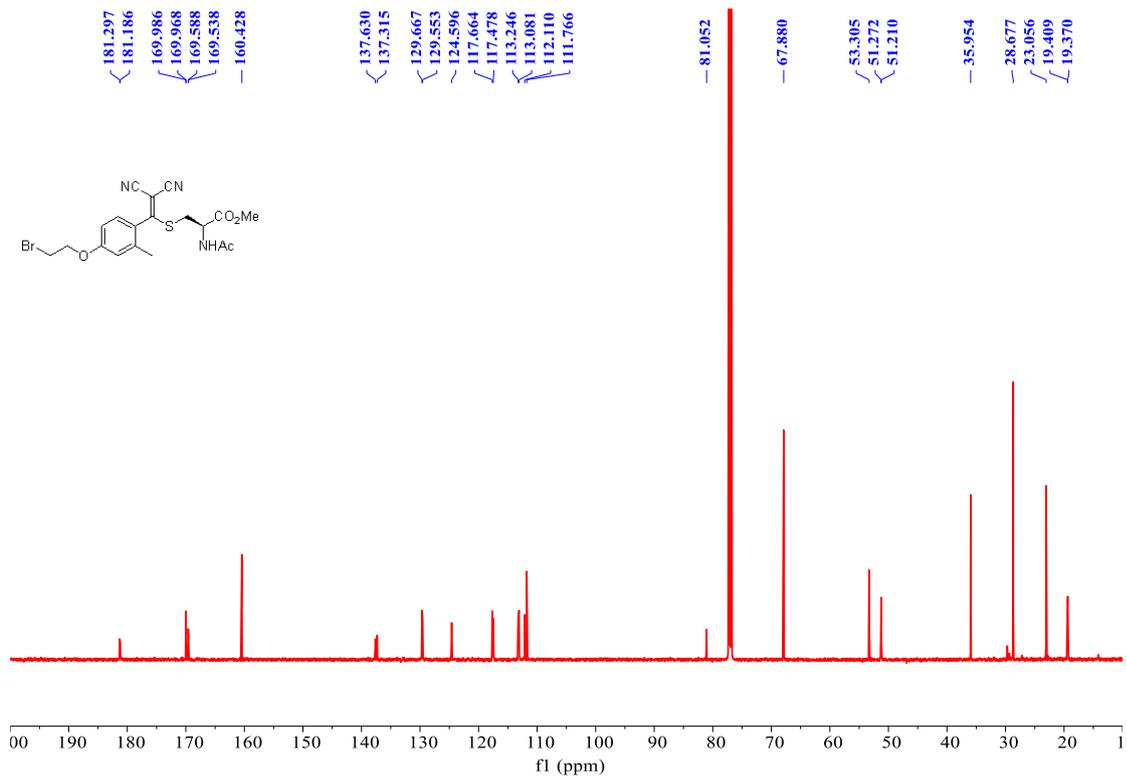
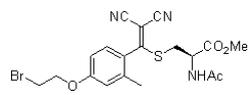
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67.921

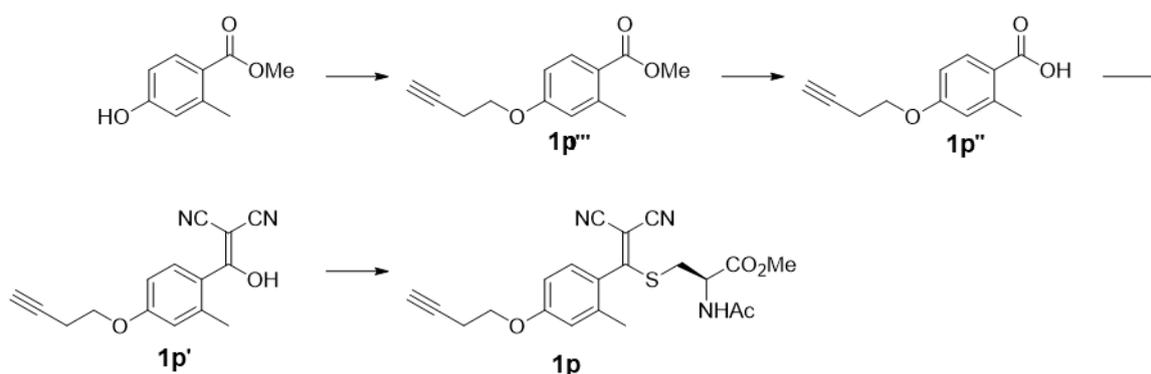
29.269

18.340





Synthesis of TAMM 1p

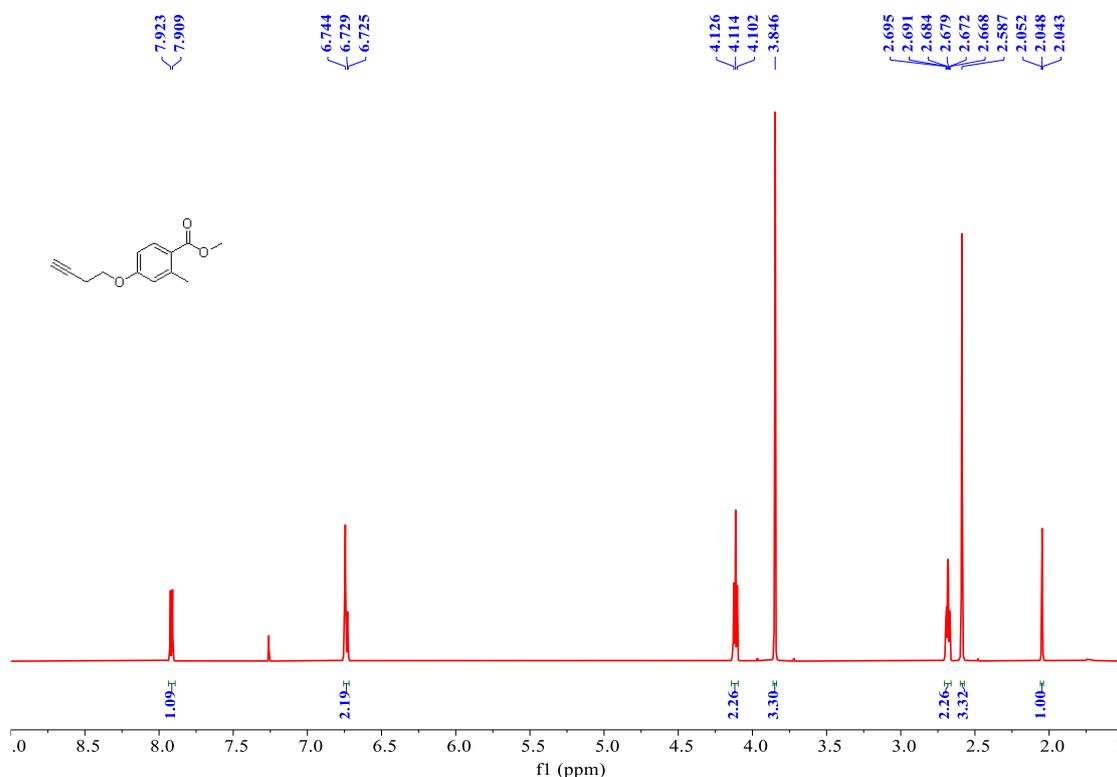


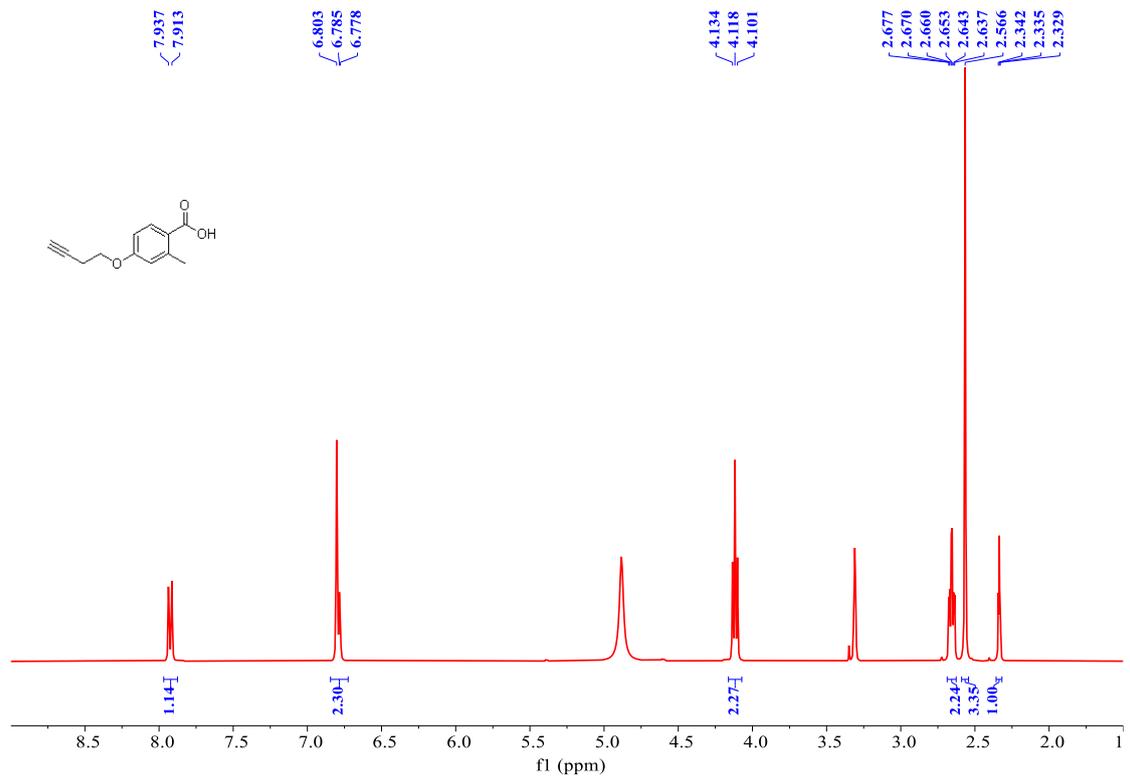
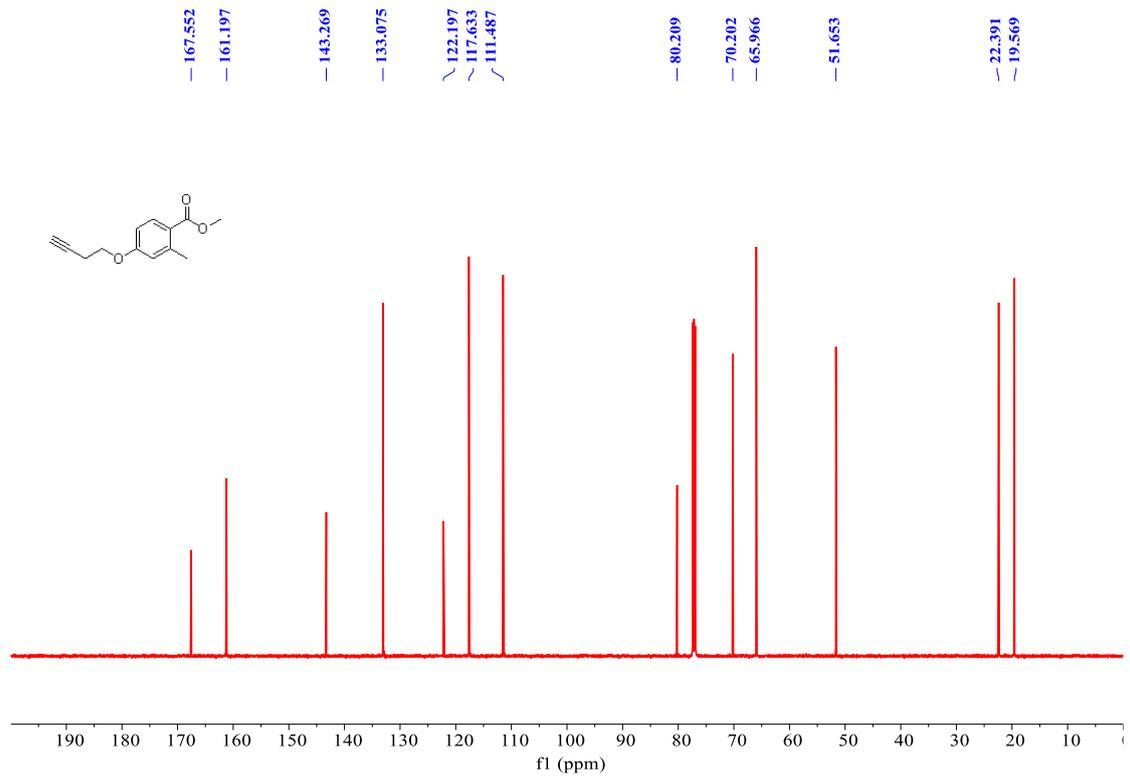
To a solution of methyl 4-hydroxy-2-methylbenzoate (166 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), K_2CO_3 (414 mg, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) in acetone (20 mL) was added but-3-yn-1-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (530 μL , 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv.). After 24 hours at 80 °C, acetone was then removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 20% EtOAc in PE) to yield **1p'''** as a yellow powder (72 mg, 0.33 mmol, 33%). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.92 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.74 – 6.73 (m, 2H), 4.1 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.68 (td, J = 7.1, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 2.0 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 167.6, 161.2, 143.3, 133.1, 122.2, 117.6, 111.5, 80.2, 70.2, 66.0, 51.7, 22.4, 19.6. ESI-(+)-HRMS ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3$: 219.1016; found: 219.1016. R_f (EA: PE=1:10) = 0.20.

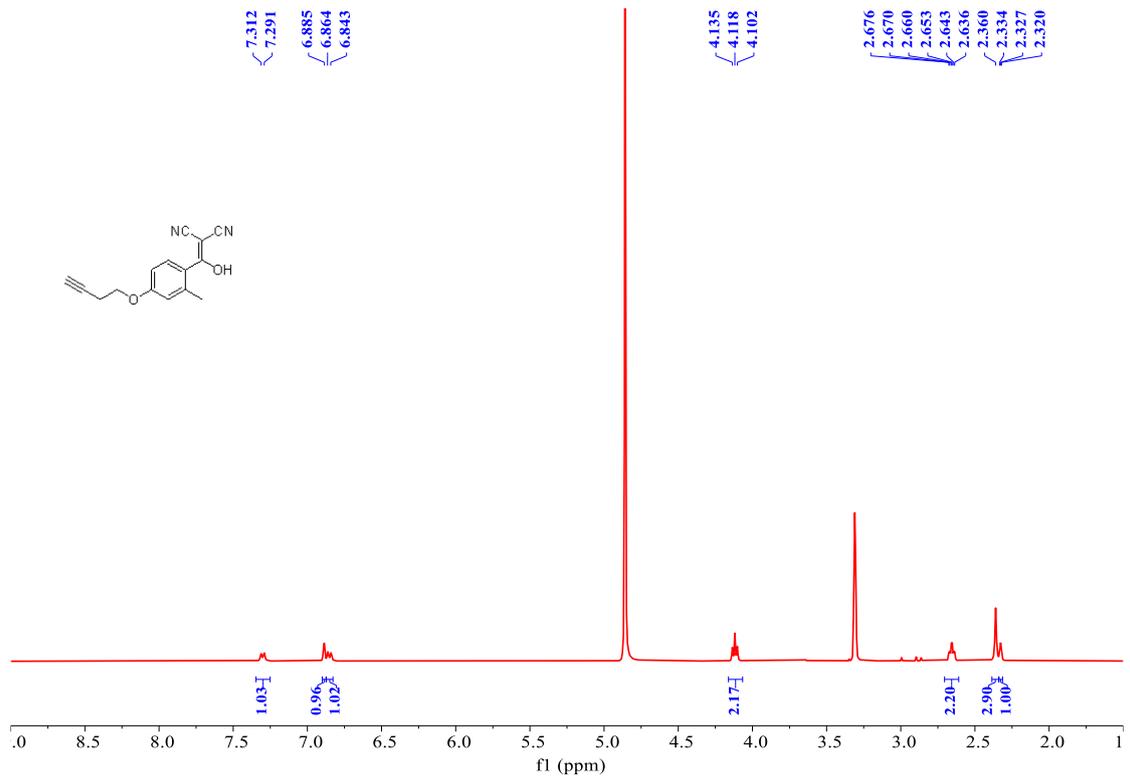
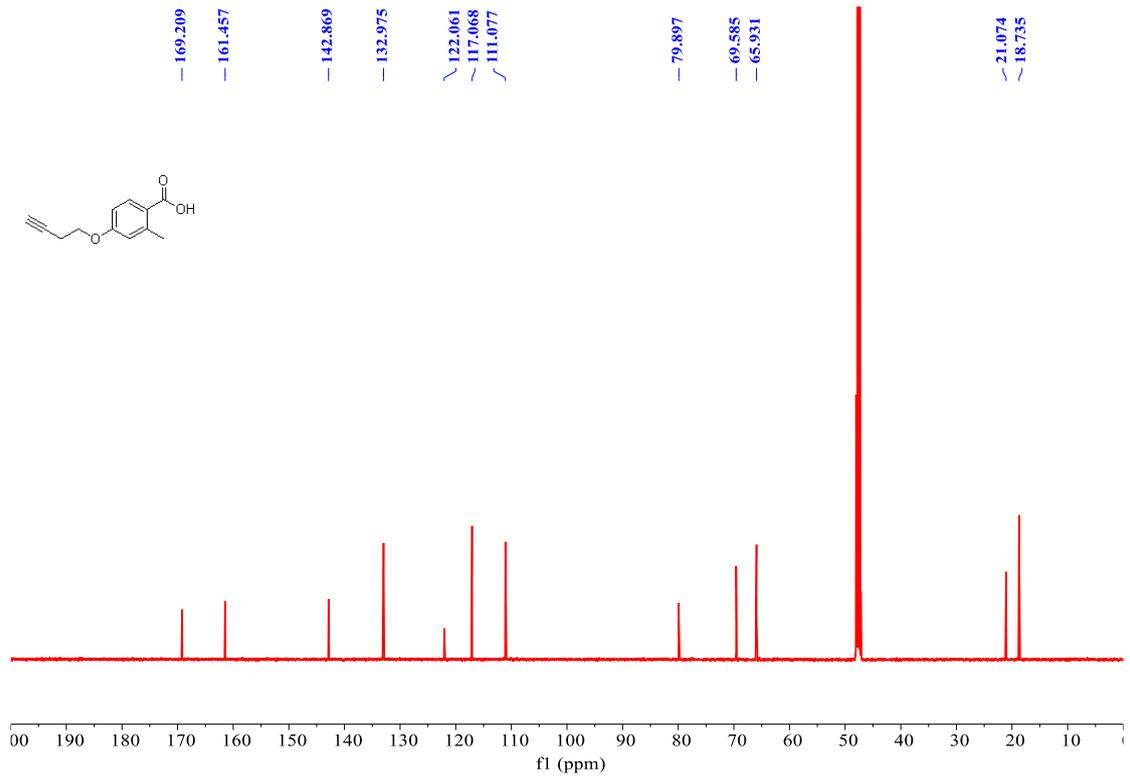
To a solution of **1p'''** (44 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in MeOH (3 mL) was added a solution of NaOH (24 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) in water (3 mL). After two hours at 80 °C, complete conversion was confirmed by TLC. MeOH was then removed under reduced pressure. Then the mixture was acidified to pH 1–2 using 1 N $\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})}$. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to **1p''** as a white solid (39 mg, 0.19 mmol, 95%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.92 (d, J = 9.60 Hz, 1H), 6.80 – 6.78 (m, 2H), 4.12 (t, J = 6.65 Hz, 2H), 2.66 (td, J = 6.7, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 2.34 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 169.2, 161.5, 142.9, 133.0, 122.1, 117.7, 111.1, 79.9, 69.6, 65.9, 21.1, 18.7. ESI-(-)-HRMS ($\text{M}-\text{H}$) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_3$: 203.0714; found: 203.0714. R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.6.

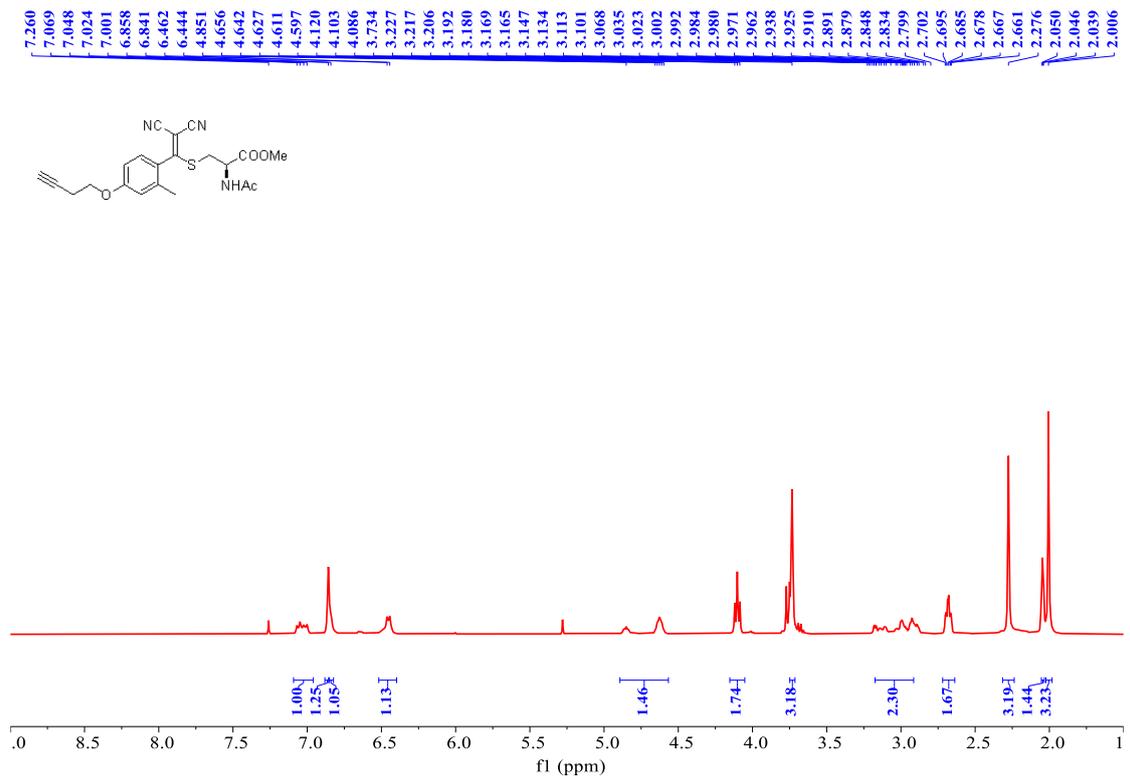
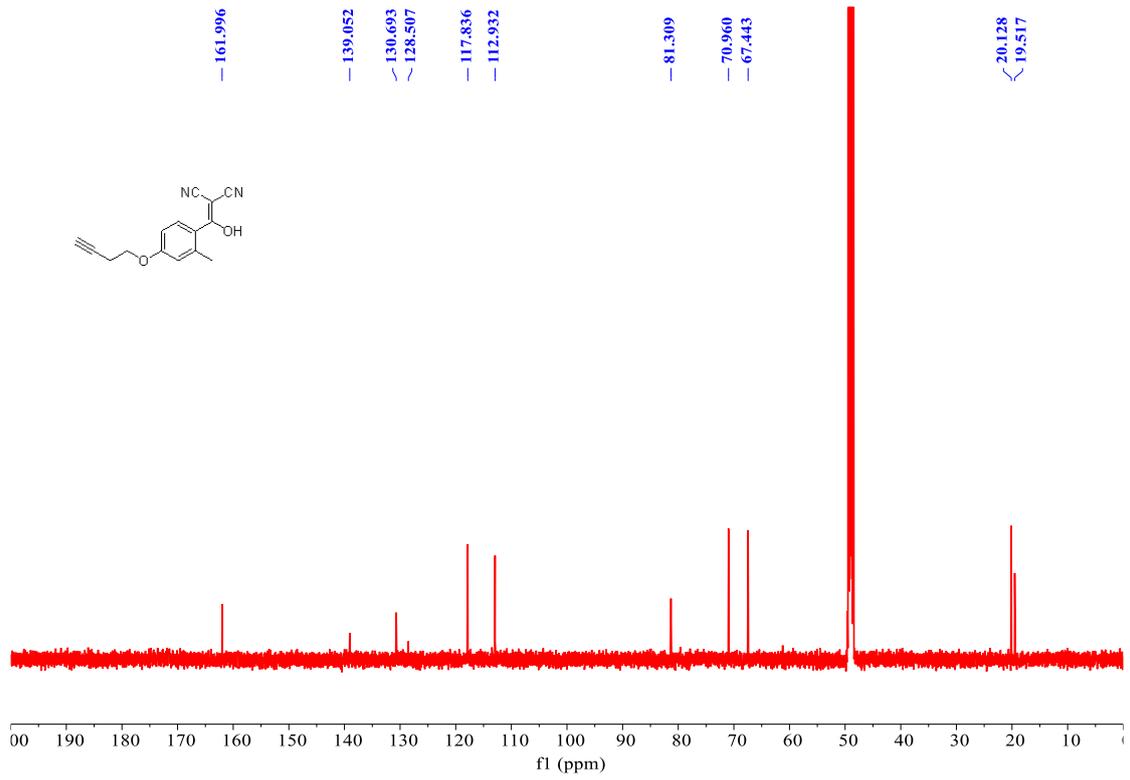
To a solution of **1p''** (30 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in SOCl_2 (2 mL) was added DMF (5 μL). After 1 hours at room temperature, SOCl_2 was removed under reduced pressure to yield 4-(but-3-yn-1-yloxy)-2-methylbenzoyl chloride as a colorless oil. The colorless oil was then dissolved in anhydrous THF (2 mL) and added dropwise into a mixture of NaH and malononitrile. The mixture of NaH and malononitrile was prepared by dropwise addition of an anhydrous THF solution (3 mL) of malononitrile (20 mg, 0.3 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) into a 10-mL anhydrous THF suspension of NaH (144 mg, 6.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) at 0 °C, followed by one hour incubation at 0 °C. After two hours, THF was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was acidified to pH 1-2 using concentrated $\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})}$. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (3 \times 50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1) to give **1p'** as a light-yellow solid (25 mg, 0.1 mmol, 68%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.66 (td, J = 6.7, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.33 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ 162.0, 139.1, 130.7, 128.5, 117.8, 112.9, 81.3, 71.0, 67.4, 20.1, 19.5. ESI-(-)-HRMS ($\text{M}-\text{H}$) $^-$ calculated for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: 251.0826; found: 251.0829. R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.2.

