Design and Synthesis of a Siderophore-Based Fluorescent Probe and Its Application in Selective Detection of Aeromonas

Javier Cisneros-Sureda
Universidade da Coruña
Diego Rey-Varela
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela
Jaime Rodríguez
Universidade da Coruña
Miguel Balado
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela
Manuel L. Lemos
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela
Carlos Jiménez (carlos.jimenez@udc.es)
Universidade da Coruña

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Abstract

Amonabactins, the siderophores produced by some pathogenic bacteria belonging to *Aeromonas* genus, can be used for the preparation of conjugates that can be imported into the cell using their specific transport machinery. Herein, we report the design and synthesis of a new amonabactin-based fluorescent probe by conjugation of the appropiate amonabactin analogue to sulforhodamine B (AMB-SRB) using a thiol-maleimide click reaction. Growth promotion assays and fluorescence microscopy studies demonstrated that AMB-SRB fluorescent probe was able to label the fish pathogenic bacterium *A. salmonicida* subsp*. salmonicida* through its outer membrane transport (OMT) protein FstC. The labelling of other *Aeromonas* species such as the human pathogenic *A. hydrophila*, indicates that this probe can be a very useful molecular tool for studying the amonabactin-dependent iron uptake mechanism. Furthermore, the selective labelling of *A. salmonicida* and other *Aeromonas* species in presence of other fish pathogenic bacteria, suggest the potential application of this probe for detection of *Aeromonas* in water and other fish farming samples through fluorescence assays.

Introduction

Gram-negative bacteria belonging to the genus *Aeromonas* are widely distributed in aquatic environments and some species are responsible for diseases not only in fish and other aquatic organisms but also in humans.[1] They have been isolated from fruits, vegetables, meats and other food products,[2] with high incidence in wastewaters.[3] A wide range of human diseases, usually related with gastroenteritis, septicemia, and wound infections are caused by this emerging pathogen. Among *Aeromonas* species, *A. caviae, A. dhakensis, A. veronii* and *A. hydrophila* are the four most prevalent species since they have been identified as 94.7% of the isolates associated to clinical cases.[4] Although the worldwide incidence of human infections caused by *Aeromonas* is unknown, an estimated incidence of 10.5 cases per million people was reported in England in 2004 and 1.5 cases per million people in France in 2006.[5]

On the other hand, aquaculture is becoming an important food source worldwide. Its global production rose more than five times in the last three decades providing now more than 50% of fish for human consumption, whereas fishing production was stabilized in the last 20 years.[6] However, the occurrence of emerging infectious disease outbreaks and the appearance of antimicrobial resistances (AMR) in bacterial pathogens are two of the most important drawbacks for aquaculture development. Indeed, the search for new strategies to detect, prevent and control diseases in aquatic species is urgently needed.[7] More specifically, *Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* (*A. salmonicida*) is responsible for furunculosis, a disease which causes economically devastating losses in cultivated salmonids and other fish species in fresh and marine waters.[8] Early, specific and sensitive diagnostic methods are essential for the rapid treatment of this bacterial pathogen.

Iron is an essential micronutrient required for the growth of almost all aerobic organisms. However, its bioavailalility is very low and bacteria developed several uptake mechanisms to obtain iron. Among them, one the most extended is based on the synthesis of siderophores, small molecules capable of stealing

iron from the high-affinity iron(III)-binding proteins of the host.[9] These mechanisms are becoming interesting Achilles heels of bacteria, since they can be used for the rational design of antimicrobial conjugates against pathogenic bacteria. One of the most promising approaches is the use of siderophore-drug conjugates (SDCs) known as the Trojan horse strategy.[10] The FDA-approved cephalosporin antibiotic cefiderocol is the most successful catechol-based SDC so far.[11]

Four peptide-based biscatecholate, named amonabactins (AMBs) were the first siderophores characterized from species of *Aeromonas*, more specifically from *A. hydrophila*, being amonabactin P693 (1) and P750 (2) the most representative examples (Figure 1).[12] Later on, we identified AMBs, along with acinetobactin, as the siderophores responsible for the iron uptake in *A. salmonicida.*[13] We were also able to deduce their biosynthetic routes and identify their corresponding outer membrane transporters (OMT), FstC[14] and FstB,[15] respectively. The synthesis of several analogues of AMBs allowed us to deduce several structure-activity relationships (SARs) and to find that OMT protein FstC possesses a considerable functional plasticity that could be exploited for delivery of antimicrobial compounds into the cell. Moreover, these studies allowed us to select two simplified AMB derivatives (3 and 4) that could serve as vectors to deliver different compounds into the bacterial cells (Figure 1). The presence of the amino group in 3 and 4 as a functional group amenable for synthetic modification could be used for cargos attachment in order to prepare conjugates to study the iron uptake mechanism or other applications in different pathogens of the genus *Aeromonas*, including the human pathogen *A. hydrophila*.[14]

In the present work, we designed the synthesis of different fluorescent-conjugated AMB analogues, 5-7, which were tested in growth promotion assays and epifluorescent microscopy studies with *A. salmonicida* (Figure 1). Our work was focused on the aim of finding a fluorescent probe that could be selectively internalized not only by *A. salmonicida*, but also by other pathogenic *Aeromonas* spp., via FstC. Although siderophore analogues were previously employed in the preparation of fluorescent probes,[16,17,18,19,20] this is the first time that they are designed to target bacteria of the genus *Aeromonas*.

Methods

A. Biology methods.

Bacterial Strains, Plasmids, and Media. The strains used in this work are summarized in Table S1. All bacteria were routinely grown at 25 °C in Tryptic Soy Agar or Broth (Pronadisa) supplemented with NaCl (Thermo) up to 1% (TSA-1 or TSB-1). For assays under iron-limiting conditions, the strains were cultured in M9 minimal medium[32] supplemented with 0.2% with Casamino Acids (Difco) resulting into CM9 medium. Iron restriction was induced in the CM9 medium by the addition of ethylenediamine-di(*o*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid) (EDDHA)(Sigma-Aldrich) at the suitable concentration. EDDHA stock solution was prepared dissolving 1 g in 15 ml of NaOH 1N and adjusting the pH to 9.0 with HCl 37% in a final volume of 20 ml.

Growth under Iron-Limiting Conditions. The characterization of biological activity of amonabactins, analogues and probes were carried out in CM9 with the addition of EDDHA 5 µM. The EDDHA minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined by growing the strains in a gradient of EDDHA (0.5 to 10 µM). Strains VT45.1*ΔentB,* which carries the amonabactin receptor (FstC) active, and VT45.1*ΔentBΔfstC,* with FstC inactivated, were cultured in TSB-1 at 25 °C with shaking until an OD_{600} of 0.5 (mid log phase) and inoculated at a final concentration of 1:40 into wells of a 96-well microtiter plate, containing 200 µl medium per well. Siderophores, analogues or probes were included into the pertinent well at the appropriate concentration (19.5, 13, 6.5, 3.25 or 1.62 µM). The compounds stocks were prepared in a methanol:milliQ-water (1:1) solution at 1.3 mM and stored at -20 °C. Microplates were incubated for 18 h at 25 °C into an iMACK Microplate reader (Bio-Rad) taking measurements every 30 min. All the conditions were assayed in triplicate in each experiment and three independent experiments were performed. All assays incorporated the suitable control wells: media without the addition of siderophore/analogue/probe, media supplemented with $FeCl_3$ 10 µM and media without bacteria. Student´s test was performed to analyze the statistical differences between the different conditions.