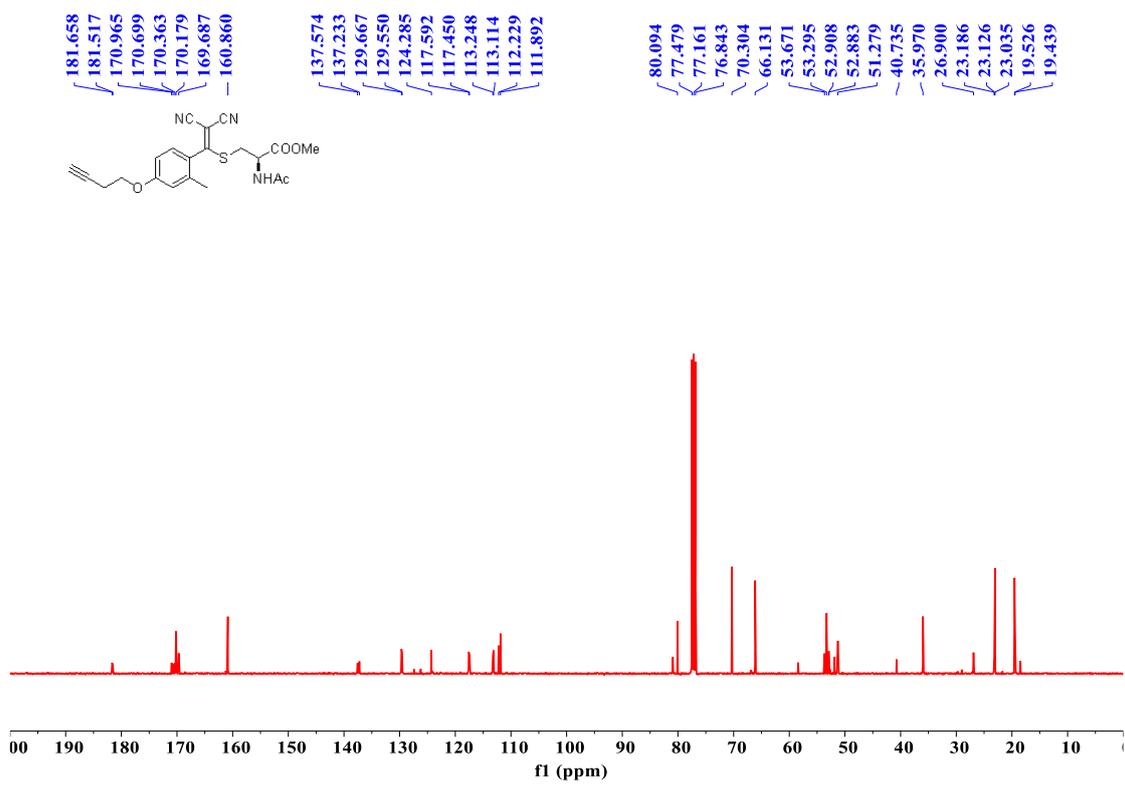
To a solution of **1p'** (25 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in acetonitrile (6 mL) was added PCl_5 (62 mg, 0.3 mmol, 3.0 equiv.). After five hours at 60 °C under argon atmosphere, the mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in DCM (20 mL), washed with water (3×10 mL) and brine (3×10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The resulting yellow solid was then dissolved in acetonitrile (3 mL), N-acetyl-L-cysteine methyl ester (35 mg, 0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) and NaHCO_3 (25 mg, 0.3 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) were added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for two hours. The acetonitrile was removed under reduced pressure. Brine (15 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 10% MeOH in EtOAc) to yield **1p** as an oil (9 mg, 0.023 mmol, 23%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.04 (m, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 6.45 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.92 – 4.46 (m, 1H), 4.10 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.23 – 2.66 (m, 3H), 2.70 – 2.66 (m, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.5 (m, 1H), 2.01 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 181.7, 170.4, 169.7, 160.9, 137.6, 129.7, 124.3, 117.6, 113.2, 112.2, 111.9, 80.1, 70.3, 66.1, 53.3, 51.3, 36.0, 26.9, 23.1, 19.5, 19.4. ESI(-)-HRMS (M-H)⁻ calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$: 412.1326; found: 412.1314. Rf (PE: EA=1:1) = 0.3.



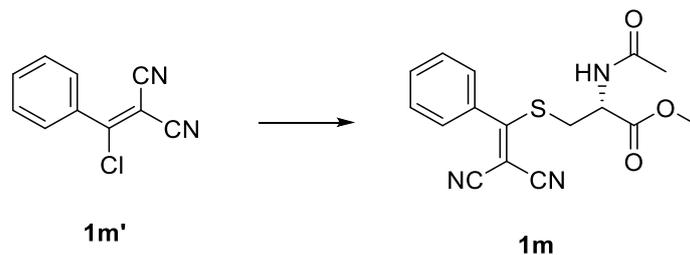




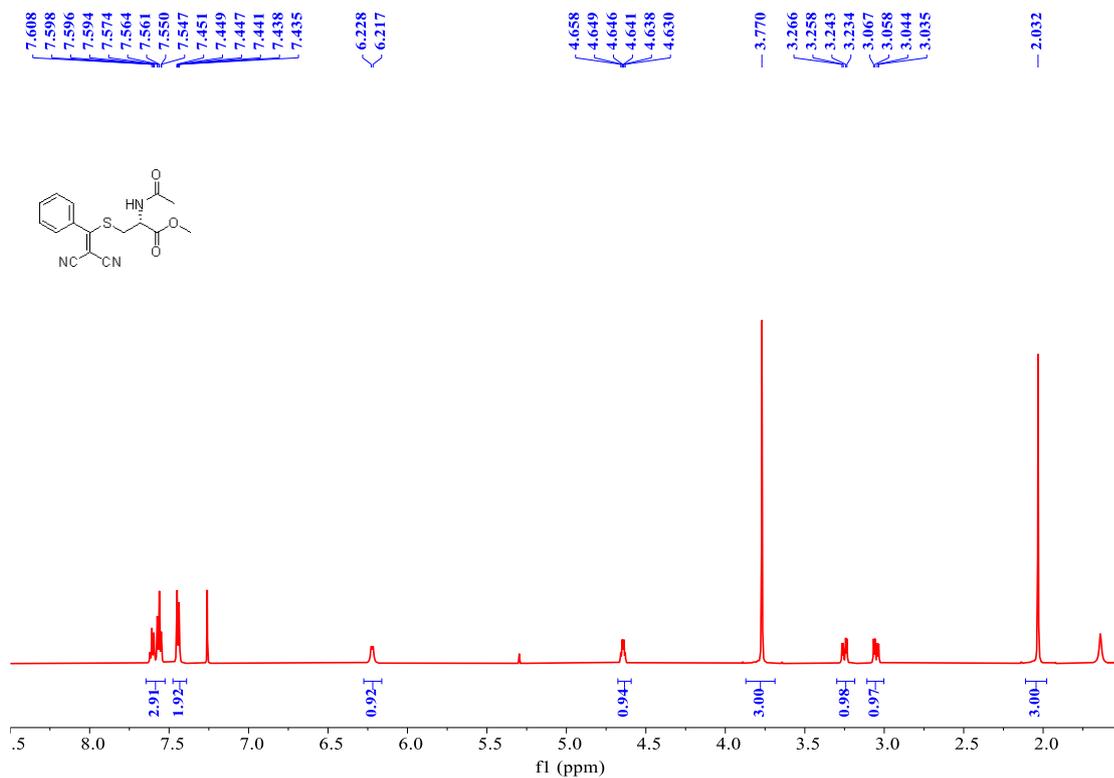


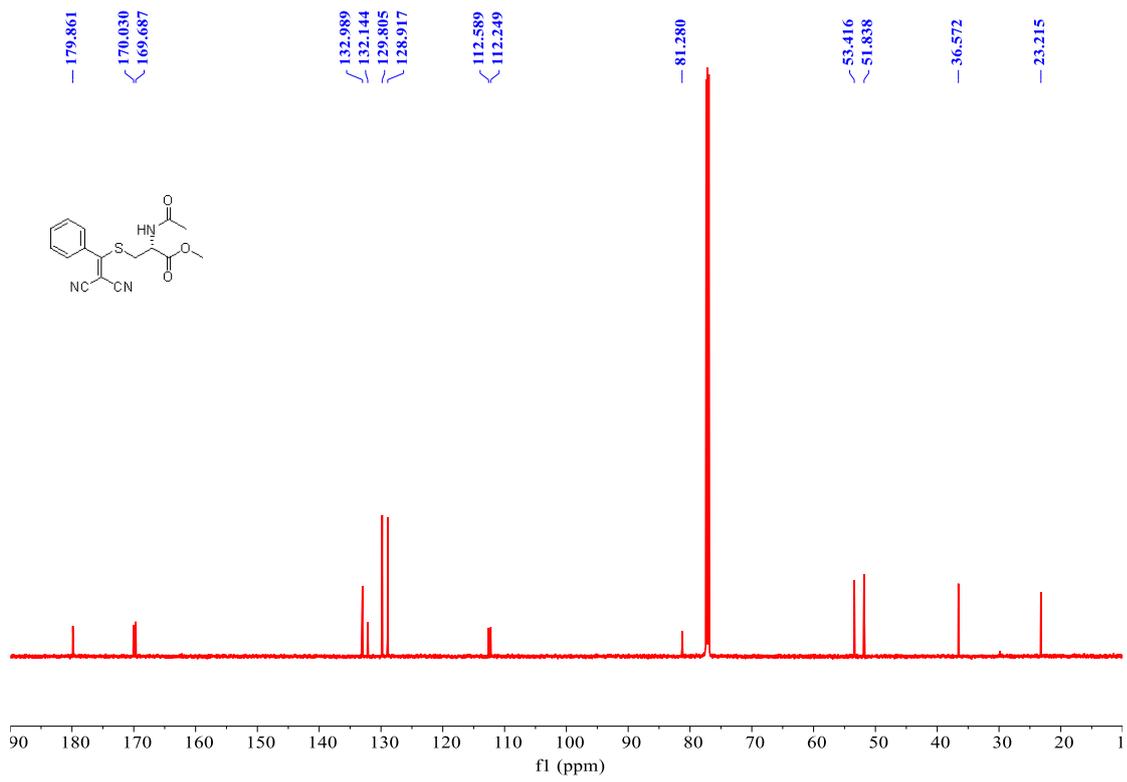


Synthesis of TAMM 1m

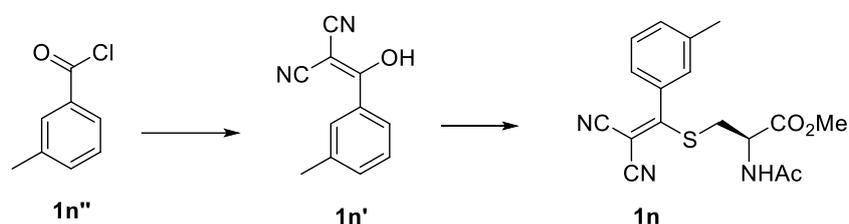


To a solution of **1m'** (35 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in acetonitrile was added N-acetyl-L-cysteine methyl ester (39 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) and NaHCO₃ (50 mg, 0.60 mmol, 3.0 equiv.). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for overnight before concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 50% PE in EtOAc) to yield **1m** as an oil (53 mg, 0.16 mmol, 84%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.61 – 7.55 (m, 3H), 7.45 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (dt, *J* = 6.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 179.9, 170.0, 169.7, 133.0, 132.1, 129.80, 129.0, 112.6, 112.2, 81.3, 53.4, 51.8, 36.6, 23.2. R_f (PE: EA=1:2) = 0.3.



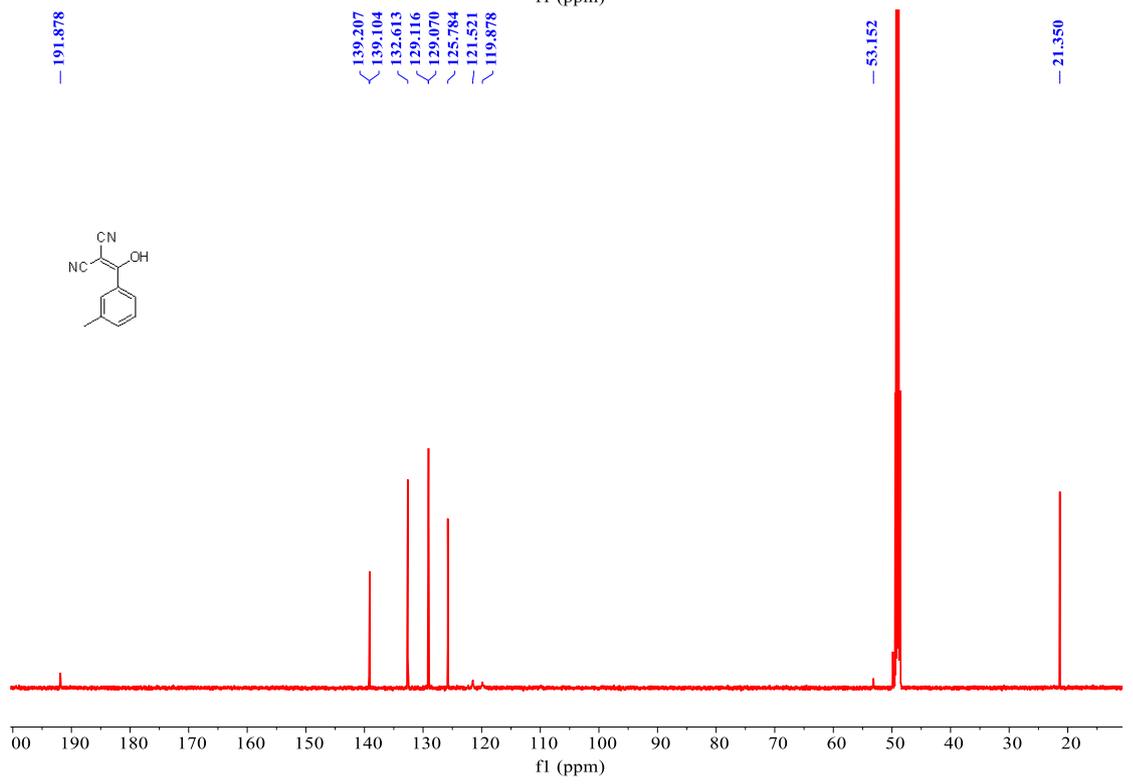
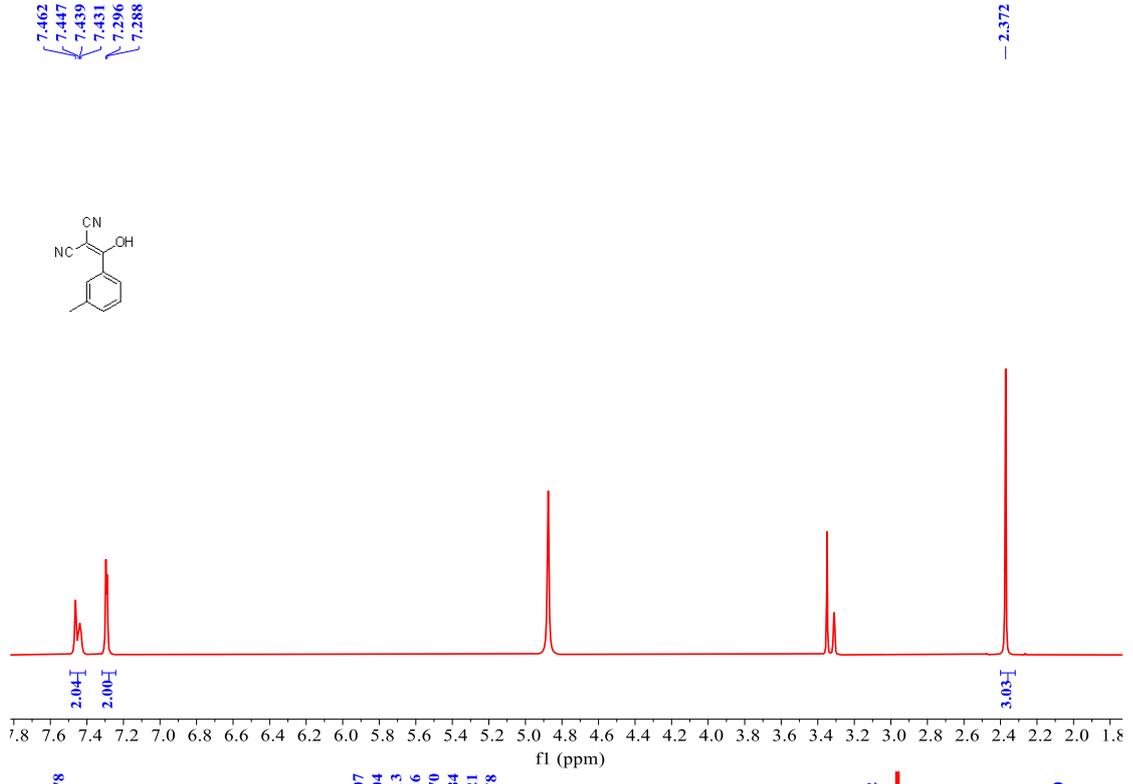


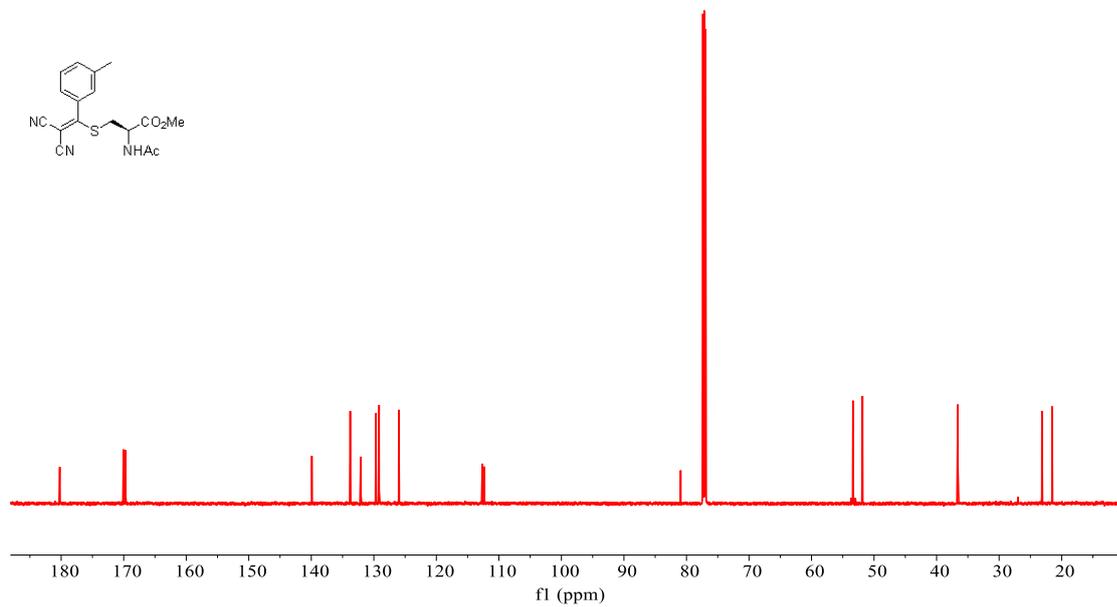
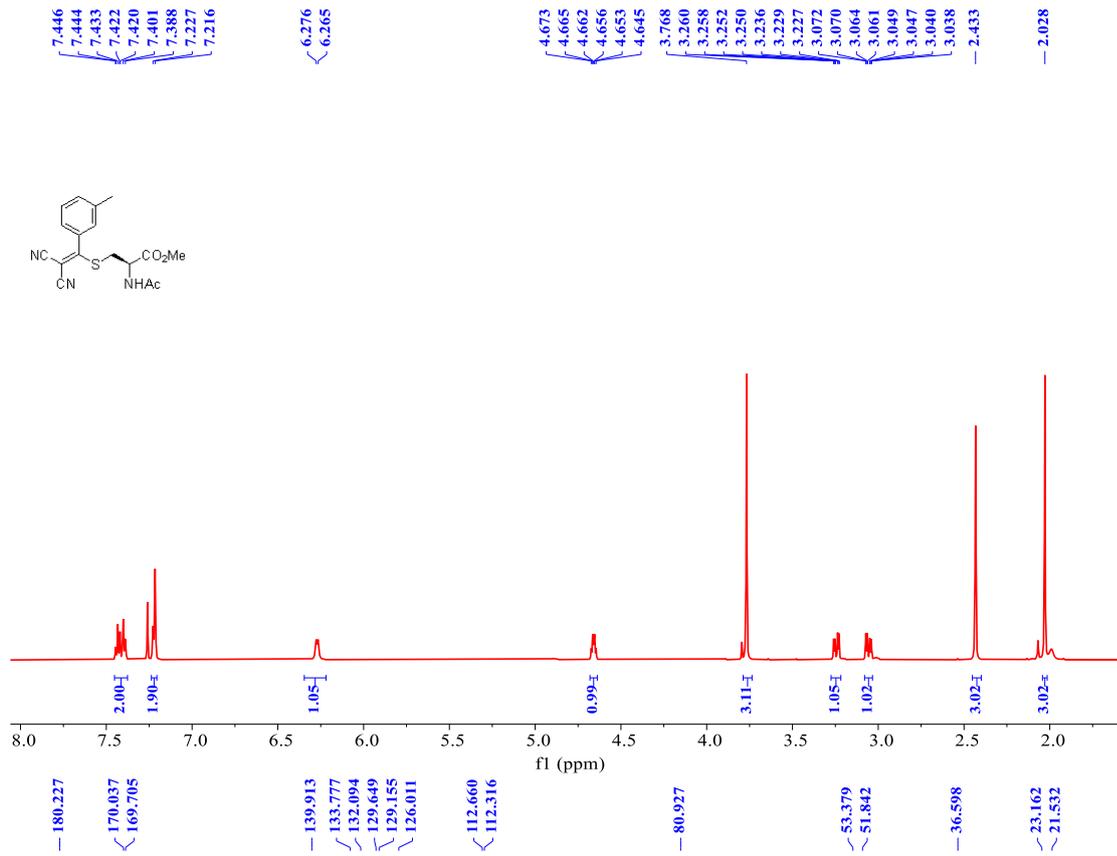
Synthesis of TAMM 1n



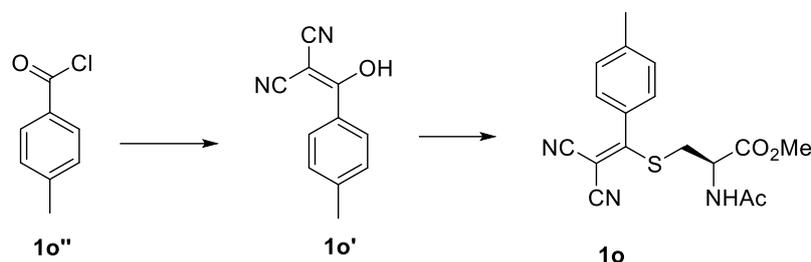
To a suspension of NaH (1440 mg, 60 mmol, 6 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere at 0 °C was added a solution of malononitrile (1982 mg, 30 mmol, 3 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) in a dropwise manner. After 1 hour at 0 °C, a solution of **1n''** (1550 mg, 10 mmol, 1 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added into the mixture at 0 °C in a dropwise manner. After the addition, the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature. After 2 hours at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was acidified to pH 1-2 using HCl_(aq). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (3 × 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1) was performed to isolate **1n'** (1830 mg, 9.9 mmol, 99%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.46 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 191.9, 139.2, 139.1, 132.6, 129.1, 129.1, 125.8, 121.5, 119.9, 53.2, 21.4. R_f (DCM: MeOH=6:1) = 0.3.