Fluorescence assays. Sample preparation for microscopy was performed in CM9 medium under weak iron restriction (EDDHA 1 µM). The strains tested were the VT45.1*ΔentB,* VT45.1*ΔentBΔfstC* and *V. anguillarum* RV22. The bacteria were cultured with shaking in TSB-1 at 25 °C until an OD_{600} of 0.5 (mid log phase) and inoculated into 5 ml of CM9 at a final concentration of 1:40. Probes were added at a concentration of 6.5 µM, then the bacteria were incubated for 12 h at 25 °C with shaking at 150 rpm. When the cultures reached an OD_{600} of approximately 0.85, 1 ml of the cultures was collected, centrifuged for 3 min at 8000 rpm and the cells were washed by resuspending them in cold (4 °C) PBS. This washing procedure was repeated three times to eliminate residual probe from the medium. After centrifugation, the cells were fixed for 15 min at 4 °C in 1 ml of PBS with 2% *p*-formaldehyde (Sigma-Aldrich). Finally, the cells were washed twice and visualized at the fluorescence microscope. Imaging was performed on a Confocal Microscope A1R (Nikon) using a 100x oil immersion objective lens. The filter set was the G2A (Ex. 560 nm, Em. 575-615 nm).

B. Chemistry methods.

General information and Procedures. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (proton and carbon) were recorded on Bruker 300, 400 and 500 Advance spectrometers at the University of A Coruña, using $CDCl_3$ and CD_3OD as the solvents and internal standards. Multiplicities of ^{13}C signals were obtained by DEPT. Medium-pressure chromatographic separations were carried out on silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh). LREIMS and HRESIMS were measured on Applied Biosystems QSTAR Elite. HPLC separations were carried out on an Agilent HP1100 liquid chromatography system equipped with a solvent degasser, quaternary pump, and an UV detector (Agilent Technologies, Waldbronn, Germany). In the HPLC separations, a Discovery® column HS F5 (100x4.6 mm, 5 µm) was used.

All moisture-sensitive reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon in flame-dried glassware closed by rubber septum, unless otherwise noted. Solvents were distilled prior to use under argon

atmosphere and dried according to standard procedures. Solutions and solvents were added via syringe or cannula. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using silica gel GF-254 Merck, spots were revealed employing UV light (254 nm) and/or by heating the plate pre-treated with an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid, a solution of cerium sulphate or a solution of ninhydrin in BuOH-AcOH-H_2O. CRYOCOOL apparatus was used for low-temperature reactions.

Synthesis of intermediates 8, 9 and 22 are described in previous work.

Synthesis of **AMB-NBD1** (**5**).

Synthesis of 10: A solution of **9** (50 mg, 0.064 mmol) in 5 mL of a mixture of TFA/CH_2Cl_2 (1:9) was stirred at room temperature for 90 min. Then, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain **10** (42 mg, 0.063, quant.) as a white solid. It was used in next step without characterization.

Synthesis of 11: To a solution of 4-chloro-7-nitrobenzofurazan (200 mg, 1.00 mmol) and cesium carbonate (386 mg, 2.00 mmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN (5 mL), was added a solution of *tert*-butyl 12-amino-4,7,10-trioxadodecanoate (278 mg, 1.00 mmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN (5 mL), and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Then, the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 (4:96) to give **11** (315 mg, 0.72 mmol, 72% yield), as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.46 (d, 1H, H-5); 7,21 (s, 1H, NH); 6.18 (d, 1H, H-6); 3.87 (t, 2H, H-13); 3.67 (m, 12H, H-7-12); 2.48 (t, 2H, H-14); 1.42 (s, 9H, ^{t}Bu). ^{13}C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 171.1 (C-O, C-15); 144.4 (C, C-3/C-2); 144.1 (C, C-1); 136.6 (CH, C-5); 123.8 (C, C-4); 98.9 (CH, C-6); 80.7 (C, tBu); 70.8-70.5 (CH_2, C-9-12); 68.3 (CH_2, C-8); 67.0 (CH_2, C-13); 44.0 (CH_2, C-7); 36.4 (CH_2, C-14); 28.2 (CH_3, ^{t}Bu). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd. for $C_{19}H_{28}N_4O_8Na$: 463.1799; found: 463.1800.

Synthesis of 12: A solution of **11** (100 mg, 0.21 mmol) in TFA/CH_2Cl_2 (1:9, 5 mL) was stirred for 90 min. After the reaction was complete as monitored by TLC, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a yellow oil. Then, it was added NHS (47 mg, 0.42 mmol) and EDC·HCl (60 mg, 0.31 mmol), dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was washed with water and brine, dried with $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 (5:95) to give **12** (80 mg, 0.17, 80%) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.45 (d, 1H, H-5); 7.43 (s, 1H, NH); 6.19 (d, 1H, H-6); 3.87 (t, 2H, H-13); 3.69 (m, 12H, H-7-12); 2.74 (s, 4H, NHS); 2.60 (t, 2H, H-14). ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 175.3 (C-O, C-15); 172.5 (C-O, NHS); 144.5-144.0 (C, C-1-3); 136.7 (CH, C-5); 123.3 (C, C-4); 98.9 (CH, C-6); 70.6-70.2 (CH_2, C-9-12); 68.2 (CH_2, C-8); 66.3 (CH_2, C-13); 43.9 (CH_2, C-7); 34.6 (CH_2, C-14); 25.4 (CH_2, NHS). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{19}H_{24}N_5O_{10}$: 482.1517; found: 482.1521.

Synthesis of 13: To a solution of **12** (50 mg, 0.074 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL), was added a solution of **10** (42 mg, 0.082 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DIPEA (27 µL, 0.150 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 (5%), to obtain **13** (45 mg, 0.043 mmol, 58%) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.41 (d, 1H, H-33); 8.09 (2t, 2H, NH-7/19); 7.60 (m, 2H, H-6); 7.14 (d, 1H, NH-20); 7.09-6.90 (m, 5H, H-4/H-5/NH-29); 6.79 (t, 1H, NH-13); 6.17 (d, 1H, H-34); 4.64 (2hept, 2H, ^{i}Pr); 4.52 (2hept, 2H, ^{i}Pr); 4.37 (m, 1H, H-12); 3.83 (t, 2H, H-22); 3.65 (m, 12H, H-23-28); 3.40 (m, 4H, H-8/H-18); 3.20 (m, 2H, H-14); 2.48 (m, 2H, H-21); 1.90-1.37 (m, 12H, H-9-11/H-15-17); 1.33 (d, 12H, ^{i}Pr); 1.26 (d, 12H, ^{i}Pr). ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 171.9 (2C-O, C-13/C-20); 166.2 (2C-O, C-7/C-19); 150.9 (2C, C-2); 146.0 (2C, C-2); 144.4 (C, C-29-31); 136.7 (CH, C-33); 128.4 (2C, C-1); 123.8 (2CH, C-4); 123.7 (C, C-32); 122.7 (2CH, C-5); 118.3 (2CH, C-6); 98.6 (CH, C-34); 76.4 (2CH, ^{i}Pr); 71.2 (2CH, ^{i}Pr); 70.7-70.4 (CH_2, C-23-26); 68.4 (CH_2, C-27); 67.4 (CH_2, C-22); 53.4 (CH, C-12); 44.0 (CH_2, C-28); 39.5 (CH_2, C-8); 39.3 (CH_2, C-18); 38.9 (CH_2, C-14); 37.0 (CH_2, C-21); 31.3 (CH_2, C-11); 29.8 (CH_2, C-9); 29.5 ($2CH_2$, C-15/C-17); 24.3 (CH_2, C-16); 22.9 (CH_2, C-10); 22.5 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr); 22.2 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{52}H_{77}N_8O_{14}$: 1037.5553; found: 1037.5559. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +34.5 (c = 0.14, $CHCl_3$).