To a solution of **1n'** (1800 mg, 9.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in anhydrous acetonitrile (50 ml) under nitrogen atmosphere was added PCl₅ (6115 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv.) was added. After 6 hours at 65 °C, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM (60 mL), washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filter and concentrate. The residue was (199 mg, 0.98 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) then dissolved in acetonitrile (15 mL), followed by addition of Ac-Cys-OMe (137 mg, 0.77 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and NaHCO₃ (192 mg, 2.3 mmol, 3 equiv.). After overnight at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1) to afford **1n** (264 mg, 0.77 mmol, 99%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.45 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 6.27 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (dt, *J* = 7.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.26 – 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.07 – 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 180.2, 170.0, 169.7, 139.9, 133.8, 132.1, 129.6, 129.2, 126.0, 112.7, 112.3, 80.9, 53.4, 51.8, 36.6, 23.2, 21.5. R_f (EA: PE=2:1) = 0.3.



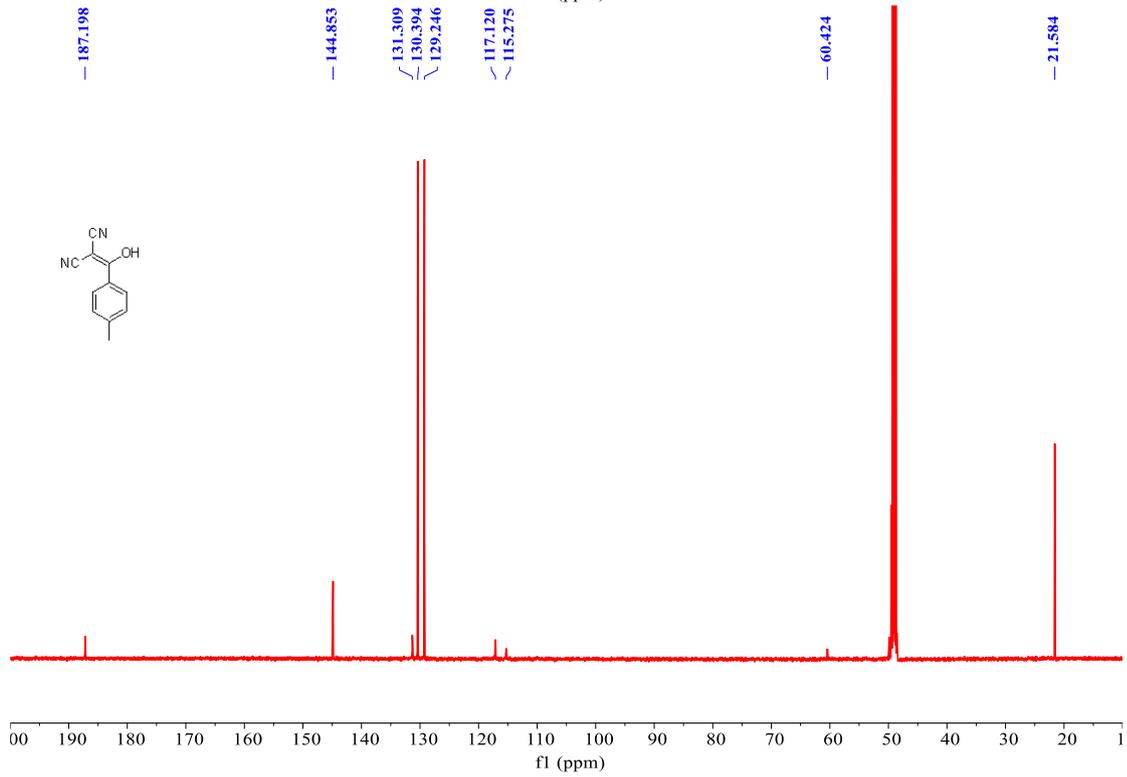
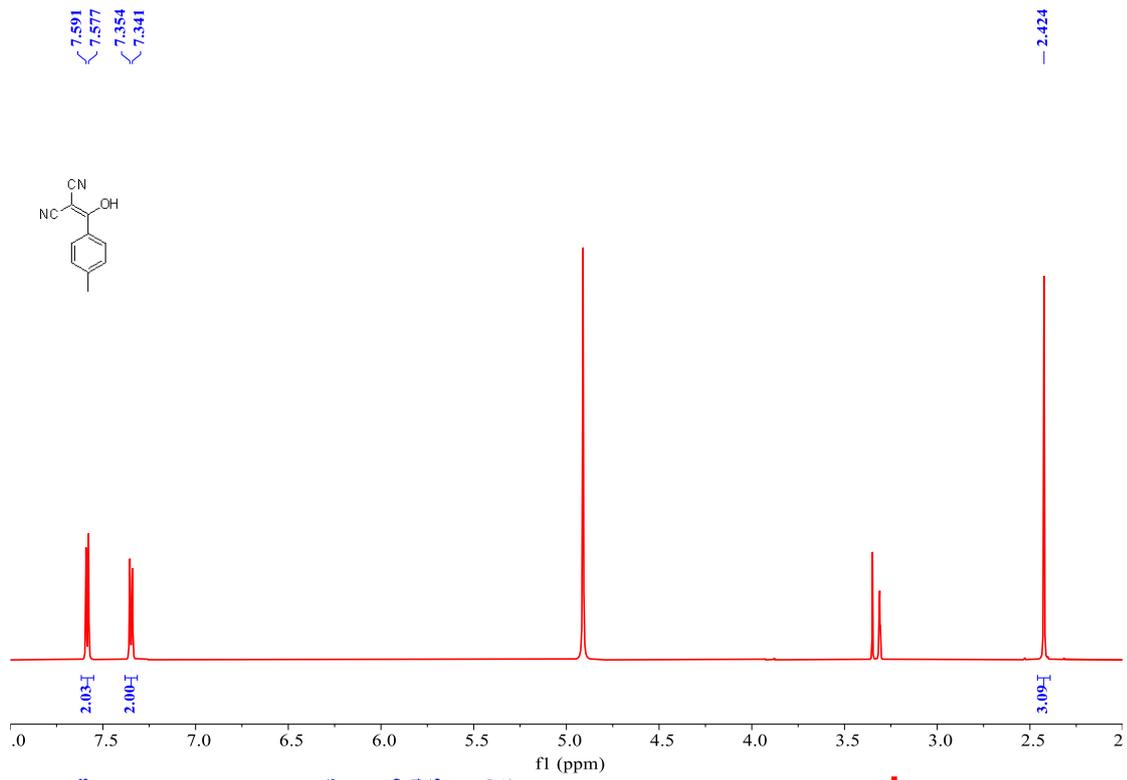


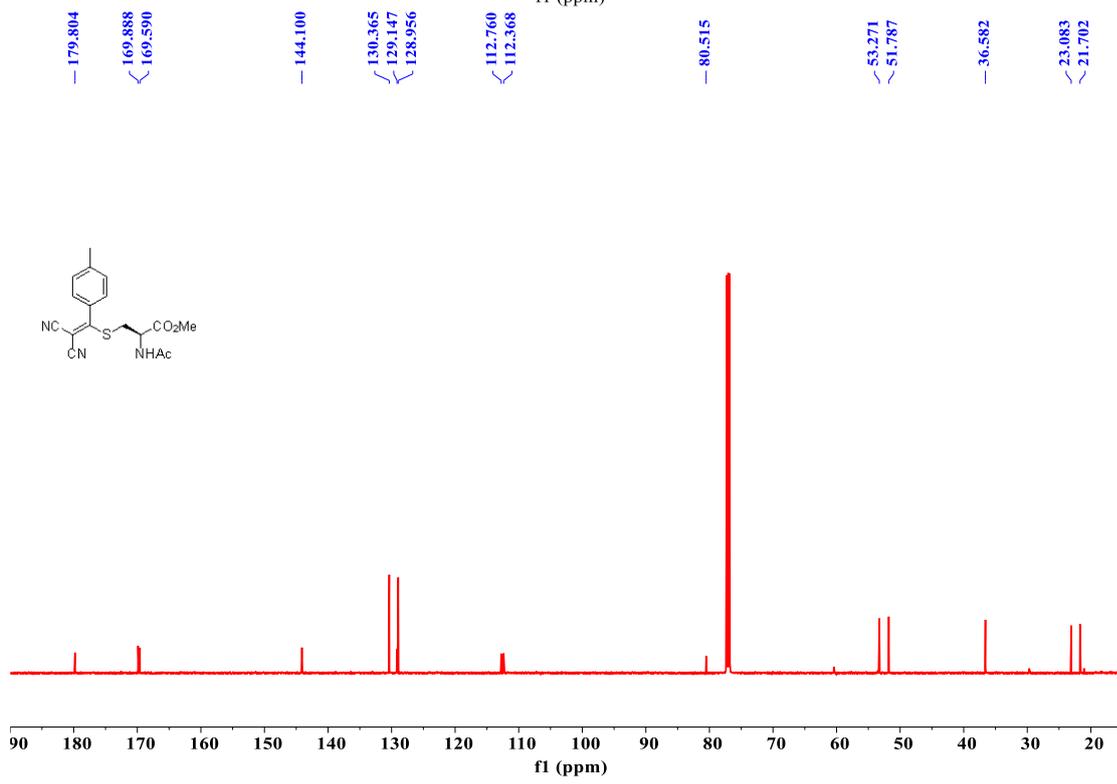
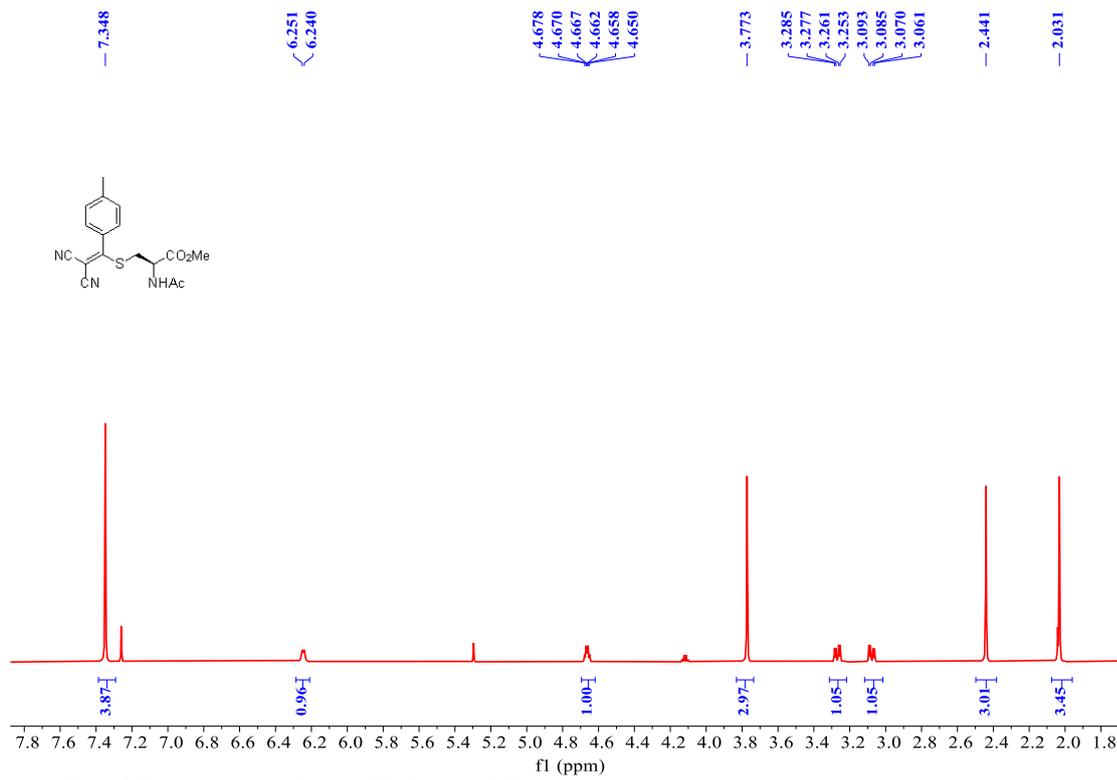
Synthesis of TAMM 1o



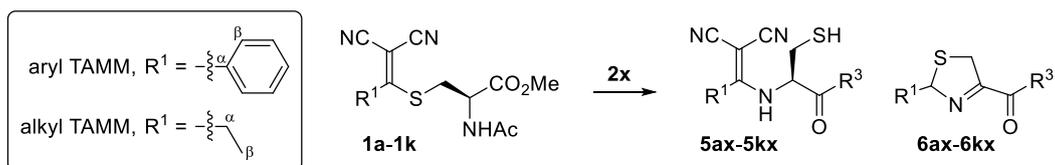
To a suspension of NaH (1440 mg, 60 mmol, 6 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere at 0 °C was added a solution of malononitrile (1982 mg, 30 mmol, 3 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) in a dropwise manner. After 1 hour at 0 °C, a solution of **1o''** (1550 mg, 10 mmol, 1 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added into the mixture at 0 °C in a dropwise manner. After the addition, the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature. After 2 hours at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was acidified to pH 1-2 using HCl_(aq). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (3 × 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH=10:1) was performed to isolate **1o'** (1835 mg, 9.9 mmol, 99%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Methanol-*d*₄) δ 187.2, 144.8, 131.3, 130.4, 129.2, 117.1, 115.3, 60.4, 21.6. R_f (DCM: MeOH=10:1) = 0.3.

To a solution of **1o'** (810 mg, 4.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in anhydrous acetonitrile (50 ml) under nitrogen atmosphere was added PCl₅ (2746 mg, 13.2 mmol, 3 equiv.) was added. After 6 hours at 65 °C, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM (60 mL), washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filter and concentrate. The residue was (129 mg, 0.64 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) then dissolved in acetonitrile (15 mL), followed by addition of Ac-Cys-OMe (75 mg, 0.42 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and NaHCO₃ (107 mg, 1.3 mmol, 3 equiv.). After overnight at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EA: PE=2:1) to afford **1o** (102 mg, 0.30 mmol, 71%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.35 (s, 4H), 6.25 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (dt, *J* = 7.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.27 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 179.8, 169.9, 169.6, 144.1, 130.4, 129.1, 128.9, 112.8, 112.4, 80.5, 53.3, 51.8, 36.6, 23.1, 21.70. R_f (EA: PE=2:1) = 0.4.





Reaction of TAMM 1 with 2x



A 200- μ L reaction mixture was prepared by mixing 186 μ L of 0.1 M NaHCO_{3(aq)} or PBS with Ac-Cys-OMe (2 μ L, 50 mM, 10 equiv.; final concentration = 500 μ M), TCEP (2 μ L, 50 mM, 10 equiv.; final concentration = 500 μ M), **TAMM 1** (8 μ L, 5 mM, 4 equiv.; final concentration = 200 μ M) and peptide **2x** (2 μ L, 5 mM, 1 equiv.; final concentration = 50 μ M). The reaction was incubated at 37 °C for the indicated time and analyzed by LC-MS using chromatography condition A.

HPLC characterization of peptides

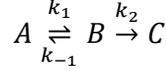
Analytic HPLC analyses were performed on a Shimadzu LCMS-2020 with a C18 column (Agilent, #770450-902, 5 μ m, 4.6 \times 250 mm) at 40 °C and detection of absorbance at 280 nm.

- Chromatography condition A: water (containing 0.1% v/v formic acid) and methanol as the mobile phases at the flow rate of 1 mL/min, 10% to 40% methanol from 0 to 8 min, 40% to 50% methanol from 8 to 12 min, 50% to 90% methanol from 12 to 16 min, 90% methanol for 2 min, 90% to 10% methanol from 18 to 19 min, and 10% methanol from 19 to 24 min.
- Chromatography condition B: water (containing 0.1% v/v formic acid) and methanol as the mobile phases at the flow rate of 1 mL/min, 10% to 70% methanol from 0 to 6 min, 70% to 90% methanol from 6 to 9 min, 90% methanol for 3 min, 90% to 10% methanol from 12 to 13 min, and 10% methanol from 13 to 17 min.
- Chromatography condition C: water (containing 0.1% v/v formic acid) and acetonitrile (containing 0.1% v/v formic acid) as the mobile phases at the flow rate of 1 mL/min, isocratic 10% acetonitrile for 5 min, then 10% to 90% acetonitrile from 5 to 30 min, 90% to 10% acetonitrile from 30 to 31 min, and 10% acetonitrile from 31 to 40 min.

Mechanistic investigation of o-TAMM properties

Effective Reaction Barrier

The reaction system under consideration



This corresponds to the system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d[A]}{dt} &= -k_1[A] + k_{-1}[B] \\ \frac{d[B]}{dt} &= k_1[A] - (k_{-1} + k_2)[B] \\ \frac{d[C]}{dt} &= k_2[B]\end{aligned}$$

with initial conditions $[A](0) = a_0$, $[B](0) = 0$, and $[C](0) = 0$.

Derivation of the solution under general conditions

The system of differential equations can be written in matrix form as

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} [A] \\ [B] \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} [A] \\ [B] \end{bmatrix}$$

where the coefficient matrix \mathbf{M} is

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 & k_{-1} \\ k_1 & -(k_{-1} + k_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

(Note: we only need to consider the first two differential equations for $[A]$ and $[B]$ since the third one for $[C]$ is related through mass conservation, $[A] + [B] + [C] = a_0$.)

The eigenvalues λ_1, λ_2 are found from the characteristic equation $\det(\mathbf{M} - \lambda\mathbf{I}) = 0$:

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-(k_1 + k_{-1} + k_2) \pm \sqrt{(k_1 + k_{-1} + k_2)^2 - 4k_1k_2}}{2}$$

The general solution for $[A]$ and $[B]$ takes the form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} [A](t) \\ [B](t) \end{bmatrix} = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \mathbf{v}_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \mathbf{v}_2$$

Here, $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ are eigenvectors. For eigenvalue λ_1 , we have:

$$\mathbf{M} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 - \lambda_1 & k_{-1} \\ k_1 & -(k_{-1} + k_2) - \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For eigenvector $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \end{bmatrix}$: $(-k_1 - \lambda_1)v_{11} + k_{-1}v_{12} = 0$, giving $v_{11} = \frac{k_{-1}}{k_1 + \lambda_1} v_{12}$.

Choosing $v_{12} = k_1 + \lambda_1$ yields $v_{11} = k_{-1}$, resulting in:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} k_{-1} \\ k_1 + \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Similarly, for λ_2 :

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} k_{-1} \\ k_1 + \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

This gives the solution:

$$\begin{aligned}[A](t) &= c_1 k_{-1} e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 k_{-1} e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ [B](t) &= c_1 (k_1 + \lambda_1) e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 (k_1 + \lambda_2) e^{\lambda_2 t}\end{aligned}$$

The coefficients c_i can be determined from the initial conditions $[A](0) = a_0$ and $[B](0) = 0$:

$$c_1 = \frac{a_0(k_1 + \lambda_2)}{k_{-1}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}, \quad c_2 = -\frac{a_0(k_1 + \lambda_1)}{k_{-1}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}$$

Therefore,

$$[A](t) = -\frac{a_0(k_1 + \lambda_2)}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} e^{\lambda_1 t} + \frac{a_0(k_1 + \lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} e^{\lambda_2 t} = -\frac{a_0}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} [(k_1 + \lambda_2)e^{\lambda_1 t} - (k_1 + \lambda_1)e^{\lambda_2 t}]$$

$$[B](t) = -\frac{a_0(k_1 + \lambda_2)(k_1 + \lambda_1)}{k_{-1}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} e^{\lambda_1 t} + \frac{a_0(k_1 + \lambda_1)(k_1 + \lambda_2)}{k_{-1}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} e^{\lambda_2 t} = \frac{a_0 k_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} [e^{\lambda_1 t} - e^{\lambda_2 t}]$$

$$[C](t) = a_0 - [A](t) - [B](t)$$

(The expression in terms of a_0 and k_i without eigenvalues λ_i is too complicated to show in full.)

(Re-)evaluating the solution under the rapid pre-equilibrium conditions

Let's now examine the effect of $k_1, k_{-1} \gg k_2$ on the eigenvalues, which are determined from $\det(\mathbf{M} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) = 0$:

$$\lambda^2 + (k_1 + k_{-1} + k_2)\lambda + k_1 k_2 = 0$$

$$s = k_1 + k_{-1} + k_2$$

$$\Delta = s^2 - 4k_1 k_2$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-s \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

Under $k_1, k_{-1} \gg k_2$,

$$s = k_1 + k_{-1} + k_2 \approx k_1 + k_{-1}$$

$$\Delta = (k_1 + k_{-1} + k_2)^2 - 4k_1 k_2 \approx (k_1 + k_{-1})^2 - 4k_1 k_2$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} \approx (k_1 + k_{-1}) \left(1 - \frac{4k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_{-1})^2}\right)^{1/2} \approx (k_1 + k_{-1}) - \frac{2k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$$

$$\lambda_1 \approx -\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$$

$$\lambda_2 \approx -(k_1 + k_{-1})$$

(Binomial approximation $(1 + x)^n \approx 1 + nx$ for $|x| \ll 1$ is used.)

As $(k_1 + k_{-1})$ is large, the $e^{\lambda_2 t}$ term decays rapidly (**fast mode**), whereas the $e^{\lambda_1 t} \approx e^{-k_{\text{eff}} t}$ term dominates the decay behavior of $[A](t)$, $[B](t)$, and $[C](t)$ (**slow mode**). Consequently, while $[A](t)$, $[B](t)$, and $[C](t)$ are originally biexponential, under $k_1, k_{-1} \gg k_2$, they simplify to single exponential functions (i.e., omitting the fast mode):

$$[A](t) = \frac{a_0 k_{-1}}{k_1 + k_{-1}} e^{-\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_{-1}} t}$$

$$[B](t) = \frac{a_0 k_1}{k_1 + k_{-1}} e^{-\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_{-1}} t}$$

$$[C](t) = a_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_{-1}} t}\right)$$

It should be noted that this result could be similarly obtained under quasi-steady-state approximation (QSSA, not discussed here).

Effective reaction barrier under the rapid pre-equilibrium conditions

Following the above discussion, under $k_1, k_{-1} \gg k_2$, the formation of C follows:

$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = k_2[B] = k_2 \cdot \frac{a_0 k_1 e^{-k_{\text{eff}} t}}{k_1 + k_{-1}} = a_0 k_{\text{eff}} \cdot e^{-k_{\text{eff}} t}$$

with

$$k_{\text{eff}} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$$

Thus, k_{eff} is the effective rate constant for C's formation. To find its activation energy $\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^\ddagger$, transition state theory is considered here: $k_i = \frac{k_B T}{h} e^{-\Delta G_i^\ddagger/RT}$. Substituting these k_i into k_{eff} gives:

$$\begin{aligned} k_{\text{eff}} &= \frac{\left(\frac{k_B T}{h} e^{-\Delta G_1^\ddagger/RT}\right)\left(\frac{k_B T}{h} e^{-\Delta G_2^\ddagger/RT}\right)}{\frac{k_B T}{h} e^{-\Delta G_1^\ddagger/RT} + \frac{k_B T}{h} e^{-\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger/RT}} \\ &= \frac{k_B T}{h} \cdot \frac{e^{-(\Delta G_1^\ddagger + \Delta G_2^\ddagger)/RT}}{e^{-\Delta G_1^\ddagger/RT} + e^{-\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger/RT}} \\ &= \frac{k_B T}{h} \cdot \frac{e^{-\Delta G_2^\ddagger/RT}}{e^{\Delta G_1^\ddagger/RT} (e^{-\Delta G_1^\ddagger/RT} + e^{-\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger/RT})} \\ &= \frac{k_B T}{h} \cdot \frac{e^{-(\Delta G_1^\ddagger + \Delta G_2^\ddagger)/RT}}{e^{-\Delta G_1^\ddagger/RT} + e^{-\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger/RT}} \end{aligned}$$

Since $k_{\text{eff}} = \frac{k_B T}{h} e^{-\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^\ddagger/RT}$, we focus on:

$$e^{-\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^\ddagger/RT} = \frac{e^{-\Delta G_2^\ddagger/RT}}{1 + e^{-(\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger - \Delta G_1^\ddagger)/RT}}$$

or

$$\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^\ddagger = \Delta G_2^\ddagger + RT \ln (1 + e^{-(\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger - \Delta G_1^\ddagger)/RT})$$

or equivalently,

$$\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^\ddagger = \Delta G_2^\ddagger + RT \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{K}\right)$$

where K is the equilibrium constant for $A \rightleftharpoons B$.

Case 1: Moderate K :

- Either $k_1 > k_{-1}$ or $k_1 < k_{-1}$ (i.e., $K > 1$ or $K < 1$)
- $\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^\ddagger$ depends primarily on ΔG_2^\ddagger (slow step) and is further modulated by the difference in $(\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger - \Delta G_1^\ddagger)$
- $\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^\ddagger$ is generally larger than ΔG_2^\ddagger

Case 2: Large K :

- $k_1 \gg k_{-1}$ and $K \gg 1$ (i.e., the equilibrium strongly lies on B)
- $\ln (1 + e^{-(\Delta G_{-1}^\ddagger - \Delta G_1^\ddagger)/RT}) \approx \ln (1 + 0) = 0$

- $\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^{\ddagger} \approx \Delta G_2^{\ddagger}$. In other words, only the barrier from the reactive intermediate B is important; the precursor A is not contributing to the reaction kinetics as it is much higher in energy.

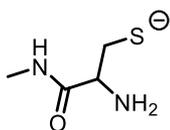
Case 3: Small K :

- $k_1 \ll k_{-1}$ and $K \ll 1$ (i.e., $\frac{1}{K} \gg 1$ and $1 + \frac{1}{K} \approx \frac{1}{K}$)
- $\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^{\ddagger} \approx \Delta G_2^{\ddagger} + RT \cdot \frac{\Delta G_1^{\ddagger} - \Delta G_{-1}^{\ddagger}}{RT} = \Delta G_2^{\ddagger} + \Delta G_1^{\ddagger} - \Delta G_{-1}^{\ddagger} = \Delta G_2^{\ddagger} + \Delta G_{\text{B-A}}$, as $\Delta G_{\text{B-A}} = \Delta G_1^{\ddagger} - \Delta G_{-1}^{\ddagger}$. In other words, the effective barrier is the sum of the barrier of the slow step (ΔG_2^{\ddagger}) and the energy difference between the reactive intermediate and its lower-energy precursor ($\Delta G_{\text{B-A}}$), i.e., $\Delta G_{\text{eff}}^{\ddagger} \approx \Delta G_2^{\ddagger} + \Delta G_{\text{B-A}}$.
- This scenario applies to the TAMM reactions studied here.

Conformation scan and Cartesian coordinates of optimized geometries

Two-dimensional conformational scans of the dihedral angles were conducted at the GFN2-Xtb¹ level using Gaussian 09² through the external command.

The Global Optimizer Algorithm (GOAT) implemented in ORCA 6.0^{1,3} was used to find low a set of low-energy conformers for each species. These structures were then further optimized at the level of $\omega\text{B97X-D/6-31+G(d,p)}$ in vacuum, and the electronic energies in water were calculated at the same level using the SMD model in Gaussian 09.² Thermal correction, used for free energy calculation, was evaluated using Shermo 2.3⁴ with a scaling factor for zero-point energy = 0.9523, low-frequency vibration modes ($< 100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) raised to 100 cm^{-1} , and temperature = 298.15 K. Electronic energies are given in Hartrees and coordinates in Ångstroms. Transition states were labelled with a superscript double dagger.

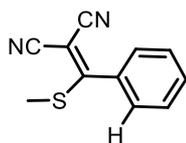


$E(\text{vac}) = -740.733367673$

$E(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

$= -740.825573221$

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C	1.493598	0.518197	0.439333
H	2.281458	1.273408	0.340515
H	1.216552	0.480797	1.504901
C	0.284500	1.069167	-0.342489
N	0.106600	2.497045	-0.058229
H	-0.878974	2.713167	-0.199363
H	0.274188	2.645970	0.934391
H	0.510966	0.954675	-1.411273
C	-1.030908	0.300065	-0.098652
O	-2.112666	0.893886	0.028856
N	-0.930412	-1.037378	-0.078666
H	0.030956	-1.431374	-0.127673
C	-2.081432	-1.877951	0.129341
H	-2.842408	-1.703790	-0.640282
H	-1.759604	-2.921277	0.085276
H	-2.550369	-1.690204	1.103376



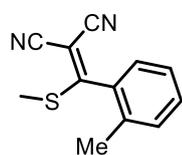
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$E(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

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C	1.102973	-2.170674	-0.173384
N	0.751786	-3.272947	-0.256103
C	2.974266	-0.615789	-0.017041
N	4.120928	-0.445771	0.021839
C	-2.949129	0.193149	-1.086098
C	-1.579123	0.427742	-1.098194
C	-0.786228	-0.004947	-0.029844
C	-1.377101	-0.662214	1.052315

C	-2.751467	-0.882567	1.065530
C	-3.537606	-0.457299	-0.001980
H	-3.557630	0.514930	-1.924831
H	-1.115458	0.928896	-1.943105
H	-3.204657	-1.394791	1.907613
H	-4.607704	-0.637001	0.006693
S	1.301426	1.863930	-0.066242
C	-0.099379	2.852972	0.531581
H	-0.486348	2.453165	1.469394
H	-0.898081	2.918899	-0.206518
H	0.314974	3.847202	0.708761
H	-0.760235	-1.002522	1.878123



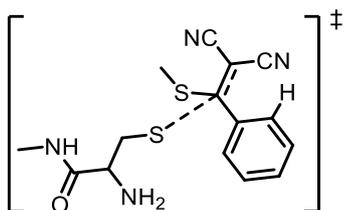
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$E(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

$= -970.768597255$

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C	-1.130462	-2.147133	-0.265910
N	-0.739263	-3.238449	-0.303814
C	-3.032869	-0.613354	-0.145981
N	-4.178206	-0.435242	-0.101295
C	2.748487	-0.124258	-1.524614
C	1.375746	0.081108	-1.448076
C	0.723031	0.016164	-0.215097
C	1.432617	-0.255682	0.965272
C	2.811717	-0.451955	0.864695
C	3.466901	-0.387898	-0.361622
H	3.250452	-0.082425	-2.485335
H	0.799550	0.284275	-2.346224
H	3.378940	-0.666539	1.765892
H	4.538987	-0.549609	-0.408669
S	-1.365149	1.880024	-0.080420
C	0.137275	2.883029	0.087681
H	0.699662	2.609084	0.981053
H	-0.221441	3.909166	0.187519
H	0.773230	2.804283	-0.793972
C	0.729197	-0.363172	2.293942
H	0.033996	0.466800	2.458304
H	0.146670	-1.289048	2.348600

H 1.448502 -0.371641 3.115592



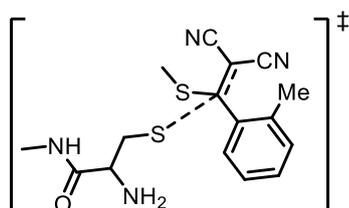
$E(\text{vac}) = -1672.20217180$

$E(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

$= -1672.27971003$

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C	0.031987	1.927354	-0.415400
C	-0.064897	2.466048	-1.728356
N	-0.149027	2.939807	-2.789397
C	0.768409	2.714941	0.503330
N	1.347758	3.393730	1.253897
S	1.316390	-0.803359	-1.294353
C	1.472131	-2.368959	-0.371767
C	-3.122444	-1.661721	-1.584221
C	-1.932595	-1.223877	-1.017801
C	-1.690851	0.141549	-0.826236
C	-2.684965	1.053444	-1.195449
C	-3.875225	0.615190	-1.772838
C	-4.097935	-0.742724	-1.972326
H	-3.282958	-2.724933	-1.735578
H	-1.167644	-1.937985	-0.739807
H	-4.626712	1.343096	-2.063240
H	-5.023505	-1.086313	-2.425512
S	-0.439693	-0.026285	1.526281
C	1.251830	0.205444	2.133944
H	1.432499	-0.597190	2.852867
H	1.394991	1.177577	2.602929
H	1.932865	0.089268	1.288929
H	0.891235	-3.152172	-0.870803
H	1.037404	-2.236578	0.631973
C	2.897328	-2.943526	-0.222981
N	2.796258	-4.321007	0.250016
H	3.713239	-4.614907	0.576529
H	2.215210	-4.331729	1.085162
H	3.353513	-2.961079	-1.220699
C	3.823375	-2.097773	0.679135
O	4.368573	-2.579778	1.675388
N	4.034671	-0.826649	0.277920

H	3.378972	-0.461321	-0.421030
C	4.803976	0.091817	1.088160
H	4.855882	1.052184	0.572734
H	4.346600	0.243700	2.073699
H	5.815227	-0.294316	1.243682
H	-2.531265	2.112657	-1.023565



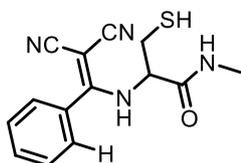
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$E(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

$= -1711.58351215$

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C	0.178524	1.765292	-0.666750
C	-0.161119	2.333652	-1.923735
N	-0.458265	2.837679	-2.931776
C	1.236193	2.408841	0.021655
N	2.100706	2.961188	0.575692
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C	-1.725713	0.167287	-0.904097
C	-2.842200	1.016440	-0.724074
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N	2.931308	-4.349439	0.509289
H	3.829819	-4.538540	0.947687

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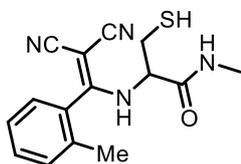
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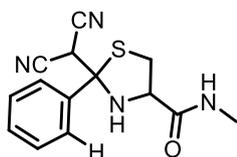
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C	-2.549274	-1.305379	-0.504513
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H	-2.237650	-2.463692	-2.288999
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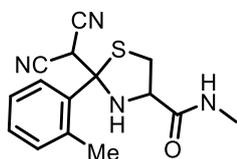
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C	2.703166	-0.634737	1.058472
C	3.690736	-1.602695	0.912630
C	3.617659	-2.524160	-0.131094
C	0.587676	0.538994	0.264728
C	1.215708	1.866652	-0.277852
C	1.686778	1.715983	-1.666249
N	2.072666	1.594174	-2.749189
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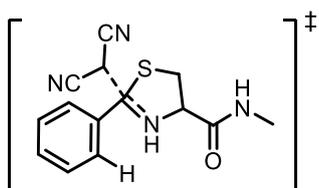
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H	-4.665950	-1.567699	-0.901650
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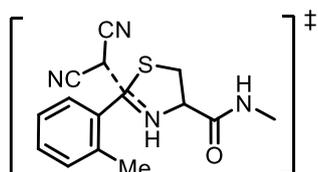
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Phage Display Screening

Modification of phage surface proteins

A mixture of TCEP (2 μ L, 50 mM) and CX₉CX₄C phage library (98 μ L in PBS, pH 7.4, $\sim 10^{13}$ pfu/mL) was gently shaken at 37 °C for 30 min. Then an ice-cold PEG/NaCl solution (20% v/v) was added into the reaction mixture, and the precipitated phages were collected by centrifugation and resuspended into NaHCO₃(aq) (93 μ L, 0.1 M). The CX₉CX₄C library solution was then treated with TCEP (2 μ L, 50 mM), NAC-OMe (4 μ L, 50 mM) and Me-TAMM-Br **1q** (1 μ L, 50 mM). The reaction mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 1 h. An ice-cold PEG/NaCl solution (20% v/v) was then added into the reaction mixture, and the precipitated phages were collected by centrifugation and resuspended into PBS (99.5 μ L, pH 7.4). After that, GSSG (0.5 μ L, 100 mM) was added into the phage solution, and the oxidation reaction was carried out at 37 °C for 2 h. Finally, an ice-cold PEG/NaCl solution (20% v/v) was added into the reaction mixture, and the precipitated phages were collected by centrifugation and resuspended into PBS (1 mL, pH 7.4). The obtained modified phage solution was stored at 4 °C for the phage selection.

Binder selection by phage display

CX₉CX₄C phage library was modified by the Me-TAMM-Br **1q**. After the reaction, the modified phage was incubated with 0.5 mM GSSG at 37 °C for two hours. The oxidized phages were recovered through precipitation with ice-cold PEG/NaCl solution (20% v/v). The precipitated phages were resuspended in 1 mL PBS. The methods of phage screening and biotinylation of protein were the same as described previously.^{5, 6}

(1) Protein biotinylation

After thawing the stored protein at 4°C, aliquot of the protein stock solution into a 1.5 mL centrifuge tube. Then add a 5-fold molar excess of Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotin (ThermoFisher, #21335) dissolved in 1× PBS, and incubate on a shaking table at room temperature for 30 min. After that, use an ultrafiltration tube to centrifuge and remove excess biotin. The resulting biotinylated target protein is quantified using a Nanodrop and stored at -80°C for future use.

(2) Phage screening

100 μ L streptavidin-coated magnetic beads (ThermoFisher, #11205D; neutravidin-coated magnetic beads for the second round, Biomag Biotechnology, # BMJ2800-2) were washed three times with binding buffer (10 mM Tris-Cl, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM CaCl₂, pH 7.4) in a 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube and the washed beads were re-suspended completely (the tube was removed from the magnet) with 100 μ L binding buffer, followed by distributing into two 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes equally. Then the biotinylated target protein (1st round 5 μ g, 2nd round 5 μ g and 3rd round 2 μ g) was added to one of the two microcentrifuge tubes and the same volume of 1×PBS (without protein) was added to the other one. The tubes were incubated on a slowly rotating wheel for 15 min at room temperature. These beads were washed three times with the binding buffer to remove unbound proteins and re-suspended with 1 mL blocking buffer (binding buffer with 0.3% v/v Tween-20 and 3% w/v BSA), then incubated on a slowly rotating wheel at room temperature for 2 hours. In parallel, the modified phage library ($10^{11}\sim 10^{12}$ pfu.) dissolved in 900 μ L 1×PBS was blocked by addition of 2 mL blocking buffer and incubated on a slowly rotating wheel at room temperature for 2 hours. Then the blocked phages were split equally into two 10 mL tubes, into which the blocked beads with and without the immobilized proteins added, respectively. The two tubes were incubated on a slowly rotating wheel at room temperature for 30 min. After that, the unbound phages in the

supernatant were removed (the co-incubated solution were transferred to 1.5 mL tubes placed in a magnet). The beads were washed for nine times with the washing buffer (binding buffer with 0.1% v/v Tween-20) and twice with binding buffer. During the period, the tubes were replaced at least three times. The buffer was removed completely in the last washing step, and then 200 $\mu\text{L} \times 2$ elution buffer (50 mM glycine, pH 2.2) was added to elute the phages that bounded on the beads by re-suspending the beads on a mini-vortex finder and incubated for 5 min $\times 2$. Then the supernatant was transferred into a 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube containing 25 $\mu\text{L} \times 2$ neutralization buffer (1 M Tris-Cl, pH 8.0). The eluted phage was diluted to infect exponential TG1 cells for monitoring the phage titer, followed by amplification and purification. The purified phage was further modified with Me-TAMM and oxidized by GSSG for the next round of selection.

Preparation of next-generation sequencing (NGS) samples

Phage vectors were extracted from *E. coli* TG1 cells using a commercial plasmid purification kit (CW BIO, #29124). At first, the phage vector DNA was then amplified with the junction primers by PCR (Primers sequence 5' \rightarrow 3':

NGS-F1:

TCGTCGGCAGCGTCAGATGTGTATAAGAGACAGTTCTATGCGGCCAGCCGGCCATG

NGS-R1:

GTCTCGTGGGCTCGGAGATGTGTATAAGAGACAGCTTCAACAGTCTATGCGGC).

and then the purified PCR products also coupled with the primers designed to include distinct barcodes by PCR. (Primers sequence 5' \rightarrow 3':

i5-index-1:

AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACCCAACCTCTCGTCGGCAGCGTCAGATGT i7-index-1: CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATGTTGTTGCTCTCGTGGGCTCGGAGATG;

i5-index-2:

AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACGTGGTATGTCGTCGGCAGCGTCAGATGT

i7-index-2:

CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATCGGTTGTTGTCTCGTGGGCTCGGAGATG

i5-index-3:

AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACGTCAACAGTCGTCGGCAGCGTCAGATGT

i7-index-3:

CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATACTGAGGTGTCTCGTGGGCTCGGAGATG).

The PCR reaction mixture consisted of PrimeSTAR DNA polymerase (GenStar, #A064-10), 500 nM of each primer, 10 ng of phage vector DNA, and sterile water to a final volume of 20 μL . The PCR amplification was carried out under the following conditions: initial denaturation at 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles of 98 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 15 seconds, 55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 minute, 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 seconds, and a final extension at 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min. The PCR products were separated by 3% agarose gel electrophoresis and purified using a commercial gel extraction kit (Omega Bio-tek, #D2500-03). Sequencing was performed by Novogene.

Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) assay

Biotinylated proteins were immobilized onto the CAPture chip (Cytiva, #28920234). A range of peptide concentrations in the running buffer (50 μM EDTA, 0.05% v/v Tween 20, PBS, pH 7.4) were then introduced at a flow rate of 30 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ using the automated sample handling system. Following the experiment, sensorgram data were analyzed using the Biacore 8K Evaluation software, applying a 1:1 binding model for K_D estimation.

Supplementary Figures

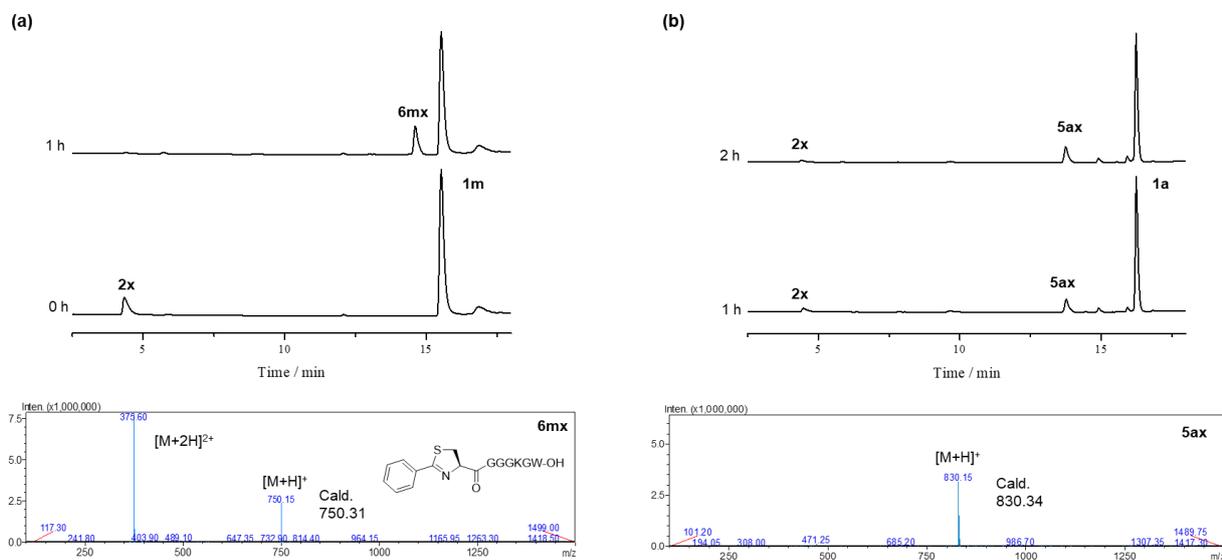


Figure S1. Different reactivity of unsubstituted and ortho-substituted TAMMs

HPLC chromatograms of reactions between 50 μM of 2x and 400 μM of unsubstituted TAMM 1m (a) or 1a (b) at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in PBS containing 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OME under chromatography condition A.