Synthesis of AMB-NBD1 (5): To a solution of **13** (35 mg, 0.034 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at -78°C, was added BCl_3 (340 µL, 1M in CH_2Cl_2), and the mixture was stirred overnight at -40°C. Then, 5 mL of water was added to quench the reaction and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by HPLC using a Discovery HS F5 (100 × 4.6 mm, 5 µm) column with a mobile phase consisting on a gradient of 50% CH_3CN to 100% in H_2O (v/v), each containing 0.1% TFA, for 15 min, at a flow rate of 2 mL/min (injected volume 1 mL; detection 254 nm, retention time 9 min), to give **5** (16 mg, 0.018 mmol, 55%) as an orange oil. ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 8.47 (d, 1H, H-33); 7.20 (2dd, 2H, H-6); 6.91 (2dd, 2H, H-4); 6.70 (2t, 2H, H-5); 6.37 (d, 1H, H-34); 4.30 (dd, 1H, H-12); 3.83 (t, 2H, H-22); 3.80-3.50 (m, 14H, H-22-28); 3.38 (m, 4H, H-8/H-18); 3.20 (m, 2H, H-14); 2.47 (t, 2H, H-21); 1.90-1.30 (m, 12H, H-9-11/H-15-17). ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 172.8 (C-O, C-20); 172.6 (C-O, C-13); 170.0 (2C-O, C-7/C-19); 148.8 (2C, C-2); 145.9 (2C, C-2); 144.2 (C, C-29-31); 137.0 (CH, C-33); 121.8 (2C, C-1); 118.1 (4CH, C-4/C-5); 117.2 (C, C-32); 115.3 (2CH, C-6); 98.8 (CH, C-34); 70.2-69.9 (CH_2, C-23-26); 68.4 (CH_2, C-27); 66.8 (CH_2, C-22); 53.4 (CH, C-12); 43.4 (CH_2, C-28); 38.9-38.7 ($3CH_2$, C-8/C-14/C-18); 36.1 (CH_2, C-21); 31.5 (CH_2, C-11); 28.6 ($3CH_2$, C-9/C-15/C-17); 23.8 (CH_2, C-16); 22.8 (CH_2, C-10). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd. for $C_{390}H_{53}N_8O_{14}Na$: 891.3495; found: 891.3506. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +29.1 (c = 0.11, CH_3OH).

Synthesis of **AMB-NBD2** (**4**).

Synthesis of 14: To a solution of 4-chloro-7-nitrobenzofurazan (40 mg, 0.20 mmol) and cesium carbonate (130 mg, 0.40 mmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN (5 mL), was added a solution of *tert*-butyl 12-amino-4,7,10-trioxadodecanoate (50 mg, 0.20 mmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN (5 mL), and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Then, the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the

residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/Hex (80%) to give **14** (56 mg, 0.14 mmol, 68%), as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.42 (d, 1H, H-5); 7,13 (s, 1H, NH); 5.05 (s, 1H, NH-Boc); 6.18 (d, 1H, H-6); 3.85 (t, 2H, H-11); 3.68 (m, 6H, H-8-10); 3.56 (t, 2H, H-7); 3.32 (c,2H, H-12); 1.39 (s, 9H, Boc). ^{13}C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 156.1 (C-O, Boc); 144.2 (C, C-3/C-2); 143.9 (C, C-1); 136.5 (CH, C-5); 123.6 (C, C-4); 98.9 (CH, C-6); 79.3 (C, Boc); 70.5-70.2 (CH_2, C-9-11); 68.2 (CH_2, C-8); 43.7 (CH_2, C-7); 40.3 (CH_2, C-12); 28.4 (CH_3, Boc). HRMS (FAB$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{17}H_{26}N_5O_7$: 412.1827; found: 412.1852.

Synthesis of 15: A solution of **14** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) in TFA: CH_2Cl_2 (1:9, 5 mL) was stirred for 90 min. After the reaction was complete as monitored by TLC, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain **15** (36 mg, quant.) as a yellow oil. It was used in next step without characterization.

Synthesis of 16: To a solution of **8** (70 mg, 0.12 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL), was added a solution of **15** (36 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DIPEA (35 µL, 0.200 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 (5%), to obtain **16** (72 mg, 0.095 mmol, 82%) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, CD_3Cl): δ 8.41 (d, 1H, H-24); 8.14 (t, 1H, NH-7); 7.62 (dd, 1H, H-6); 6.99 (m, 2H, H-5/H-4); 6.74 (t, 1H, NH-13); 6.18 (d, 1H, H-25); 5.44 (d, 1H, NH-Boc); 4.65 (hept, 1H, ^{i}Pr); 4.53 (hept, 1H, ^{i}Pr); 4.04 (c, 1H, H-12); 3.85 (t, 2H, H-15); 3.75-3.30 (m, 12H, H-14/H-16-19); 1.95-1.55 (m, 6H, H-9-11); 1.40 (s, 9H, Boc); 1.34 (d, 6H, ^{i}Pr); 1.27 (d, 6H, ^{i}Pr). ^{13}C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 172.4 (C-O, C-13); 166.2 (C-O, C-7); 155.8 (C-O, Boc); 150.7 (C, C-2); 146.0 (C, C-2); 144.4 (C, C-20-22); 136.6 (CH, C-24); 128.1 (C, C-1); 123.6 (CH, C-4); 123.1 (C, C-23); 122.6 (CH, C-5); 118.2 (CH, C-6); 98.7 (CH, C-25); 79.7 (C, Boc); 76.3 (CH, ^{i}Pr); 71.1 (CH, ^{i}Pr); 70.5-70.3 (CH_2, C-16-17); 69.7 (CH_2, C-18); 68.3 (CH_2, C-15); 54.6 (CH, C-12); 43.8 (CH_2, C-19); 39.1 (CH_2, C-8); 38.7 (CH_2, C-14); 31.8 (CH_2, C-11); 29.4 (CH_2, C-9); 28.3 (CH_3, Boc); 22.7 (CH_2, C-10); 22.3 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr); 22.0 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr). HRMS (FAB$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{36}H_{54}N_7O_{11}$: 760.3876; found: 760.3860. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +35.0 (c = 0.14, $CHCl_3$).

Synthesis of 17: A solution of **16** (70 mg, 0.092 mmol) in TFA: CH_2Cl_2 (1:9, 5 mL) was stirred for 90 min. After the reaction was complete as monitored by TLC, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain **17** (60 mg, 0.091 mmol, quant.) as a yellow oil. It was used in next step without characterization.

Synthesis of 18: To a solution of **8** (55 mg, 0.097 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL), was added a solution of **17** (60 mg, 0.091 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DIPEA (35 µL, 0.200 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with MeOH/CH_2Cl_2 (4%), to obtain **18** (62 mg, 0.056 mmol, 62%) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, CD_3Cl):δ 8.45 (d, 1H, H-30); 8.12 (m, 2H, NH-7); 7.65 (m, 2H, H-6); 7.01 (m, 6H, H-5/H-4/NH-13/19); 6.14 (m, 2H, H-31/NH-Boc); 4.65 (2hept, 2H, ^{i}Pr); 4.54 (2hept, 2H, ^{i}Pr); 4.35 (m, 1H, H-14); 4.01 (m, 1H, H-12); 3.87 (m, 2H, H-21); 3.75-3.50 (m, 8H, H-22-25); 3.45-3.20 (m, 6H, H-

8/H-18/H-20); 2.05-1.50 (m, 12H, H-9-11/H-15-18); 1.44 (s, 9H, Boc); 1.34 (d, 12H, ^{i}Pr); 1.27 (d, 12H, ^{i}Pr). ^{13}C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 173.2 (C-O, C-19); 171.7 (C-O, C-13); 166.3 (2C-O, C-7); 156.5 (C-O, Boc); 150.9 (2C, C-2); 146.0 (2C, C-2); 144.3 (C, C-26-28); 136.7 (CH, C-30); 128.2 (2C, C-1); 123.7 (2CH, C-4); 122.6 (2CH, C-5); 122.3 (C, C-29); 118.2 (2CH, C-6); 98.7 (CH, C-31); 80.2 (C, Boc); 76.4 (2CH, ^{i}Pr); 71.1 (2CH, ^{i}Pr); 70.6-70.4 (CH_2, C-22/C-23); 69.7 (CH_2, C-24); 68.3 (CH_2, C-21); 55.7 (CH, C-14); 53.4 (CH, C-12); 44.1 (CH_2, C-25); 39.4 (CH_2, C-20); 38.5 ($2CH_2$, C-8/C-14); 31.3 (CH_2, C-11); 30.7 (CH_2, C-15); 29.7-29.1 (CH_2, C-9/C-17); 28.4 (CH_3, Boc); 23.1 (CH_2, C-16); 22.7 (CH_2, C-10); 22.4 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr); 22.1 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr). HRMS (FAB$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{55}H_{82}N_9O_{15}$: 1108.5925; found: 1108.5971. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +10.7 (c = 0.13, $CHCl_3$).

Synthesis of AMB-NBD2 (6): To a solution of **18** (60 mg, 0.054 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at -78°C, was added BCl_3 (340 µL, 1M in CH_2Cl_2), and the mixture was stirred overnight at -40°C. Then, 5 mL of water was added to quench the reaction and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by HPLC using a Discovery HS F5 (100 × 4.6 mm, 5 µm) column with a mobile phase consisting of a gradient of 10% CH_3CN to 100% in H_2O (v/v), each containing 0.1% TFA, for 20 min, at a flow rate of 2 mL/min (injected volume 1 mL; detection 254 nm, retention time 18 min), to give **6** (28 mg, 0.033 mmol, 62%) as an orange oil. ^{1}H-NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 8.45 (d, 1H, H-30); 7.18 (dd, 2H, H-6); 6.90 (m, 2H, H-4); 6.67 (m, 2H, H-5); 6.35 (d, 1H, H-31); 4.33 (t, 1H, H-14); 3.89 (t, 1H, H-12); 3.79 (t, 2H, H-21); 3.71 (m, 2H, H-24); 3.66-3.57 (m, 4H, H-22/H-23); 3.48 (t, 2H, H-25); 3.42-3.20 (m, 6H, H-8/H-18/H-20); 1.94-1.60 (m, 8H, H-9/H-11/H-15/H-17); 1.46 (m, 4H, H-10/H-16). ^{13}C-NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 173.6 (C-O, C-13); 171.4 (2C-O, C-7); 170.0 (2C-O, C-19); 150.1 (2C, C-2); 147.3 (2C, C-2); 145.8-145.4 (C, C-27-28); 138.4 (CH, C-30); 123.3 (2C, C-1); 119.6 (2CH, C-4); 118.6 (2C, C-5); 117.2 (C, C-29); 116.7 (2CH, C-6); 114.9 (C, C-26); 100.1 (CH, C-31); 71.6-71.3 (CH_2, C-22/C-23); 70.5 (CH_2, C-24); 69.8 (CH_2, C-21); 54.9 (CH, C-14); 54.2 (CH, C-12); 44.7 (CH_2, C-25); 40.3-40.0 ($3CH_2$, C-8/C-18/C-20); 32.9 (CH_2, C-11); 32.4 (CH_2, C-15); 30.1 ($2CH_2$, C-9/C-17); 24.1 (CH_2, C-16); 23.1 (CH_2, C-10). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{38}H_{50}N_9O_{13}$: 840.3523; found: 840.3526. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +6.9 (c = 0.10, CH_3OH).

Synthesis of **AMB-SRB (7).**

Synthesis of 19: A solution of cysteine (200 mg, 2.59 mmol) and trityl chloride (725 mg, 2.60 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, 20 mL of water was added, and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2x30mL), washed with water and brine, dried with $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with MeOH:CH_2Cl_2 (4:96) to obtain **17** (505 mg, 1.58 mmol, 61%) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.44 (d, 6H, Trt); 7.26 (m, 9H, Trt); 2.58 (t, 2H, CH_2-NH_2); 2.36 (t, 2H, CH_2-STrt); 2.03 (s, 2H, NH_2). ^{13}C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 145.0 (C, Trt); 129.7 (CH, Trt); 128.0 (CH, Trt); 126.8 (CH, Trt); 66.7 (C, Trt); 40.9 (CH_2-NH_2); 35.8 (CH_2-STrt). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{21}H_{22}NS$: 320.1467; found: 320.1466.