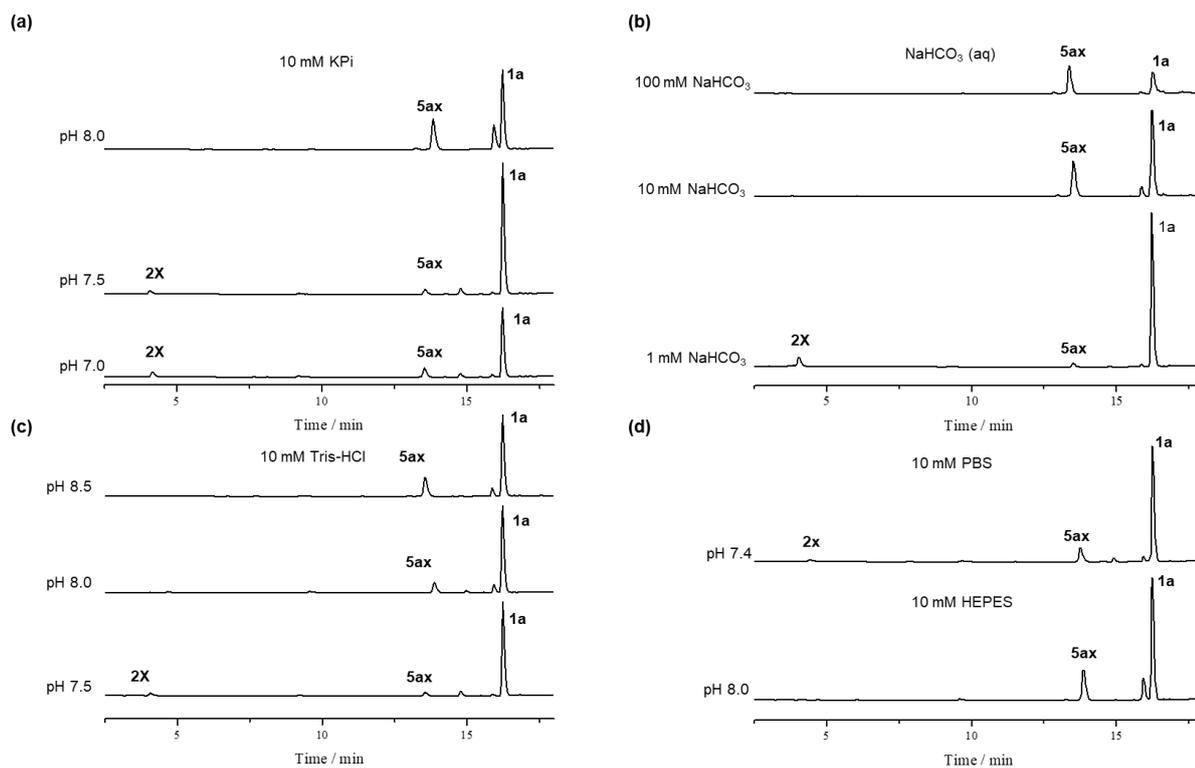


Figure S2. Effect of media compositions and pH values for reactions with 1a

HPLC chromatograms of reactions between 50 μM **2x** and 400 μM **1a** at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 10 mM KPi (a), 10 mM Tris-HCl (b), designated concentration of $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (c) or 10 mM PBS / HEPES (d) containing 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under chromatography condition A.

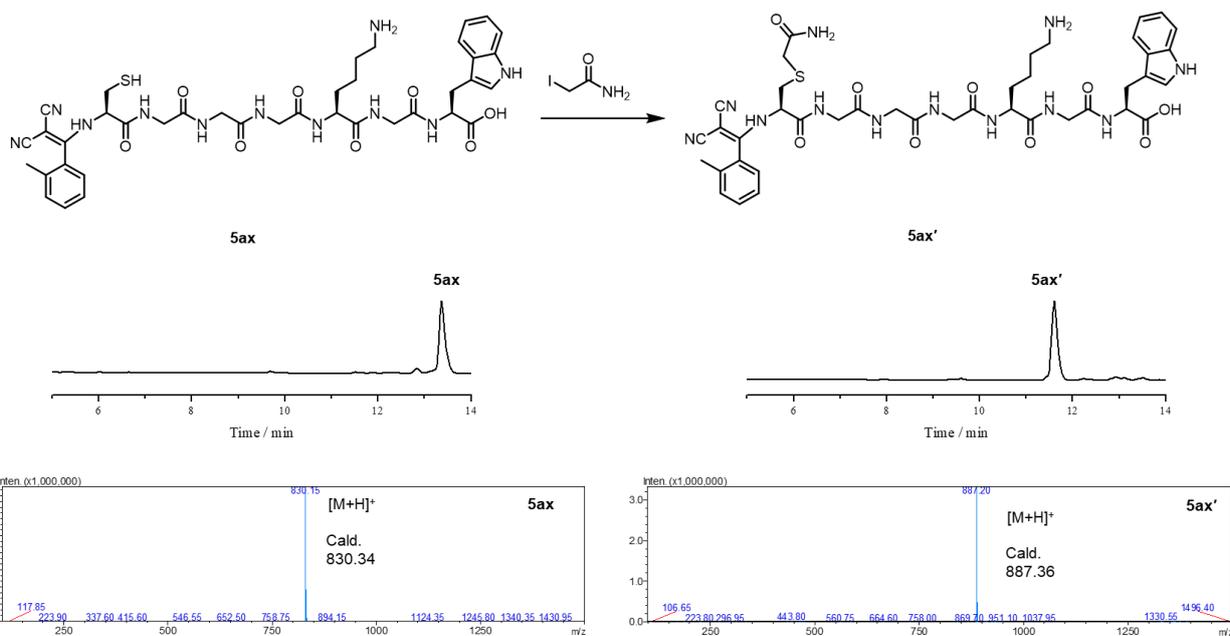


Figure S3. Reaction of 5ax with iodoacetamide

HPLC chromatograms and mass spectra of the reaction between 50 μM **5ax** and 1 mM iodoacetamide in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ containing 500 μM TCEP under chromatography condition A.

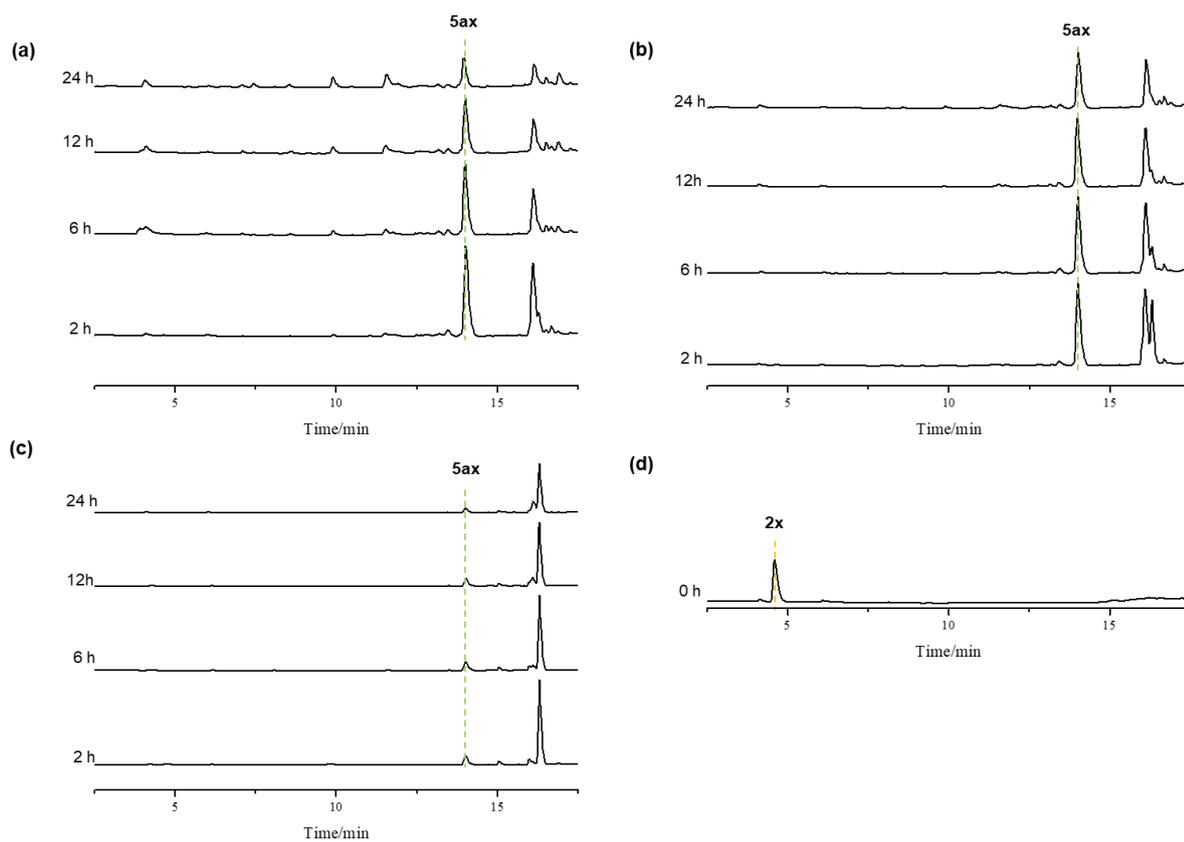


Figure S4. Reaction of 1a and 2x and stability of 5ax in the reaction system

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1a** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (a), 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (b), or 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in PBS (c). (d) The reaction starting point of raw material peptide **2x**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

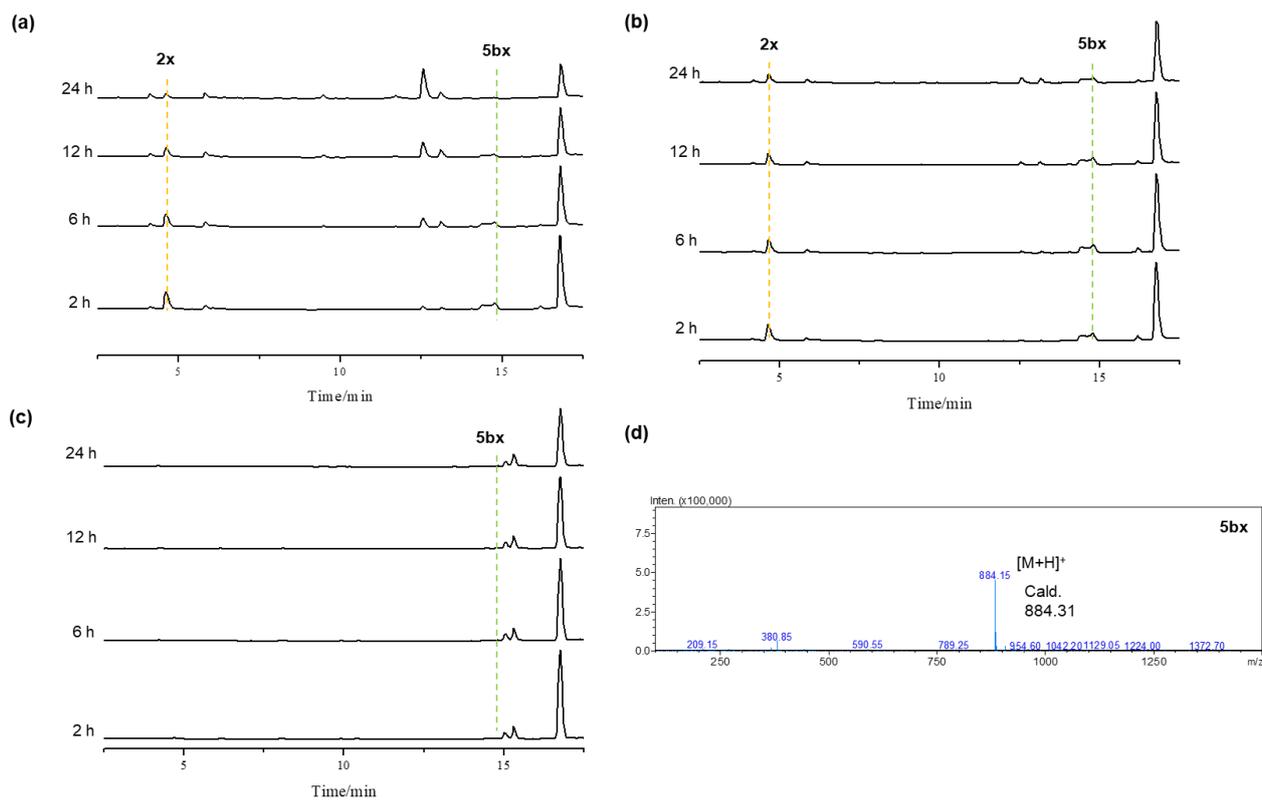


Figure S5. Reaction of **1b** and **2x**

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1b** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 °C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (a), 25 °C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (b), or 37 °C in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5bx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

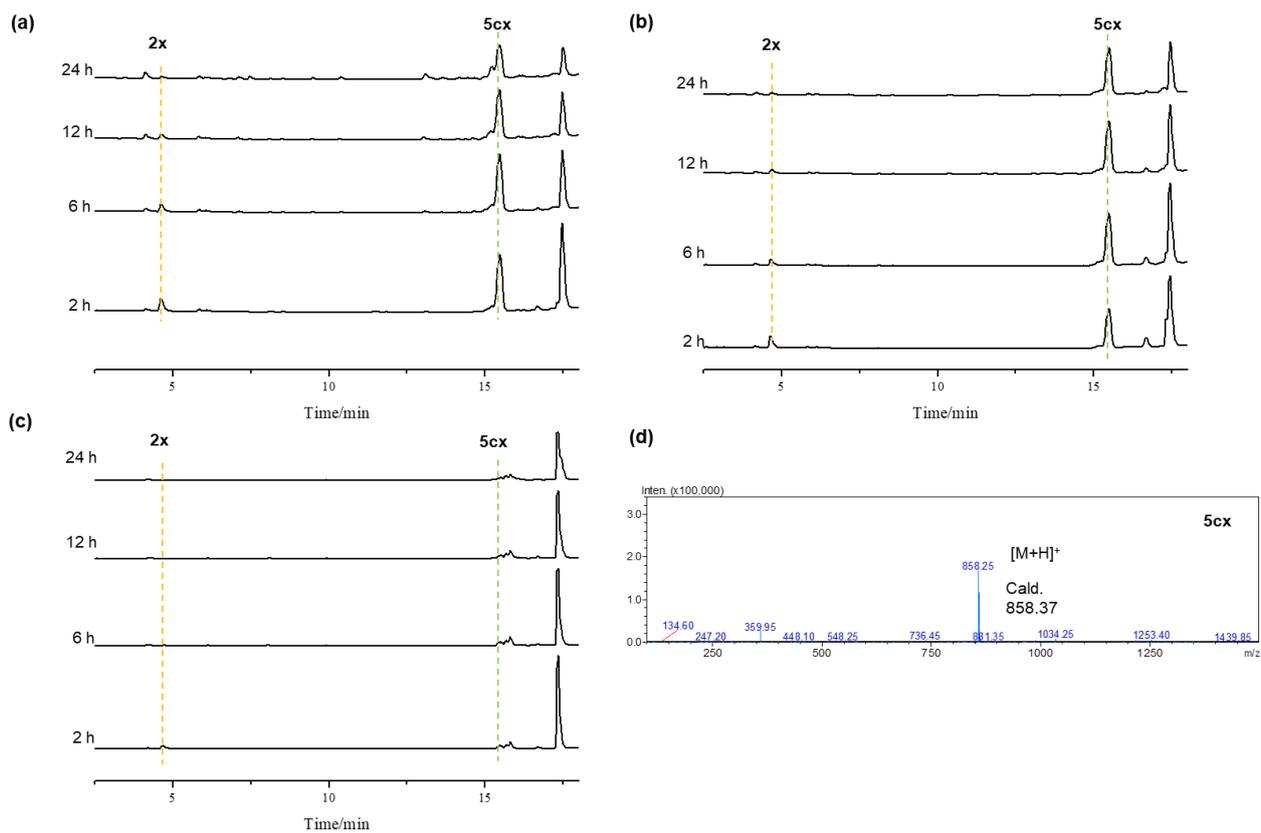


Figure S6. Reaction of 1c and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1c** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (a), 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (b), or 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5cx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

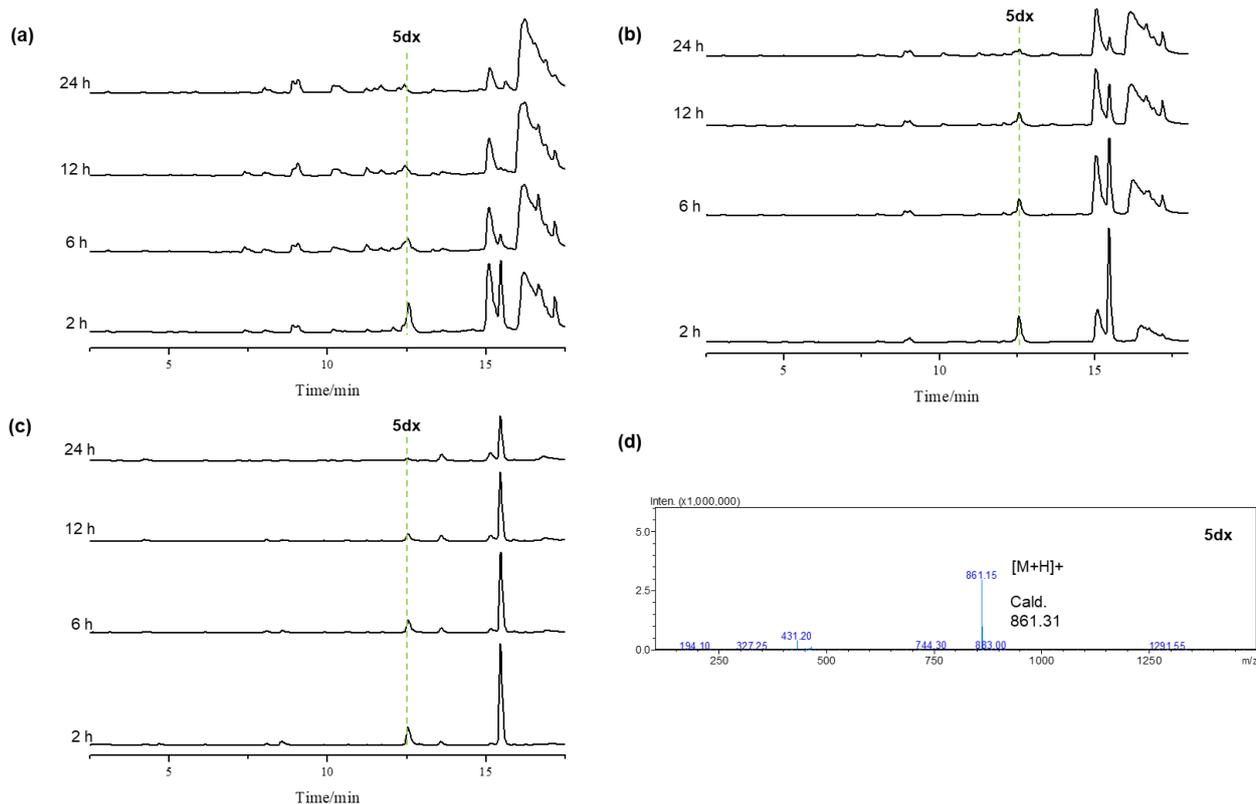


Figure S7. Reaction of 1d and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1d** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (a), 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (b), or 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5dx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

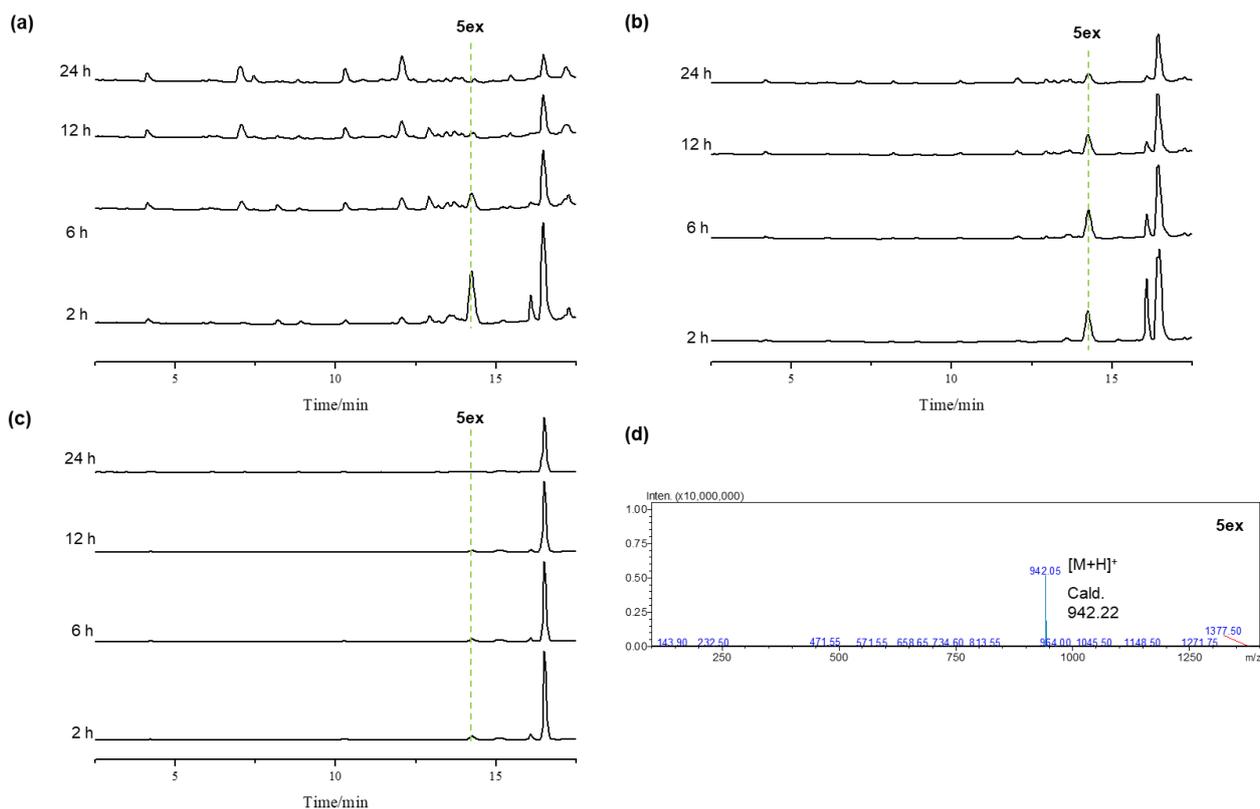


Figure S8. Reaction of **1e** and **2x**

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1e** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 °C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (a), 25 °C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (b), or 37 °C in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5ex**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

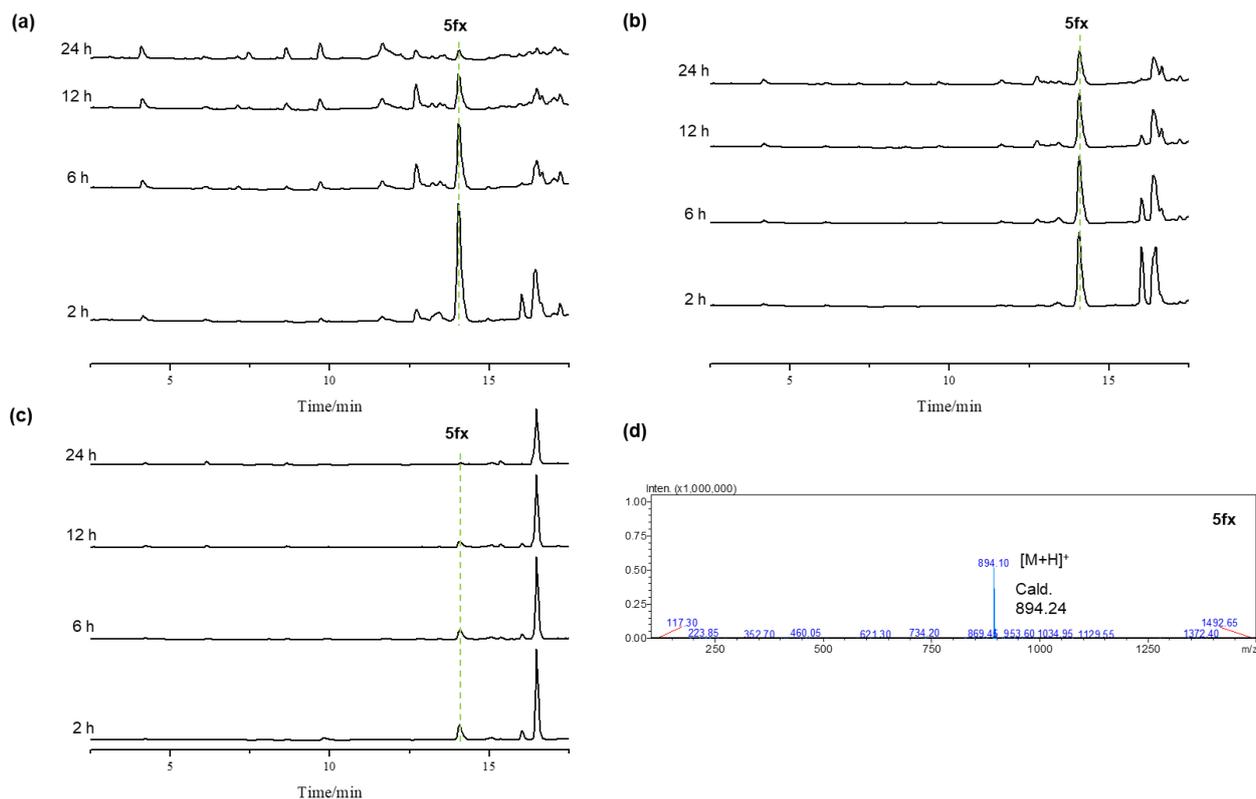


Figure S9. Reaction of 1f and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1f** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (a), 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (b), or 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5fx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

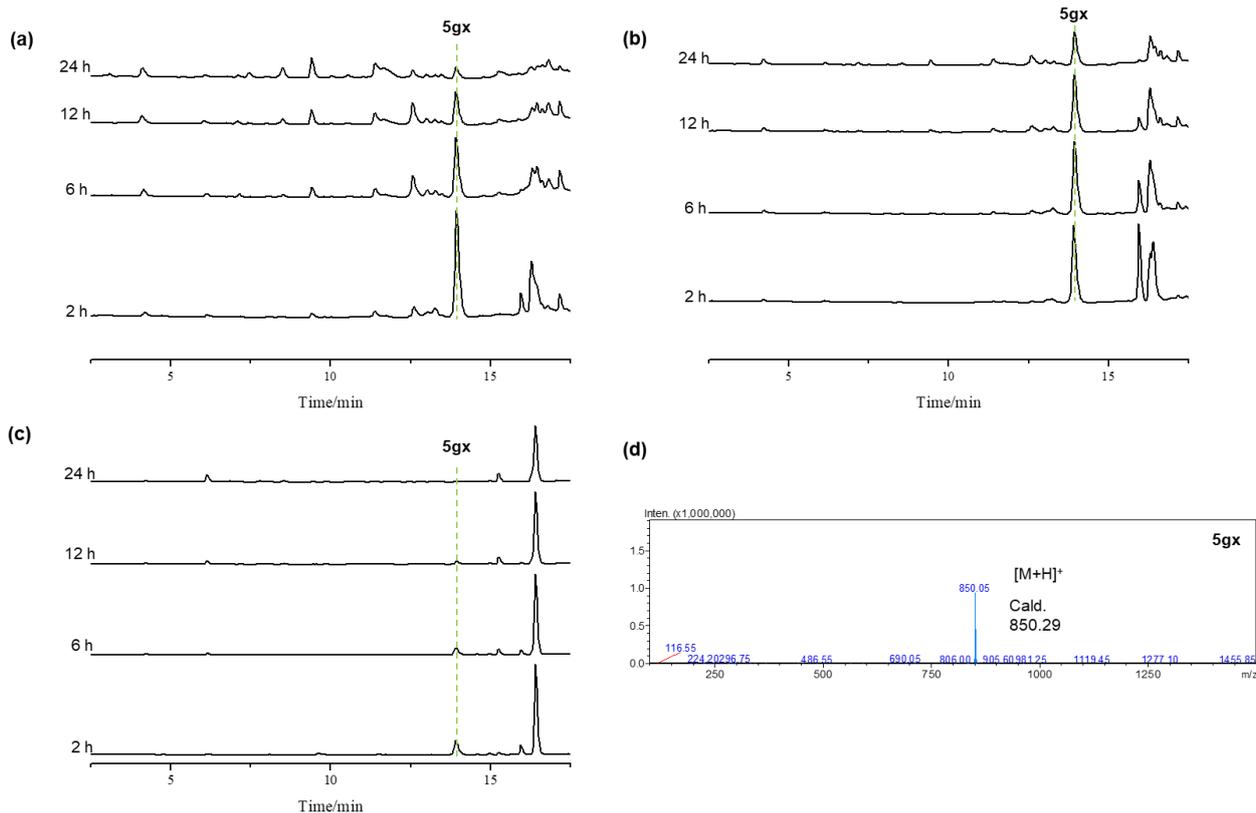


Figure S10. Reaction of 1g and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1g** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 °C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (a), 25 °C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (b), or 37 °C in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5gx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

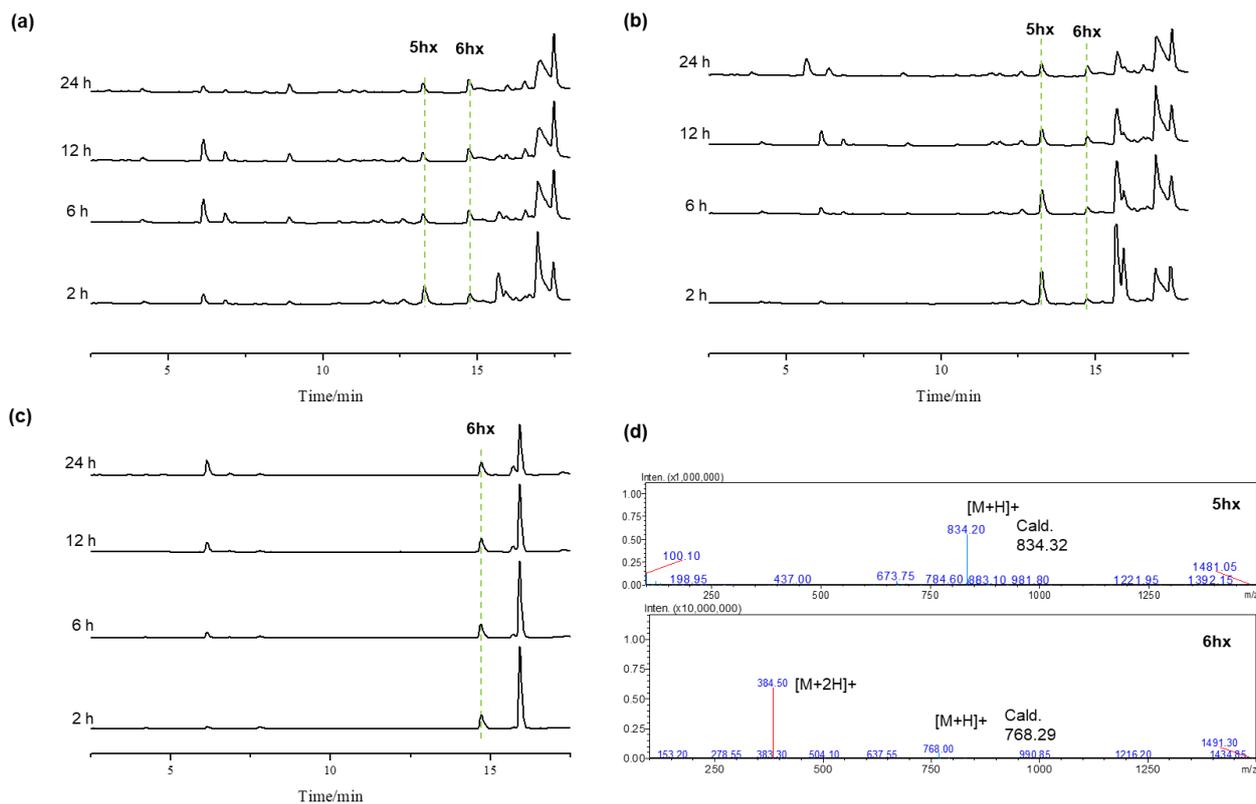


Figure S11. Reaction of 1h and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μ M **2x** and 200 μ M **1h** in the presence of 500 μ M TCEP and 500 μ M Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 $^{\circ}$ C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (a), 25 $^{\circ}$ C in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) (b), or 37 $^{\circ}$ C in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5hx** and **6hx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

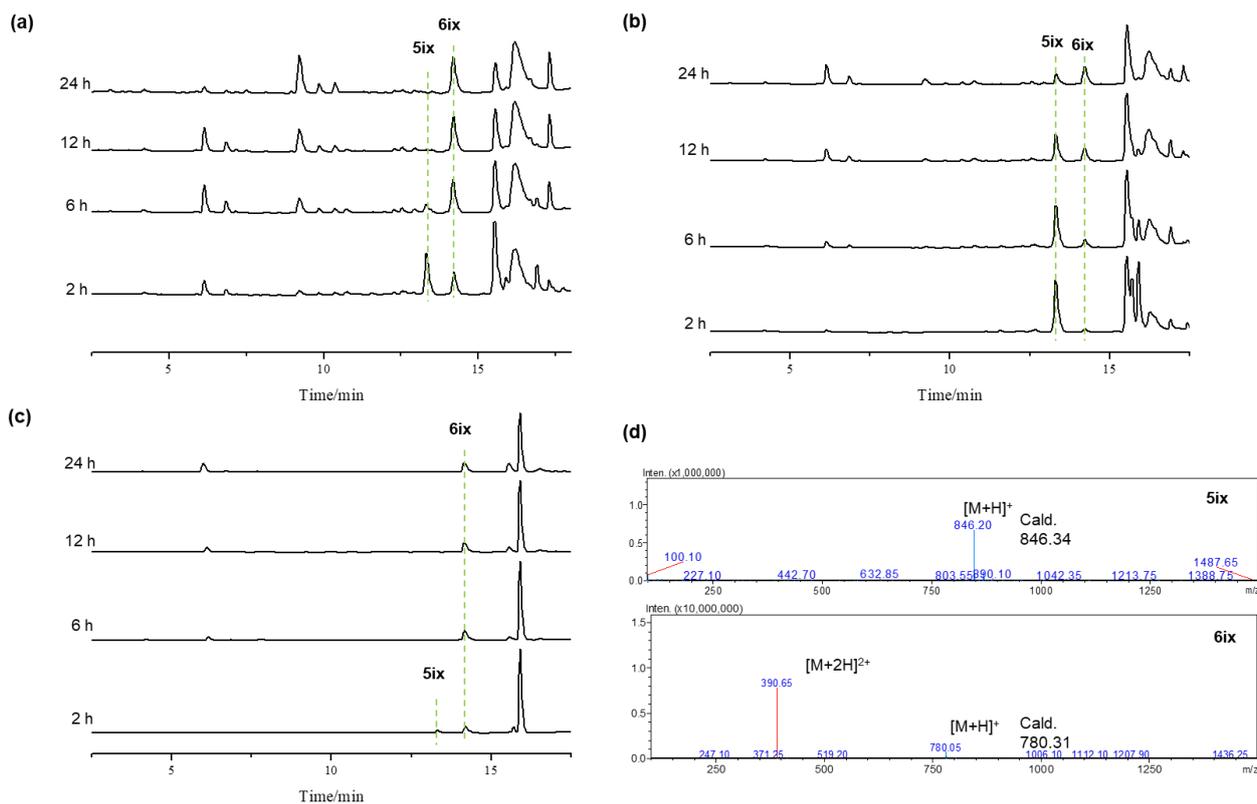


Figure S12. Reaction of 1i and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide $50\ \mu\text{M}$ **2x** and $200\ \mu\text{M}$ **1i** in the presence of $500\ \mu\text{M}$ TCEP and $500\ \mu\text{M}$ Ac-Cys-OMe under $37\ ^\circ\text{C}$ in $0.1\ \text{M}$ $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (a), $25\ ^\circ\text{C}$ in $0.1\ \text{M}$ $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (b), or $37\ ^\circ\text{C}$ in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5ix** and **6ix**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

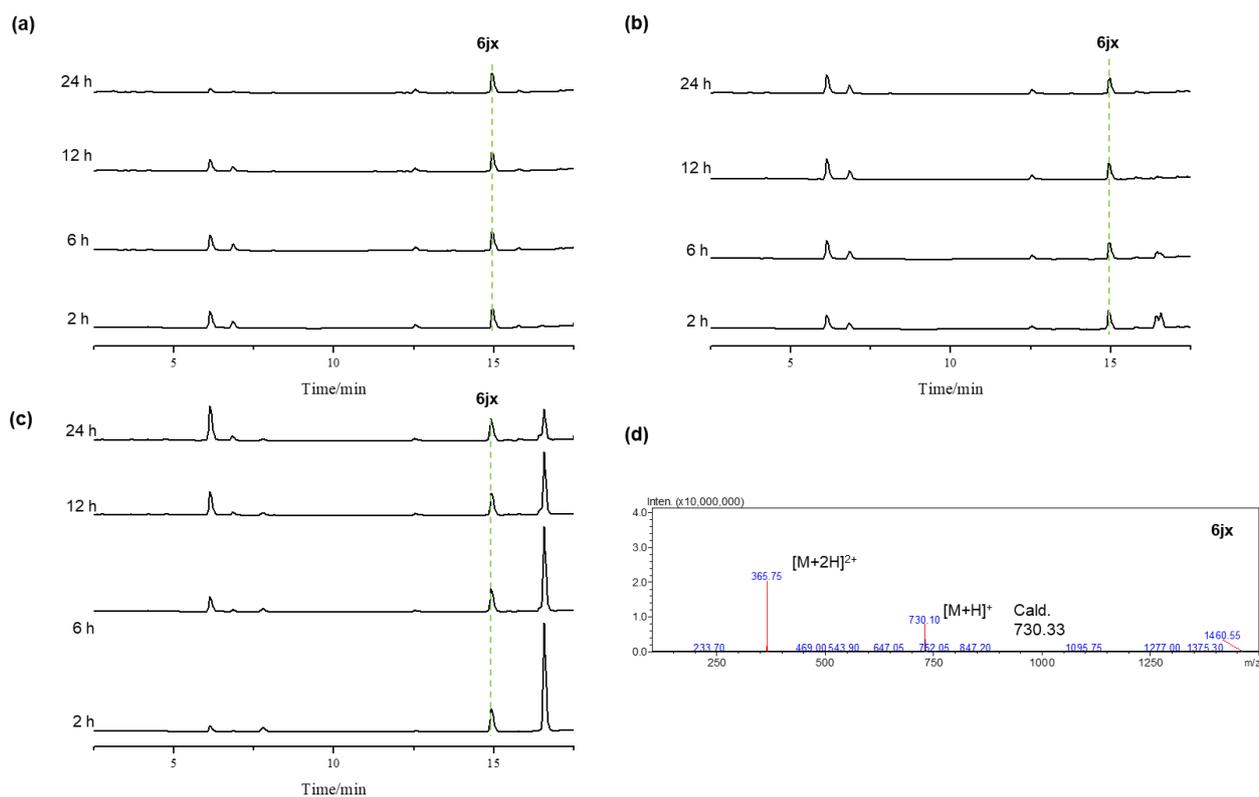


Figure S13. Reaction of 1j and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1j** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (a), 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (b), or 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **6jx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

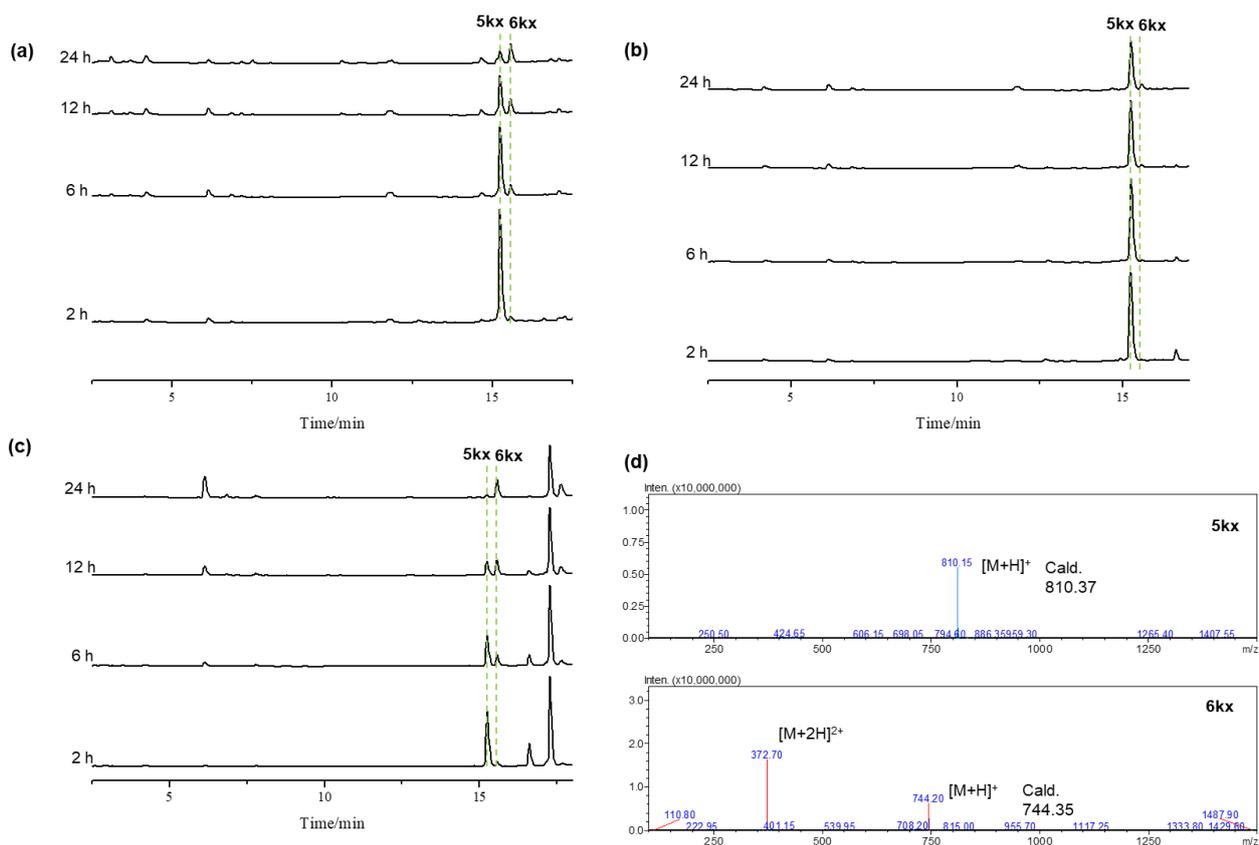


Figure S14. Reaction of 1k and 2x

Conversions were quantified by HPLC for reactions of peptide 50 μM **2x** and 200 μM **1k** in the presence of 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (a), 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (b), or 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in PBS (c). (d) The mass spectrum of **5kx** and **6kx**. HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction under chromatography condition A.

Table S1. Conversions of 1a~1k reaction with 2x

Entry	R =	Condition	Conversion* (2 h)		Conversion* (6 h)		Conversion* (12 h)		Conversion* (24 h)	
1a	2-methylphenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	93% 5ax	0% 6ax	83% 5ax	0% 6ax	60% 5ax	0% 6ax	43% 5ax	0% 6ax
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	87% 5ax	0% 6ax	81% 5ax	0% 6ax	73% 5ax	0% 6ax	68% 5ax	0% 6ax
		PBS 37 °C	45% 5ax	0% 6ax	47% 5ax	0% 6ax	42% 5ax	0% 6ax	29% 5ax	0% 6ax
1b	2-trifluoromethylphenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	22% 5bx	0% 6bx	19% 5bx	0% 6bx	14% 5bx	0% 6bx	1% 5bx	0% 6bx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	15% 5bx	0% 6bx	18% 5bx	0% 6bx	14% 5bx	0% 6bx	12% 5bx	0% 6bx
		PBS 25 °C	5% 5bx	0% 6bx	6% 5bx	0% 6bx	7% 5bx	0% 6bx	6% 5bx	0% 6bx
1c	2-isopropyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	60% 5cx	0% 6cx	61% 5cx	0% 6cx	53% 5cx	0% 6cx	37% 5cx	0% 6cx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	45% 5cx	0% 6cx	60% 5cx	0% 6cx	61% 5cx	0% 6cx	56% 5cx	0% 6cx
		PBS 25 °C	26% 5cx	0% 6cx	30% 5cx	0% 6cx	23% 5cx	0% 6cx	9% 5cx	0% 6cx
1d	2-nitrophenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	28% 5dx	0% 6dx	15% 5dx	0% 6dx	6% 5dx	0% 6dx	0% 5dx	0% 6dx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	25% 5dx	0% 6dx	24% 5dx	0% 6dx	16% 5dx	0% 6dx	1% 5dx	0% 6dx
		PBS 25 °C	64% 5dx	0% 6dx	50% 5dx	0% 6dx	33% 5dx	0% 6dx	14% 5dx	0% 6dx
1e	2-iodophenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	55% 5ex	0% 6ex	18% 5ex	0% 6ex	0% 5ex	0% 6ex	0% 5ex	0% 6ex
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	44% 5ex	0% 6ex	39% 5ex	0% 6ex	28% 5ex	0% 6ex	17% 5ex	0% 6ex
		PBS 25 °C	34% 5ex	0% 6ex	28% 5ex	0% 6ex	20% 5ex	0% 6ex	0% 5ex	0% 6ex
1f	2-bromophenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	72% 5fx	0% 6fx	43% 5fx	0% 6fx	24% 5fx	0% 6fx	6% 5fx	0% 6fx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	58% 5fx	0% 6fx	51% 5fx	0% 6fx	43% 5fx	0% 6fx	26% 5fx	0% 6fx
		PBS 25 °C	51% 5fx	0% 6fx	28% 5fx	0% 6fx	26% 5fx	0% 6fx	8% 5fx	0% 6fx
1g	2-chlorophenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	73% 5gx	0% 6gx	44% 5gx	0% 6gx	23% 5gx	0% 6gx	8% 5gx	0% 6gx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	55% 5gx	0% 6gx	53% 5gx	0% 6gx	40% 5gx	0% 6gx	24% 5gx	0% 6gx
		PBS 25 °C	51% 5gx	9% 6gx	30% 5gx	17% 6gx	17% 5gx	24% 6gx	4% 5gx	26% 6gx
1h	2-fluorophenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	51% 5hx	36% 6hx	22% 5hx	31% 6hx	22% 5hx	29% 6hx	21% 5hx	29% 6hx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	77% 5hx	14% 6hx	57% 5hx	23% 6hx	44% 5hx	29% 6hx	30% 5hx	28% 6hx
		PBS 25 °C	0% 5hx	90% 6hx	0% 5hx	90% 6hx	0% 5hx	92% 6hx	0% 5hx	90% 6hx
1i	2-methoxyphenyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	58% 5ix	34% 6ix	16% 5ix	51% 6ix	0% 5ix	63% 6ix	0% 5ix	58% 6ix
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	90% 5ix	10% 6ix	72% 5ix	14% 6ix	46% 5ix	23% 6ix	23% 5ix	40% 6ix
		PBS 25 °C	20% 5ix	49% 6ix	0% 5ix	70% 6ix	0% 5ix	73% 6ix	0% 5ix	72% 6ix
1j	<i>tert</i> -butyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	0% 5jx	86% 6jx	0% 5jx	87% 6jx	0% 5jx	82% 6jx	0% 5jx	82% 6jx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	0% 5jx	82% 6jx	0% 5jx	77% 6jx	0% 5jx	74% 6jx	0% 5jx	74% 6jx
		PBS 37 °C	0% 5jx	95% 6jx	0% 5jx	93% 6jx	0% 5jx	90% 6jx	0% 5jx	90% 6jx
1k	neopentyl	0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 37 °C	95% 5kx	5% 6kx	57% 5kx	9% 6kx	33% 5kx	14% 6kx	11% 5kx	17% 6kx
		0.1 M NaHCO _{3(aq)} 25 °C	96% 5kx	4% 6kx	86% 5kx	5% 6kx	70% 5kx	5% 6kx	53% 5kx	15% 6kx
		PBS 37 °C	63% 5kx	7% 6kx	34% 5kx	14% 6kx	16% 5kx	19% 6kx	6% 5kx	27% 6kx