Syntesis of 20: To a solution of **8** (180 mg, 0.32 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added a solution of **19** (110 mg, 0.34 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DIPEA (120 µL, 0.69 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with hexane:EtOAc (3:2) to obtain **20** (228 mg, 0.30 mmol, 93%) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.07 (t, 1H, NH-7); 7.68 (dd, 1H, H-6); 7.40 (d, 6H, Trt); 7.27 (t, 6H, Trt); 7.20 (t, 3H, Trt); 7.06 (t, 1H, H-5); 7.00 (dd, 1H, H-4); 6.27 (t, 1H, NH-13); 5.21 (d, 1H, NH-Boc); 4.66 (hept, 1H, ^{i}Pr); 4.55 (hept, 1H, ^{i}Pr); 3.97 (m, 1H, H12); 3.42 (m, 2H, H-8); 3.05 (c, 2H, H-14); 2.39 (m, 2H, 15); 1.85 (m, 2H, H-11); 1.61 (m, 2H, H-9); 1.39 (s, 9H, Boc); 1.36 (m, 8H, H-9/^{i}Pr); 1.28 (d, 6H, ^{i}Pr). ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 171.9 (C-O, C-13); 166.0 (C-O, C-7); 155.7 (C-O, Boc); 150.8 (C, C-2); 146.0 (C, C-3); 144.7 (C, Trt); 129.6 (CH, Trt); 128.4 (C, C-1); 128.0 (CH, Trt); 126.8 (CH, Trt); 123,7 (CH, C-4); 123.0 (CH, C-5); 118.3 (CH, C-6); 79.9 (C, Boc); 76.3 (CH, ^{i}Pr); 71.1 (CH, ^{i}Pr); 66.8 (C, Trt); 54.5 (CH, C-12); 38.8 (CH_2, C-14); 38.2 (CH_2, C-8); 31.8 (CH_2, C-15); 29.7 (CH_2, C-11); 29.5 (CH_2, C-9); 28.3 (CH_3, Boc); 22.8 (CH_2, C-10); 22.4 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr); 22.1(CH_3, ^{i}Pr). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{45}H_{58}N_3O_6S$: 768.4041; found: 768.4045. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +32.3 (c = 0.17, $CHCl_3$).

Synthesis of 21: A solution of **20** (220 mg, 0.29 mmol) in 5 mL of a mixture of TFA/CH_2Cl_2 (1:9) was stirred at room temperature for 90 min. Then, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain **21** (190 mg, 0.29 mmol, quant.) as a yellow oil. It was used in next step without characterization.

Synthesis of 23: To a solution of **22** (180 mg, 0.29 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added a solution of **21** (200 mg, 0.30 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DIPEA (100 µL, 0.58 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with EtOAc to obtain **23** (213 mg, 0.18 mmol, 64%) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.82 (t, 1H, NH-21); 8.08 (t, 1H, NH-7´); 7.64 (dd, 2H, H-6); 7.38 (d, 6H, Trt); 7.25 (t, 6H, Trt); 7.18 (t, 4H, Trt/NH-15); 7.07 (t, 2H, H-5); 7.00 (m, 3H, H-4/NH-7); 6.84 (t, 1H, NH-9); 5.63 (d, 1H, NH-Boc); 4.69 (2hept, 2H, ^{i}Pr); 4.54 (2hept, 2H, ^{i}Pr); 4.32 (m, 1H, 16); 4.09 (m, 3H, H-8/H-14); 3.37 (m, 2H, H-20); 3.20 (c, 2H, H-10); 3.07 (m, 2H, H-22); 2.39 (t, 2H, H-23); 1.80-1.50 (m, 4H, H-13/H-15/H-17/H-19); 1.39 (s, 9H, Boc); 1.34 (m, 22H, H-11/H-18/^{i}Pr); 1.28 (d, 6H, ^{i}Pr). ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 172.6 (C-O, C-21); 171.5 (C-O, C-15); 169.0 (C-O, C-9); 166.2 (C-O, C-7); 156.0 (C-O, Boc); 150.9 (C, C-2); 146.9/146.0 (C, C-3); 144.7 (C, Trt); 129.6 (CH, Trt); 128.4/127.5 (C, C-1); 127.9 (CH, Trt); 126.7 (CH, Trt); 123,8/123.6 (CH, C-4); 122.9/122.7 (CH, C-5); 119.4/118.3 (CH, C-6); 79.9 (C, Boc); 76.6/76.3 (CH, ^{i}Pr); 71.5/71.1 (CH, ^{i}Pr); 66.7 (C, Trt); 54.8 (CH, C-16); 53.2 (CH, C-14); 43.9 (CH_2, C-8); 39.0 (CH_2, C-22);38.7 (CH_2, C-20); 38.6 (CH_2, C-10); 31.9 (CH_2, C-17); 31.7 (CH_2, C-23); 31.2 (CH_2, C-13); 29.4 (CH_2, C-19); 28.7 (CH_2, C-11); 28.4 (CH_3, Boc); 22.7 (CH_2, C-18/C-12); 22.4 (CH_3, ^{i}Pr); 22.1(CH_3, ^{i}Pr). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd. for $C_{66}H_{88}N_6O_{11}SNa$: 1195.6124; found: 1195.6124. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +19.8 (c = 0.12, $CHCl_3$).

Synthesis of 24: To a solution of **23** (180 mg, 0.15 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at −78 °C was added BCl_3 (1.5 mL, 1 M in CH_2Cl_2), and the mixture was stirred overnight at −40 °C. Then, 5 mL of water

was added to quench the reaction and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by HPLC using a Discovery HS F5 (100 × 4.6 mm, 5 µm) column with a mobile phase consisting of a gradient of 10% CH_3CN to 100% in H_2O (v/v), each containing 0.1% TFA, for 15 min, at a flow rate of 2 mL/min (injected volume 1 mL; detection 254 nm, retention time 12 min), to give **24** (76 mg, 0.11 mmol, 75%) as a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 7.23 (dd, 2H, H-6); 6.93 (dd, 2H, H-4); 6.73 (t, 2H, H-5); 4.31 (t, 1H, 16); 4.04 (d, 2H, H-8); 3.86 (t, 1H, 14); 3.39 (m, 2H, H-20); 3.34 (m, 2H, H-10); 3.26 (m, 2H, H-22); 2.58 (t, 2H, 23); 1.81 (m, 4H, H-13/H-17); 1.61 (m, 4H, H-11/H-19); 1.45 (m, 4H, H-12/H-18). ^{13}C-NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 173.9 (C-O, C-21); 171.8 (C-O, C-7); 171.4 (C-O, C-9); 170.0 (C-O, C-15); 150.0 (C, C-2); 147.3 (C, C-3); 119.8 (CH, C-4); 119.6 (CH, C-5); 118.7/ 119.2 (CH, C-6); 116.,9 (C, C-1); 55.1 (CH, C-16); 54.2 (CH, C-14); 43.8 (CH_2, C-8/C-22); 40.0 (CH_2, C-20); 39.6 (CH_2, C-10); 32.8 (CH_2, C-17); 32.2 (CH_2, C-13); 30.1 (CH_2, C-19); 29.9 (CH_2, C-11); 24.5 (CH_2, C-23); 24.2 (CH_2, C-18); 22.8 (CH_2, C-12). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{30}H_{43}N_6O_9S$: 663.2807; found: 663.2796. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +11.0 (c = 0.13, CH_3OH).

Synthesis of 25: To a solution of 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol (450 µL, 4.49 mmol), and Boc_2O (1g, 4.57 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2, was added DIPEA (860 µL, 4.94 mmol), and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was redisolved in EtOAc (15 mL), washed with water and brine, dried with $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure, to obtain **25** (906 mg, 4.41 mmol, 98%) as a colourless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 5.15 (s, 1H, NH-Boc); 3.70 (t, 2H, H-1); 3.52 (m, 4H, H-2/H-3); 3.29 (c, 2H, H-4); 2.76 (s, 1H, OH); 1.41 (s, 9H, Boc). ^{13}C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 156.2 (C-O, Boc); 79.4 (C, Boc); 72.3 (CH_2, C-3); 70.4 (CH_2, C-2); 61.7 (CH_2, C-1); 40.5 (CH_2, C-4); 28.5 (CH_3, Boc). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd. for $C_9H_{19}NO_4Na$: 228.1206; found: 228.1207.

Synthesis of 26: To a solution of PPh_3 (716 mg, 2.73 mmol) in anhydrous THF (8 mL) at -78 °C, was added sequentially DEAD (435 µL, 2.73 mmol), a solution of **25** (616 mg, 3.00 mmol) in 4 mL of anhydrous THF, neopentyl alcohol (120 mg, 1.36 mmol), and maleimide (265 mg, 2.73 mmol). After 5 min, the reaction was allowed to reach room temperature, and was stirred overnight. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with hexane:EtOAc (2:1) to obtain **26** (630 mg, 2.21 mmol, 81%) as a white solid.^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 6.66 (s, 2H, H-1); 4.92 (s, 1H, NH-Boc); 3.70 (t, 2H, H-3); 3.53 (t, 2H, H-4); 3.42 (t, 2H, H-5); 3.18 (c, 2H, H-6); 1.41 (s, 9H, Boc). ^{13}C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 170.7 (C-O, C-2); 155.9 (C-O, Boc); 134.2 (CH, C-1); 79.2 (C, Boc); 69.8 (CH_2, C-5); 67.7 (CH_2, C-4); 40.3 (CH_2, C-6); 37.2 (CH_2, C-3); 28.4 (CH_3, Boc). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd. for $C_{13}H_{20}N_2O_5Na$: 307.1264; found: 307.1257.

Synthesis of 27: A solution of **26** (220 mg, 0.29 mmol) in 5 mL of a mixture of TFA/CH_2Cl_2 (1:9) was stirred at room temperature for 90 min. Then, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain **27** (205 mg, 0.29 mmol, quant.) as a white solid. It was used in next step without characterization.

Synthesis of 28: To a solution of sulforhodamine B acid chloride (30 mg, 0.05 mmol) and **27** (31 mg, 0.01 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (4 mL), was added Et_3N (30 µL, 0.02 mmol), and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by HPLC using a Atlantis dC18 (100 × 10 mm, 5 µm) column with a mobile phase consisting on a gradient of 10% CH_3CN to 100% in H_2O (v/v), each containing 0.1% TFA, for 15 min, at a flow rate of 2 mL/min (injected volume 1 mL; detection 254 nm, retention time 10 min), to give **28** (28 mg, 0.04 mmol, 38%) as a purple solid. ^{1}H-NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 8.67 (d, 1H, H-8); 8.13 (dd, 1H, H-12); 7.54 (d, 1H, H-11); 7.14 (d, 2H, H-19); 7.04 (dd, 2H, H-18); 6.96 (d, 2H, H-16); 6.84 (s, 2H, H-1); 3.69 (m, 10H, H-20/H-3); 3.57 (t, 2H, H-4); 3.53 (t, 2H, H-5); 3.19 (t, 2H, H-6); 1.32 (t, 12H, H-21). ^{13}C-NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD): δ 172.5 (C-O, C-2); 159.4 (C, C-14); 157.8 (C, C-13); 157.1 (C, C-17); 147.1 (C, C-7); 144.2 (C, C-9); 135.5 (CH, C-1); 135.4 (C, C-10); 133.7 (CH, C-19); 132.4 (CH, C-11); 129.3 (CH, C-12); 127.6 (CH, C-8); 115.3 (C, C-14); 115.1 (CH, C-18); 96.9 (CH, C-16); 70.2 (CH_2, C-5); 69.9 (CH_2, C-4); 46.8 (CH_2, C-20); 44.0 (CH_2, C-6); 38.1 (CH_2, C-3); 12.8 (CH_3, C-21). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for C□□H□□N□O□S□: 725.2309; found: 725.2305.

Synthesis of AMB-SRB (7): To asolution of **24** (4.5 mg, 0.007 mmol) in 2 mL of CH_3CN:Phosphate buffer (0,1 M, pH=7) (2:1) mixture, was added a solution of **28** (5 mg, 0.007 mmol) in 2 mL of the same mixture, and was stirred at room temperature for 2h. Then, it was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by HPLC using a Discovery HS F5 (100 × 4.6 mm, 5 µm) column with a mobile phase consisting on a gradient of 10% CH_3CN to 100% in H_2O (v/v), each containing 0.1% TFA, for 15 min, at a flow rate of 2 mL/min (injected volume 1 mL; detection 254 nm, retention time 14 min), to give **7** (7.5 mg, 0.005 mmol, 80%) as a purple solid. ^{1}H-NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD):δ 8.72 (d, 1H, H-33); 8.11 (dd, 1H, H-37); 7.51 (d, 1H, H-36); 7.20 (d, 1H, H-6); 7.09 (m, 3H, H-6/H-44); 6.93 (m, 3H, H-4/H-43); 6.87 (d, 1H, H-4); 6.82 (m, 2H, H-41); 6.67 (t, 1H, H-5); 6.58 (t, 1H, H-5); 4.34 (dd, 1H, H-16); 3.97 (m, 3H, H-8/H-24); 3.90 (dd, 1H, H-14); 3.66 (m, 2H, H-28); 3.60 (m, 10H, H-45/H-29); 3.52 (t, 2H, H-30); 3.44 (t, 2H, H-22); 3.24 (m, 5H, H-10/H-20/H-25); 3.15 (m, 2H, H-31); 3.00 (m, 1H, H-23); 2.79 (m, 1H, H-23); 2.53 (m, 1H, H-25); 1.80 (m, 4H, H-17/H-13); 1.56 (m, 4H, H-19/H-11); 1.45 (m, 4H, H-18/H-12); 1.26 (t, 12H, H-46). ^{13}C-NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD):δ 179.0 (C-O, C-26); 177.1 (C-O, C-27); 173.9 (C-O, C-21); 171.7 (C-O, C-7); 171.5 (C-O, C-9); 170.1 (C-O, C-15); 159.2 (C, C-39); 157.6 (C, C-38); 157.0 (C, C-42); 150.3/150.1 (C, C-2); 147.3 (C, C-3); 147.1 (C, C-32); 143.9 (C, C-34); 135.5 (C, C-35); 133.6 (CH, C-44); 132.6 (CH, C-36); 129.5 (CH, C-37); 127.7 (CH, C-33); 119.8 (CH, C-4); 119.5 (CH, C-5); 119.2/118.7 (CH, C-6); 116.6 (C, C-1º); 115.2 (C, C-39); 115.0 (CH, C-43); 96.9 (CH, C-41); 70.1 (CH_2, C-30); 68.1 (CH_2, C-29); 55.1 (CH, C-16); 54.3 (CH, C-14); 46.8 (CH_2, C-45); 44.2 (CH_2, C-31); 43.7 (CH_2, C-8); 40.6 (CH, C-24); 40.0 (CH_2, C-22); 39.9 (CH_2, C-20); 39.6 (CH_2, C-10); 39.4 (CH_2, C-28); 37.1 (CH_2, C-25); 32.8 (CH_2, C-17); 32.2 (CH_2, C-13); 31.7 (CH_2, C-23); 29.9 (CH_2, C-19); 29.8 (CH_2, C-11); 24.2 (CH_2, C-18); 22.9 (CH_2, C-12); 12.9 (CH_3, C-46). HRMS (ESI$^+$) *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{65}H_{83}N_{10}O_{18}S_3$: 1387.5043; found: 1387.5026. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +6.7 (c = 0.10, CH_3OH).