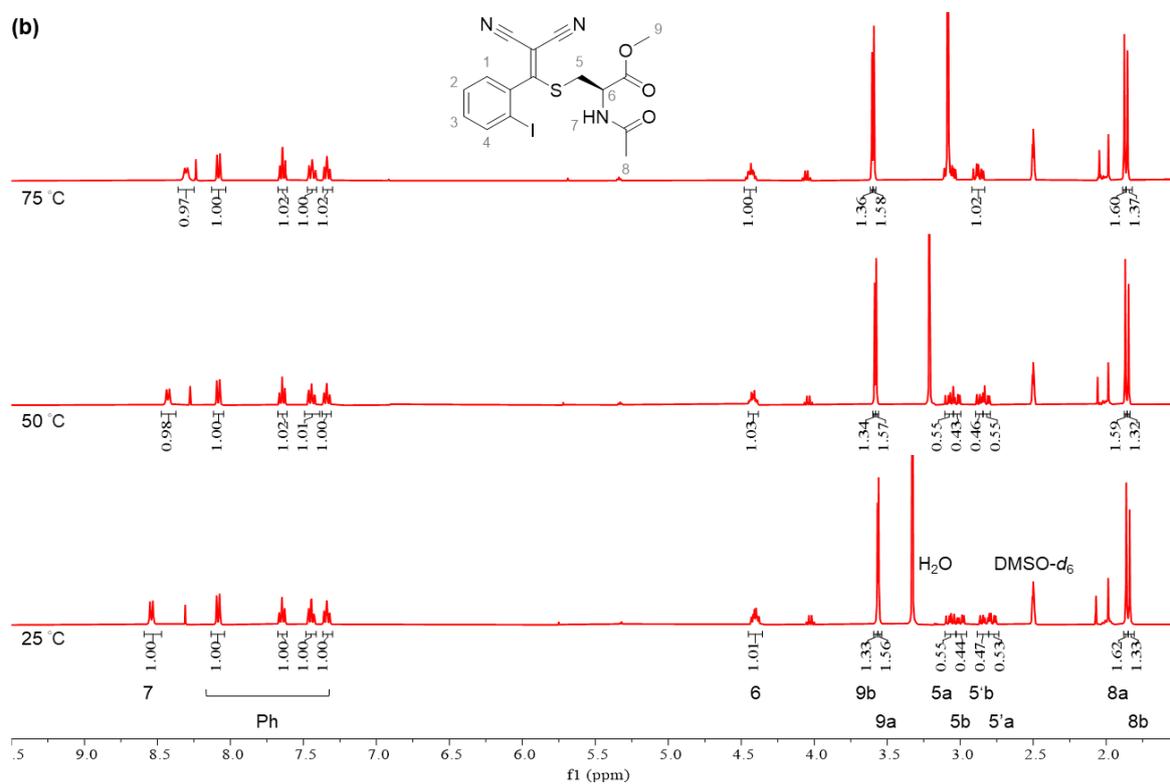
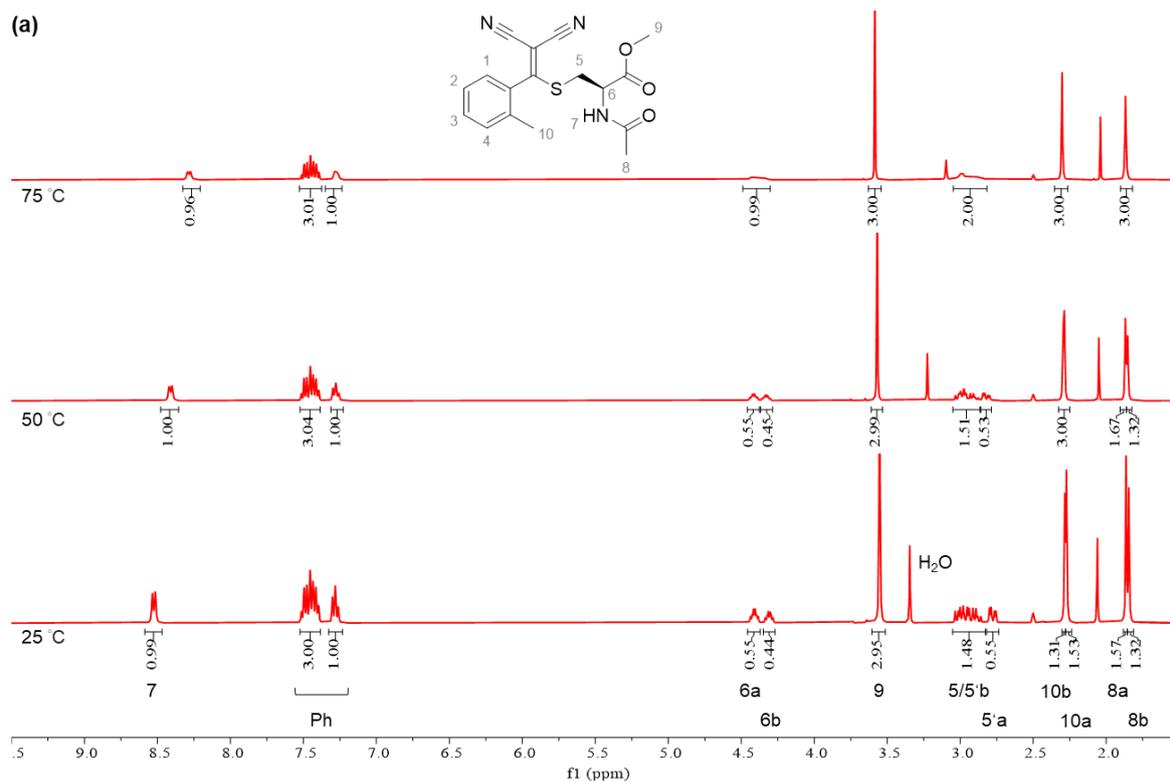


Figure S15. ¹H NMR of 1a and 1e at different temperatures

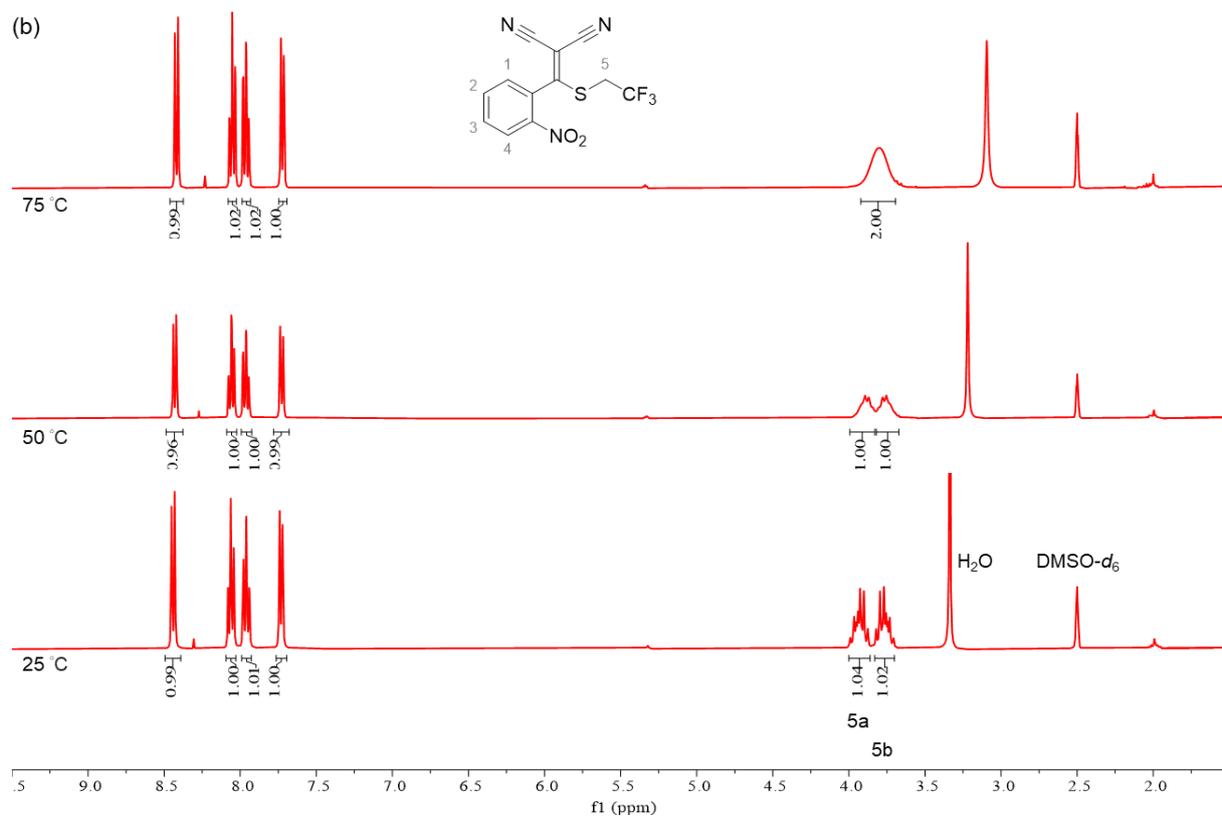
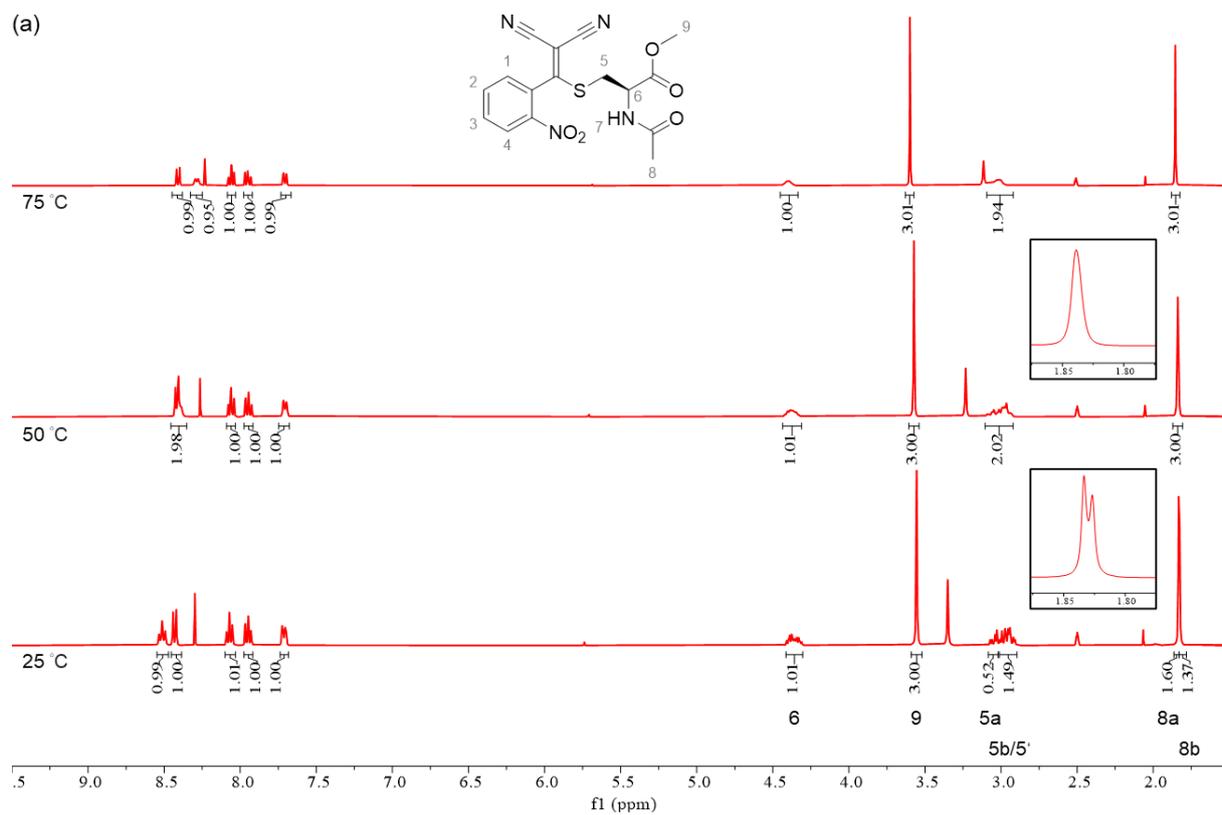


Figure S16. ¹H NMR of 1d and 1l at different temperatures

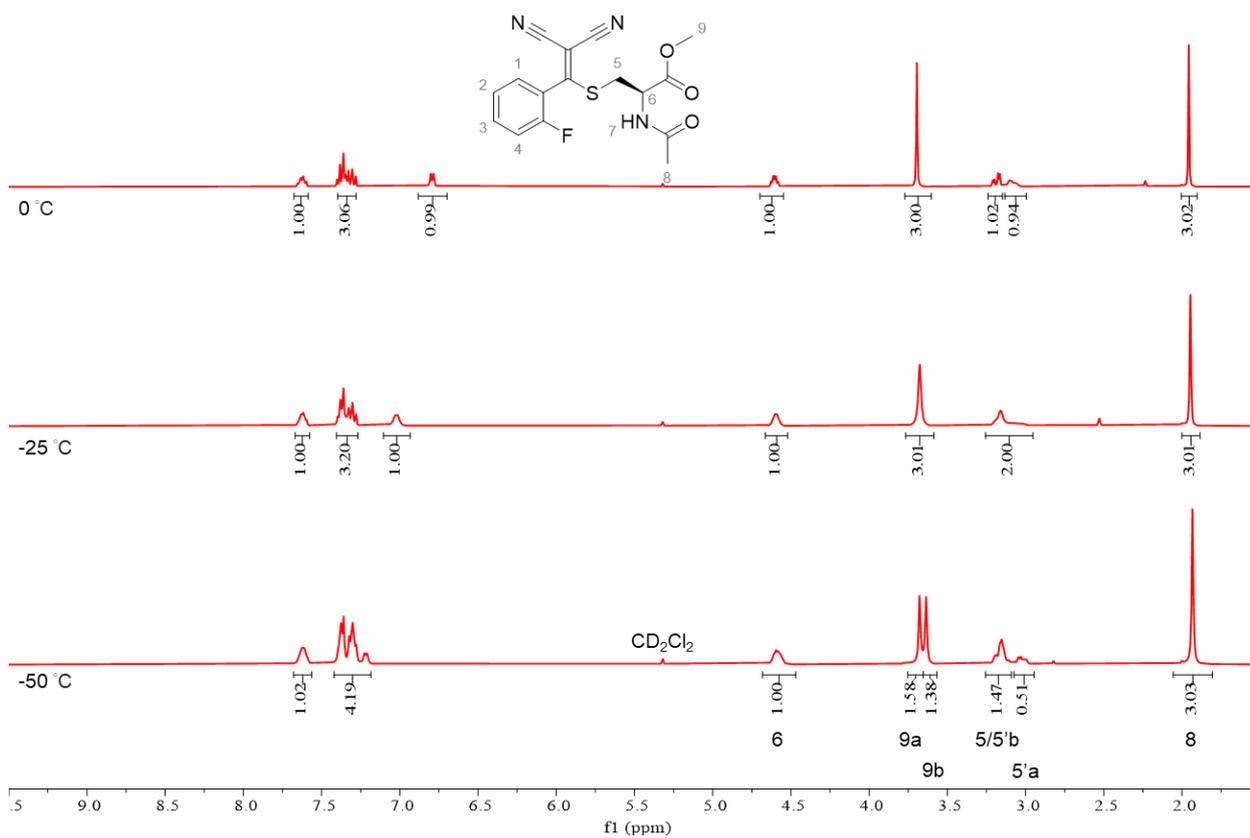


Figure S17. ¹H NMR of 1h at different temperatures

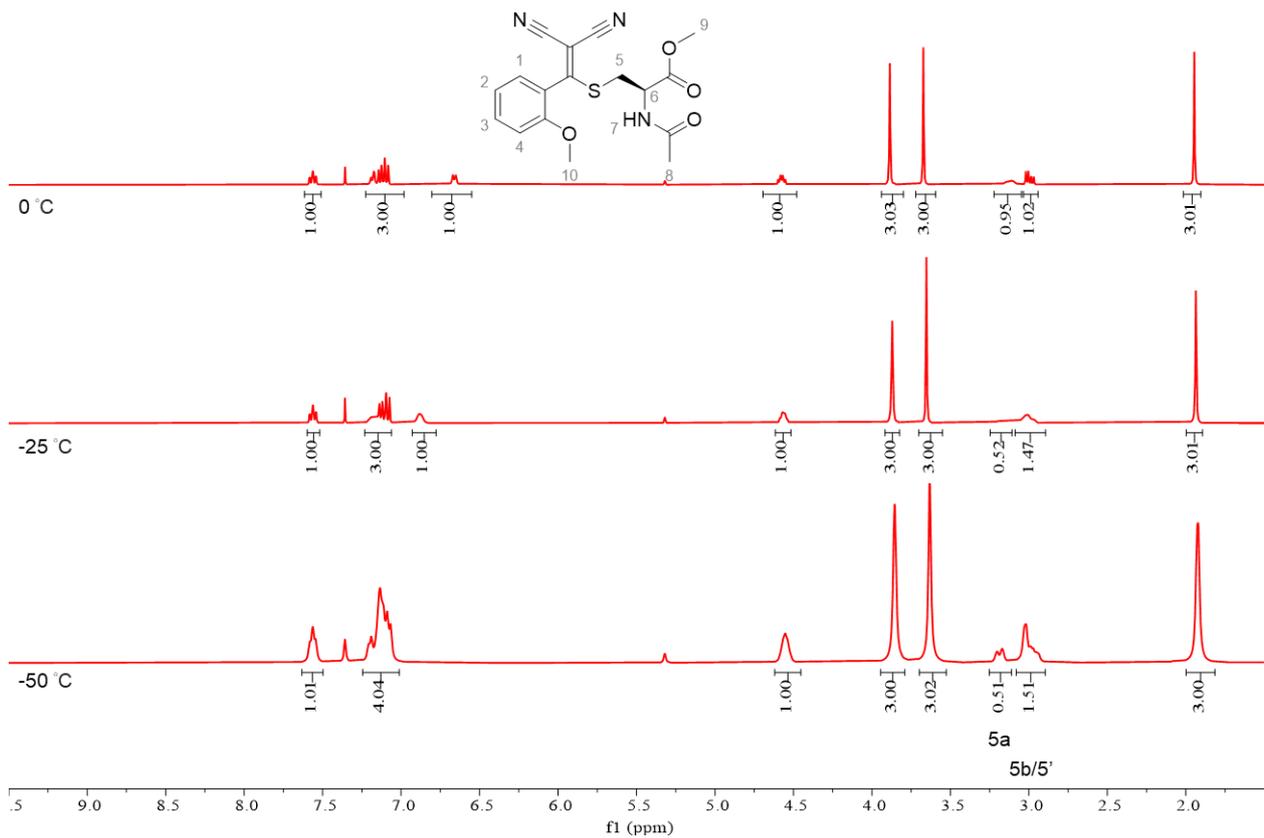
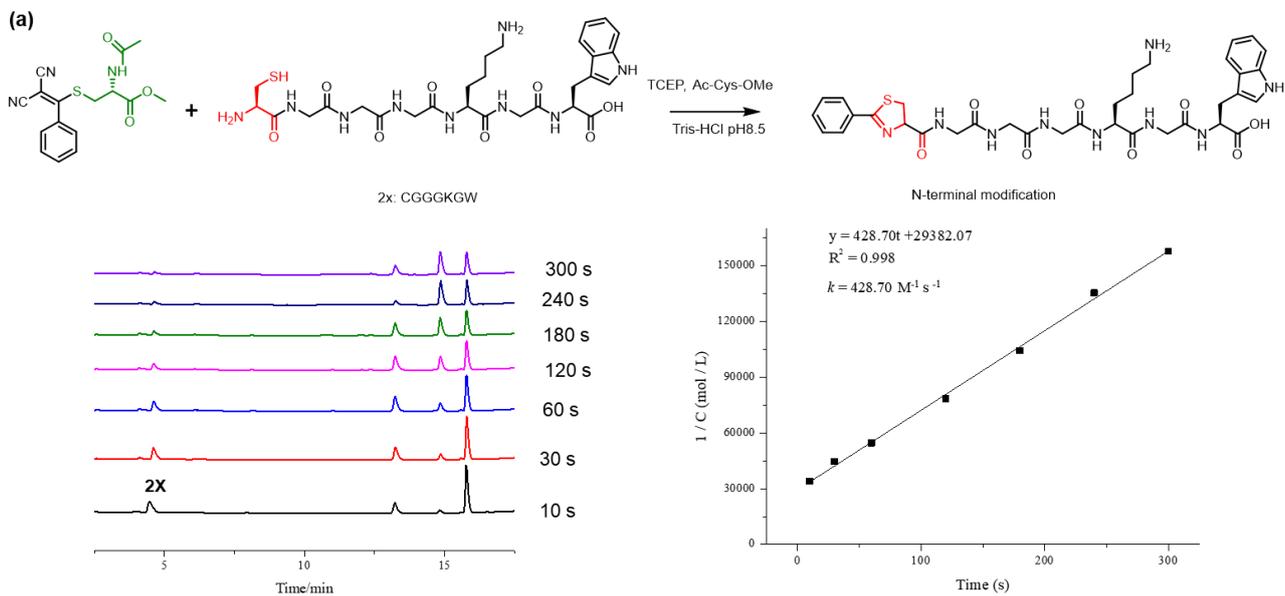
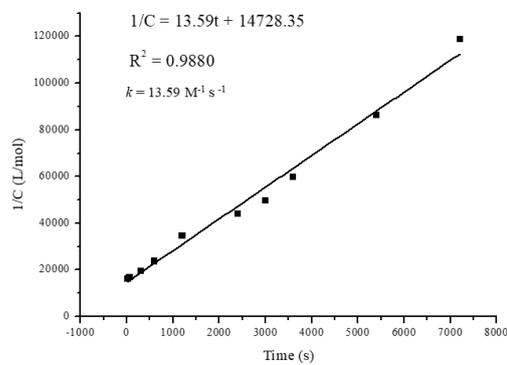
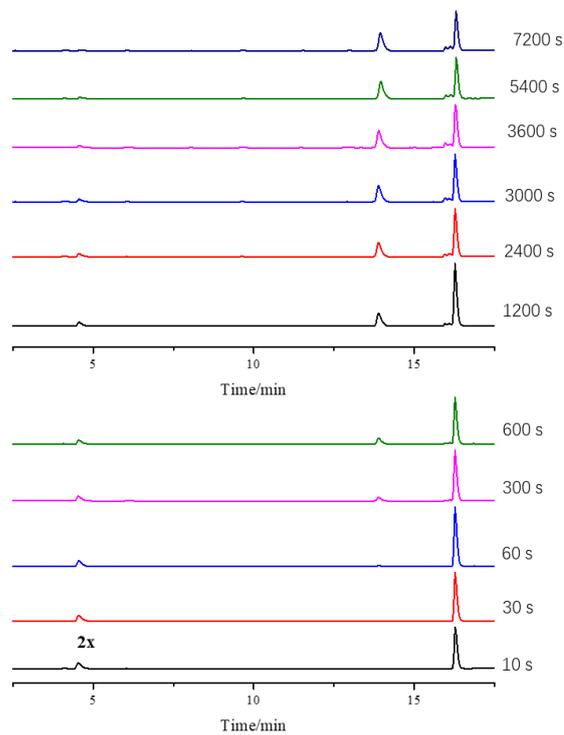
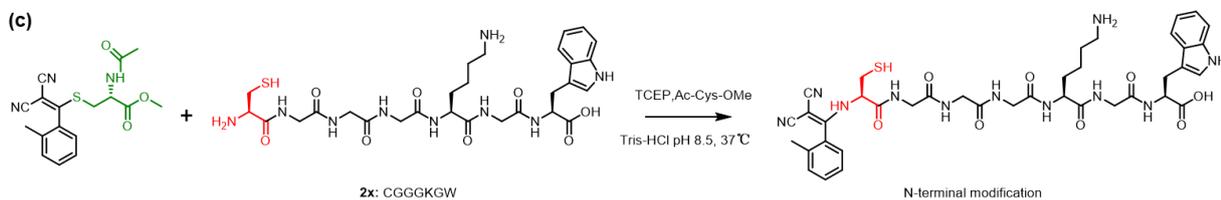
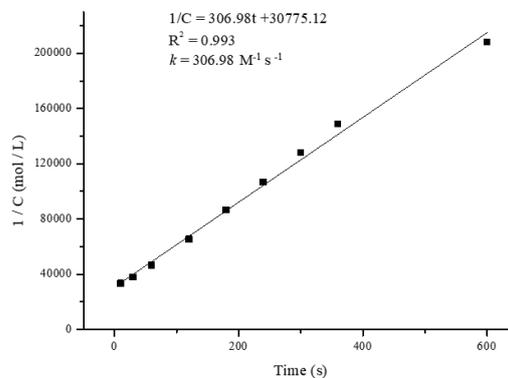
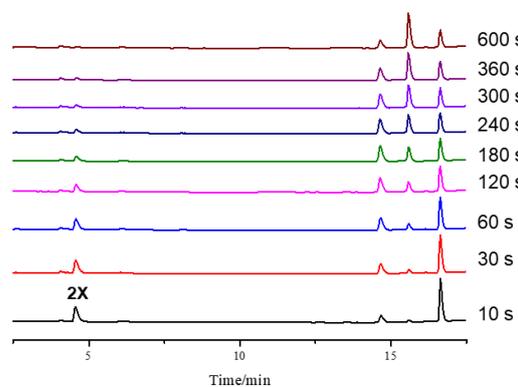
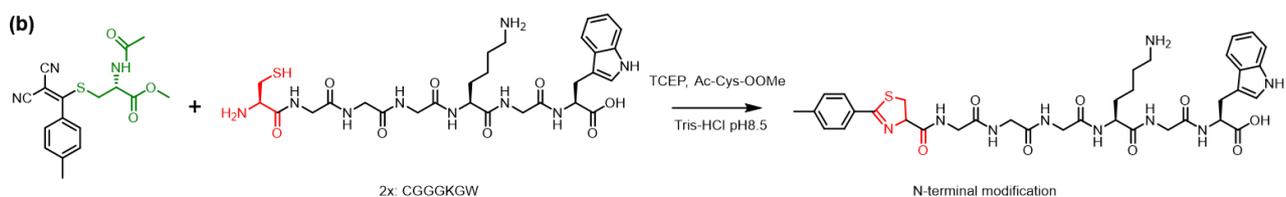