Results

Synthesis of fluorescent conjugates

As starting point, we selected 3, as the most simplified analogue of AMBs, and the fluorophore NBD which has been already used to be conjugated with other siderophore derivatives such as pyochelin, a phenolate/thiazoline siderophore.

Pyochelin derivatives conjugated with NBD successfully labelled *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.[17] Even though the static quenching on NBD fluorophore is produced when this fluorophore is conjugated to hydroxamate-type siderophores,[16,21] there was no reported information about its behaviour with catechol-type siderophores.

As outlined in Scheme 1, synthesis of the first conjugate AMB-NBD1 (5) started with the preparation of the building block 8, from 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid and N_{α}-Boc-L-Lys, which was converted to the convenient protected analogue amonabactin 9, using a previous described synthetic procedure,[14] and subsequent deprotection of Boc group to obtain 10. In a parallel procedure, the NBD-spacer arm 12 was obtained by coupling the commercially available *tert*-butyl 12-amino-4,7,10-trioxadodecanoate with NBD, followed by removal of *tert*-butyl group and subsequent activation of the carboxylic acid with *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS). Finally, coupling of 10 and 12, followed by removal of isopropyl protecting groups afforded AMB-NBD1 (5).

The internalization of 5 was studied by bacterial growth assays with the mutant strain *A. salmonicida* VT45.1Δ*entB*Δ*fstB* under iron starvation. This strain cannot biosynthesize endogenous siderophores (acinetobatin or AMBs) due to the mutation of *entB* gene, key to the synthesis of the catechol group. Therefore, this strain requires the addition of exogenous siderophores to grow under iron limitation. As shown in Figure 2, although this *A. salmonicida* strain was able to grow with the addition of amonabactin analogue 3, the conjugate AMB-NBD1 (5) failed to induce bacterial growth at all concentrations tested. These results suggest that the presence of a free amine group at C14 position is crucial for the molecular recognition of the conjugate by the OMT FstC to be internalized by the cells of *A. salmonicida*.

For this reason, we decided to synthetize a second conjugate AMB-NBD2 (6) bearing a free amino group at C14 and connecting the cargo through a carboxylic acid functionality at C12 position, mimicking the structures of natural AMBs, which have an amino acid moiety (D-Phe or D-Trp) attached to that position. Thus, a second NBD-spacer arm 14 was synthetized by coupling NBD with commercially available *N*-Boc-2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)-diethylamine, followed by removal of the Boc group to give 15. Then, conjugation of 15 with building block 8 afforded the intermediate 16 which was submitted to deprotection of the Boc protection group, affording 17, and subsequent coupling again with 8 to give 18. Finally, total deprotection of the ^{i}Pr and Boc groups with BCl_3 of 18 furnished the required AMB-NBD2 (6) (Scheme 1).

In this case, bacterial growth promotion assays with the same mutant strain of *A. salmonicida* showed that conjugate 6 restored the growth at all range of concentrations tested and, in a concentration,-

dependent manner (Figure 2). It is worth mentioning that the growth promotion of 6 was significantly less compared to AMB analogue 3. For example, it was necessary to add 19.5 μM of 6, six times higher concentration than 3, to reach maximum biological activity. A similar trend was already observed for natural AMBs in relation to their simplified analogues 3 and 4.[14]

These results clearly indicate the crucial role of the presence of a free amine group at C14 for molecular recognition of amonabactin analogues by FstC and a carboxylic acid functionality at C12 as a suitable position for substitution. As expected, modifications in the siderophore structure, even though keeping the key elements for recognition, cause a decrease in the biological activity. However, when we incubated the mutant strain *A. salmonicida* VT45.1Δ*entB* with AMB-NBD2 (**6**) and examined the bacterial cells by epifluorescence microscopy, we were unable to observe any fluorescence in the bacterial cells. This lack of fluorescent labelling was attributed to fluorophore quenching. Indeed, Fe(III) titration assays (Figure 3) showed that fluorescence emission of **6** was quenched due to the Fe (III) complexation process of the siderophore moiety of the conjugate. A similar process was reported with analogues of the hydroxamate-type siderophores deferoxamine[22] and ferrichrome[21] labelled with NBD.

The positive results reported for a pyochelin-NBD fluorescent probe seems to be an exception probably due to its particular intrinsic fluorescence properties.[17]

The fact that AMB-NBD2 (**6**) is fluorescent only when unferrated indicates its possible application as a probe to follow iron removal from a siderophore or as a Fe^{3+} sensor. A NBD-desferrioxamine B probe, which displayed a similar behaviour, was applied to study iron uptake in plants.[23]

The quenching process observed with NBD led us to choose another fluorophore to design an AMB-based fluorescent probe. Thus, inspired by Shanzer *et al*. work,[16] we selected sulforhodamine B (SRB) as fluorophore. Although the size of SRB is bigger than NBD, SRB has a higher fluorescence intensity and polarity. A new synthetic route had to be designed for the preparation of the third conjugate AMB-ºSRB (7) due to the probable decomposition of the SRB moiety in the presence of BCl_3 during the deprotection step. In this way, we decided to prepare a “clickable” AMB-thiol 24 which could be easily linked to maleimide containing ligands for conjugation not only with fluorophore arms but also with antibiotics in order to develop the Trojan horse strategy with this type of compounds. In this case, we prepared a conjugate of the amonabactin analogue 4, which incorporates a 15 atoms length linker between the two catecholamide moieties, because we had previously found that 4 with this linker has higher siderophore activity than 3 bearing a shorter linker (12 atoms linker length).[14]

The synthesis of AMB-SRB (7) started with the thiol protection of cysteamine with the trityl (Trt) group, affording amine 19, which was coupled with activated building block 8 to yield 20. Subsequently, removal of the Boc group in 20 gave amine 21. Next, building block 22, which was prepared from 2,3 DHBA, L-Lys and Gly using a previous described procedure,[14] was coupled with 21 to afford 23. Treatment of 23 with BCl_3 allowed the removal of all protecting groups to give AMB-thiol 24. In a parallel

procedure, commercially available 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol was protected with Boc group to afford carbamate 25, which was coupled to maleimide under Mitsunobu reaction conditions to yield 26.[24]

Removal of the Boc protecting group in carbamate maleimide 26 gave intermediate 27, which was coupled with sulforhodamine B acid chloride in DMF to furnish the SRB-spacer arm 28.[25] Finally, 28 and 24 were coupled in a CH_3CN/buffer mixture (2:1, phosphate buffer, pH 7, 0.1 M) to give, after purification by semi-preparative HPLC, the desired conjugate AMB-SRB (7).