Figure S18. ^1H NMR of **1i** at different temperatures





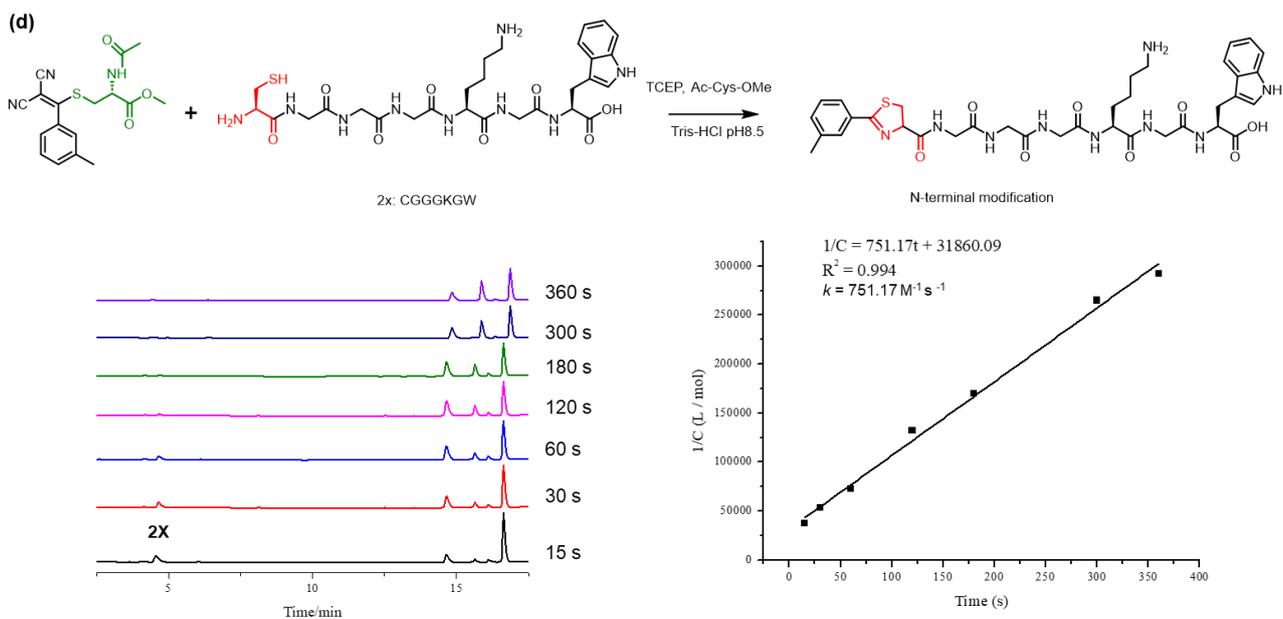


Figure S19. The reaction rates k obtained from the tests of different TAMM molecules reacting with 2x

HPLC chromatograms and the reaction rate equation showing the reaction of 50 μM peptide **2x** with 100 μM different **TAMM** in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.5) containing 500 μM TCEP and 500 μM Ac-Cys-OMe under chromatography condition A.

R = H (cyan) or Me (orange)

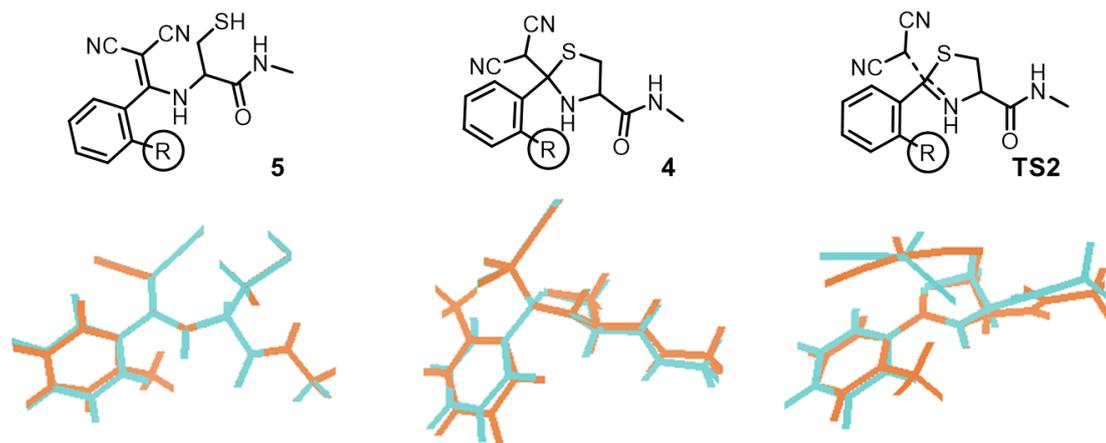


Figure S20. Lowest energy conformers of 4, 5, and TS2 by DFT calculation

The lowest energy states/conformers of unsubstituted **4xa/5xa/TS2-xa** and *ortho*-methyl **4ya/5ya/TS2-ya**.

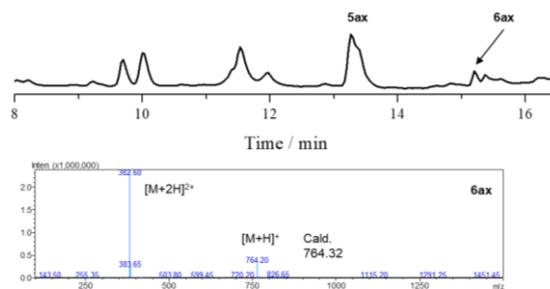


Figure S21. Transformation of 5ax to 6ax

HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction of 50 μM peptide **2x** and 400 μM **1j** in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ containing 500 μM TCEP and 1 mM Ac-Cys-OMe under chromatography condition A.

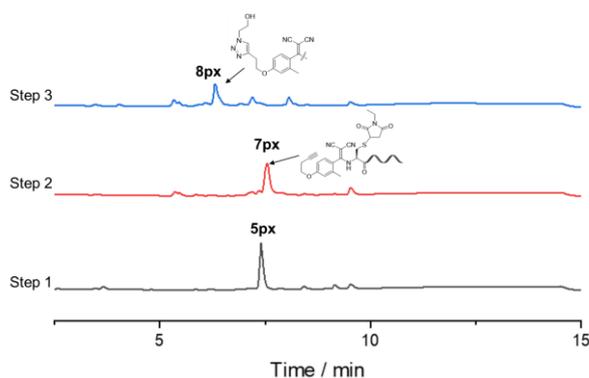


Figure S22. The results of HPLC chromatograms for 2x dual functionalization

HPLC chromatograms showing the results of step1 **2x** (50 μM) and **1p** (100 μM , 2 equiv.) in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ in the presence of TCEP (1 mM, 20 equiv.) and Ac-Cys-OMe (0.5 mM, 10 equiv.) to form **5px**, step2 the obtained **5py** and Maleimide (1 mM) in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ to form **7px**, and step3 the obtained **7px** and 2-azidoethanol in presence of 1mM CuSO_4 and 1mM BTTA to form **8px**. Chromatography condition B.

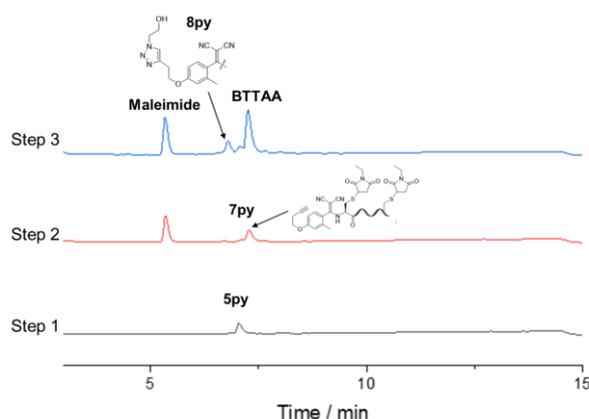


Figure S23. The results of HPLC chromatograms for 2y dual functionalization

HPLC chromatograms showing the results of step1 **2y** (50 μM) and **1n** (100 μM , 2 equiv.) in 0.1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ in the presence of TCEP (1 mM, 20 equiv.) and Ac-Cys-OMe (0.5 mM, 10 equiv.) to

form **5py**, step2 the obtained **5py** and **Maleimide** (1 mM) in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) to form **7py**, and step3 the obtained **7py** and **2-azidoethanol** in presence of 1mM CuSO₄ and 1mM BTTTA to form **8py**. Chromatography condition B.

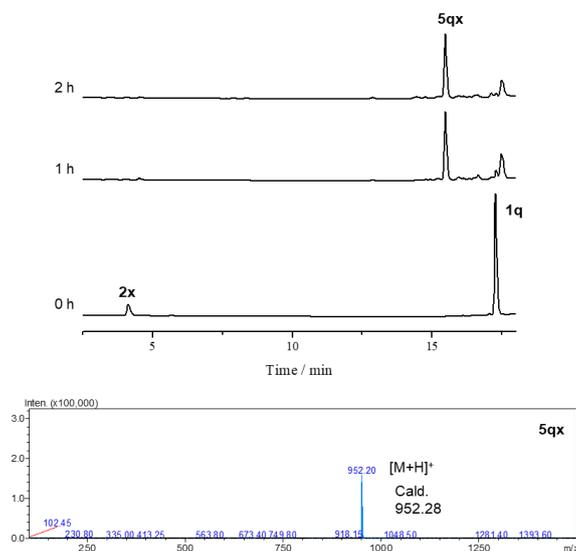


Figure S24. The results of the chemical reaction between 2x and 1q

HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction of **2x** (50 μM) and **1q** (200 μM, 4 equiv.) in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) in the presence of TCEP (0.5 mM, 10 equiv.) and Ac-Cys-OMe (1 mM, 20 equiv.) to form **5qx**. Chromatography condition A.

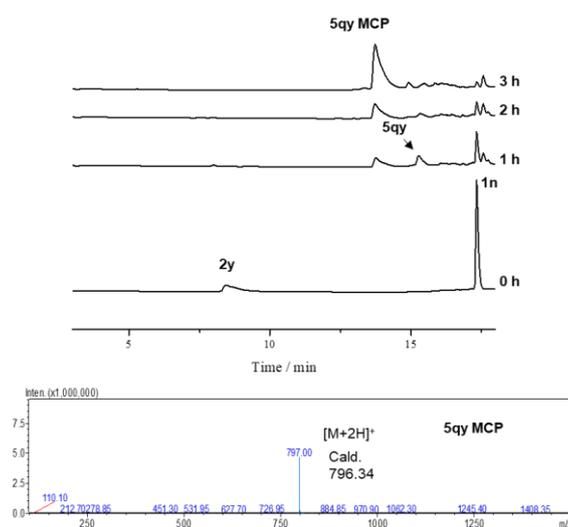


Figure S25. The results of the chemical reaction between 2y and 1q

HPLC chromatograms showing the reaction of **2y** (50 μM) and **1q** (200 μM, 4 equiv.) in 0.1 M NaHCO₃(aq) in the presence of TCEP (0.5 mM, 10 equiv.) and Ac-Cys-OMe (1 mM, 10 equiv.) to form **5qy** and **5qy MCP**. Chromatography condition A.

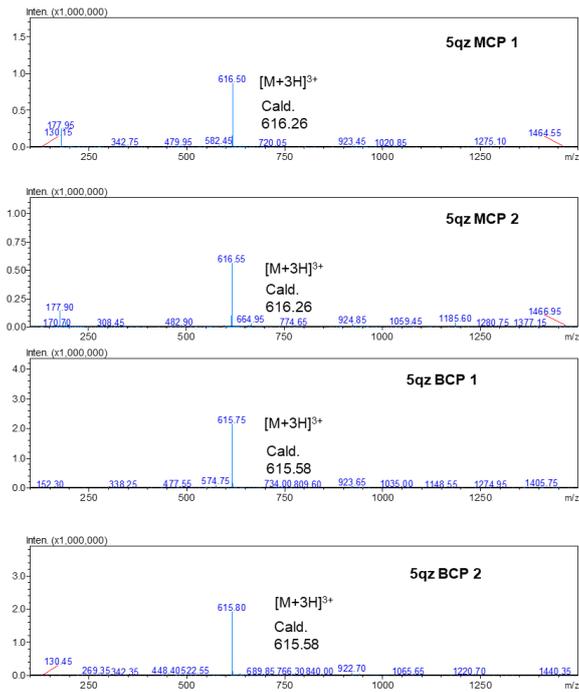


Figure S26. The mass spectrum results of the construction of bicyclic peptide
 The mass spectrum results of **5qz MCPs** and **5qz BCPs**.

Round	Recovery rate*		Enrichment
	Control	Experimental	
1 st	1.20×10^{-7}	2.40×10^{-8}	0.2
2 nd	1.79×10^{-7}	1.06×10^{-4}	593.2
3 rd	2.09×10^{-6}	3.43×10^{-3}	1641.1

*Recovery rate refers to the ratio of the phage titer recovered from either the experimental group (magnetic beads with immobilized target proteins) or the control group (magnetic beads without target proteins) relative to the initial phage titer that was introduced into the system. Enrichment = Experimental / Control.

Figure S27. Enrichment from KEAP1 selection.

next-generation sequencing of the 1 st round				next-generation sequencing of the 2 nd round				next-generation sequencing of the 3 rd round			
NO.	Sequence	Abundance	Percentage(%)	NO.	Sequence	Abundance	Percentage(%)	NO.	Sequence	Abundance	Percentage(%)
A1-1	CTGWEPETGECRE T Q C	730195	6.03%	A2-1	CTGWEPETGECRE T Q C	8092190	58.83%	A3-1	CRD VETGELT C P Y P E C	2159914	18.49%
A1-2	CHNPATGELVCE S A C C	103814	0.86%	A2-2	ETSPETGECGDS E C C	1135923	8.26%	A3-2	ETSPETGECGDS E C C	1807282	15.47%
A1-3	ETSPETGECGDS E C C	55648	0.46%	A2-3	CHNPATGELVCE S A C C	546924	3.98%	A3-3	CNNSDPETGECRR E Q C	1679681	14.38%
A1-4	VNGRYMLR I C G R T G L	39389	0.33%	A2-4	CNNSDPETGECRR E Q C	494210	3.59%	A3-4	CTGWEPETGECRE T Q C	1348847	11.55%
A1-5	CRAPHPVTGCLT Y E C	38619	0.32%	A2-5	CRD VETGELT C P Y P E C	435808	3.17%	A3-5	CLRDPE T G E N C P E S S C	605379	5.18%
A1-6	PALLPD T G E C E E L C	23728	0.20%	A2-6	LRDPE T G E N C P E S S C	206927	1.50%	A3-6	CLMPD T G E G C E C I P S T C	362892	3.11%
A1-7	CTGHIRMRHECSP C C C	18248	0.15%	A2-7	RWEHPSTGECV Q A C C	172878	1.26%	A3-7	CHNPATGELVCE S A C C	251011	2.15%
A1-8	QVLVVD T G E C C R S C	17764	0.15%	A2-8	PALLPD T G E C E E L C	158791	1.15%	A3-8	CMDL E T G E R S C N R V E C	207638	1.78%
A1-9	RDVETGELT C P Y P E C	15169	0.13%	A2-9	MDLE T G E R S C N R V E C	105732	0.77%	A3-9	CYSESPETGECMAWD C C	141414	1.21%
A1-10	QGFRGRKQSC T S W E C	14354	0.12%	A2-10	CYSESPETGECMAWD C C	95988	0.70%	A3-10	RWEHPSTGECV Q A C C	110853	0.95%
A1-11	AGPKESMPTCGD G E C	12891	0.11%	A2-11	EREMETGECAG C F E C	88349	0.64%	A3-11	INL E T G E S Q C E M A E C	100605	0.86%
A1-12	HIQL E T G E S C A G E R G	12683	0.10%	A2-12	CNMYDRD T G E C G T Y E C	82765	0.60%	A3-12	CSRDPE T G E G C E Y K N C	92353	0.79%
A1-13	GDKAEWRA G C L F A E C	12641	0.10%	A2-13	YTVHP E N G E C L C R E C	65038	0.47%	A3-13	CYTVHP E N G E C L C R E C	88666	0.76%
A1-14	SGDCCELGAC S E Q P C	12416	0.10%	A2-14	QVLVVD T G E C C R S C	62313	0.45%	A3-14	CYD V G P E T G E C E G E C C	76175	0.65%
A1-15	CNMYDRD T G E C G T Y E C	10723	0.09%	A2-15	SWLDH E T G E C V E E R C	62194	0.45%	A3-15	ID D E S G E D V C K S F E C	63227	0.54%
A1-16	HGLMRREWACGH G M C	10140	0.08%	A2-16	RDEATGELVCE S A C C	54911	0.40%	A3-16	CEREMETG E A C G C F E C	62832	0.54%
A1-17	CNNSDPETGECRR E Q C	9940	0.08%	A2-17	LARNPEDG V C H V E L C	46969	0.34%	A3-17	CNMYDRD T G E C G T Y E C	54936	0.47%
A1-18	VRIVGWLEEC F G R T C	9790	0.08%	A2-18	MPDTGEGEC I P S T C	46451	0.34%	A3-18	CNLETGIDCE C T R P E C	52089	0.45%
A1-19	LARNPEDG V C H V E L C	9647	0.08%	A2-19	IDQESG E D V C K S F E C	46283	0.34%	A3-19	CSWLDH E N G E C V E E R C	47400	0.41%
A1-20	NLETGIDCE C T R P E C	9328	0.08%	A2-20	ESYDPEDGT C S A L R C	41605	0.30%	A3-20	DI E T G V E C D C L Y D R C	35205	0.30%

Figure S28. HTS sequencing results of phages enriched over three rounds from KEAP1 selection.

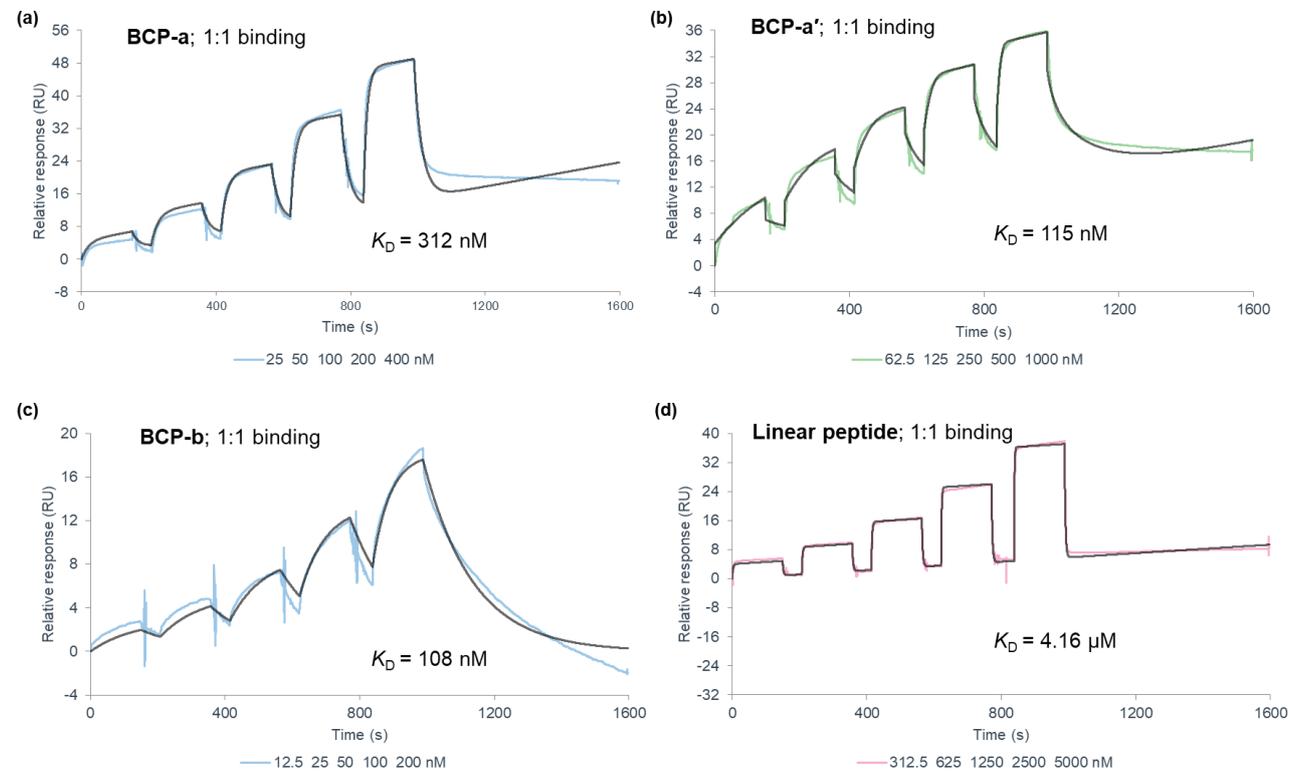


Figure S29. SPR results of bicyclic peptide and linear peptide binding to KEAP1.

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