The internalization of AMB-SRB (7) was firstly demonstrated by the growth induction observed in the mutant strain *A. salmonicida* VT45.1Δ*entB* under iron starvation after addition of 7 at all range of concentrations tested (Figure 4), suggesting that FstC must be the route of entry. This hypothesis was confirmed by testing the different probes with the FstC(−) mutant (VT45.1Δ*entB*Δ*fstC*), which could not internalize the probe (Figure S1). These experiments provide evidence not only that AMB-SRB (7) is indeed acting as siderophore and delivering iron into the bacterial cells, but also that the OMT protein FstC is the route of entry. It is worth mentioning that the introduction of a bigger fluorophore implied a significant decrease of its biological activity probably due to steric effect of the bulky SRB that hinders the molecular recognition by the OMT protein FstC. Indeed, whereas 1.62 μM of natural amonabactin P-750 (2) or 3.25 μM of analogue 4 were enough to achieve maximum biological activity, 19.5 μM of 7 were needed to reach just ca. 61% activity of 4 (Figure 4). Further increase in AMB-SRB (7) concentration was not possible because the spectroscopic properties of the probe started to interfere with the measurement.

The influence of the size of the fluorophore was already reported in other siderophore-fluorescent probes. Ouchetto *et al.*[21] obtained similar results with a ferrichrome-NBD probe, which reduced its internalization rate, compared to the free siderophore, by around 80%.

Ferrichrome analogues bound to various fluorophores also display reductions in their biological activity of up to 50%.[16] Other studies with enterobactin analogues also highlight the importance of the cargo size, although restrictions are variable and specific for each transporter and species.[26]

Epifluorescence microscopy

The ability of AMB-SRB (7) to target bacteria through the amonabactin uptake mechanism was tested *via* epifluorescence microscopy in *A. salmonicida* (Figure 5). Incubation of a FstC(+) strain with conjugate 7 under iron starvation, showed that the bacterial cells were successfully labelled, with high positivity rate of fluorescence all over the sample and also showing uniform distribution of the signal all over the shape of the cell (Figure 5a). In contrast, the incubation of the FstC(-) mutant strain (VT45.1Δ*entB*Δ*fstC*) with AMB-SRB (7) did not induce fluorescence (Figure 5b). Residual fluorescence spots were observed in some overexposed images, which was probably due to the presence of probe traces not removed by the washing procedure.

To assess the specificity of probe 7, two common Gram negative fish pathogenic bacteria, involved in severe infectious diseases in aquaculture, *Photobacterium damselae* subsp. *piscicida* and *Vibrio anguillarum*(both belonging to *Vibrionaceae* family) were subjected to fluorescent monitoring assays with 7. *P. damselae* subsp. *piscicida* is responsible for photobacteriosis, a fish septicemia.[27] Piscibactin is the phenolate/thiazoline type siderophore involved in its iron uptake mechanism.[28] *V. anguillarum* is the aetiological agent of classical vibriosis, being the most common and also the most extensively studied *Vibrio* species in aquaculture.[8]

Three different siderophore-mediated systems were described in this bacterium, two catecholate type, vanchrobactin[29] and anguibactin (bearing also a hydroxamate group)[30], and piscibactin.[31] The development of a simple diagnostic method that could make it possible to distinguish between *A. salmonicida* and the other two Gram negative pathogenic bacteria would be very useful in the aquaculture industry. Thus, *P. damselae* subsp. *piscicida* and *V. anguillarum* were incubated with AMB-SRB (7) and investigated by epifluorescence microscopy. The results showed that neither *P. damselae* subsp. *piscicida* nor *V. anguillarum* were labeled by probe 7 (Figure 5c, Table 1).

The outer membrane transporter FstC is conserved in most *Aeromonas* species.[14] Thus, probe 7 could be used to detect other *Aeromonas* species including the human pathogen *A. hydrophila*. To test this hypothesis, the fluorescent response of AMB-SRB (7) to several species belonging to the genus *Aeromonas* was also assayed. Incubation of *A. hydrophila*, *A. sobria*, *A. salmonicida* subsp*. pectinolytica*, and *A. salmonicida* subsp*. achromogenes* with AMB-SRB (7) induced fluorescence in all of them (Figure 6, Table 1). Congruently, those bacteria containing a close homologue of the amonabactins OMT *fstC* in its genome showed fluorescence after being incubated with probe 7 (Table 1). All results together demonstrated that AMB-SRB (7) is successfully uptaken by *A. salmonicida* through its OMT FstC. Thus, probe 7 could be used as a diagnosis tool able to distinguish *A. salmonicida* from other common fish pathogenic bacteria such as *P. damselae* subsp. *piscicida* or *V. anguillarum*, and could also detect the presence of other *Aeromonas* spp.

Table 1. Results of the observation under fluorescence microscopy of the different strains used to test the specificity of the AMB-SRB (7) probe. The percentages indicate the similarity of FstC transporter compared to *A. salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida*.[14]

Species	Fluorescence with AMB-SRB	FstC Aminoacidic similarity (%)	*fstC* Nucleotidic similarity (%)
Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. *salmonicida*	+	100	100
A. salmonicida subsp. *pectinolytica*	+	97.41	98.48
A. salmonicida subsp. *achromogenes*	+	99.85	99.80
A.hydrophila	+	94.37	91.65
A. sobria	+	60.94	69.30
Vibrio anguillarum	–	NP	NP
Photobacterium damselae subsp. *piscicida*	–	NP	NP

(+) = strains showed fluorescence when they were cultured with the probe

(-) = absence of fluorescence when the strain was cultured with the probe.

Conclusions

In summary, a new fluorescent probe AMB-SRB (**7**) was designed and synthetized. We have demonstrated that AMB-SRB (**7**) is successfully taken up by *A. salmonicida* through its OMT protein FstC. These experiments indicate that probe **7** can be very useful as a molecular tool for studying amonabactin-dependent iron uptake mechanism in*Aeromonas* species, such as the fish pathogen *A. salmonicida* and the human pathogen *A. hydrophila* and other organisms, and that FstC may transport diverse amonabactin analogues cargos. The structure-activity relationships deduced from this analysis, such as the key role of the presence of a free amino group at C14, suggest that the intermediate 24 can be a promising candidate to vectorize antibiotics to apply the Trojan horse strategy in order to develop new antimicrobials against *A. salmonicida* or other *Aeromonas* species. Moreover, the ability to specifically distinguish *Aeromonas* cells from other fish pathogenic bacteria makes AMB-SRB (**7**) a potential tool for detection of *Aeromonas* spp. in fish farming environments through fluorescence assays. On the other hand, the loss of fluorescence of AMB-NBD2 (**6**) in the presence of iron could be applied in developing probes for detection of Fe^{3+} and to follow iron release from the siderophore

Declarations

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

Additional information

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at …

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to C.J., J.R. or M.L.

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Author contributions

C.J., J.R., M.B., M.L. conceived the experiments. J.C.-S., D.R.-V., conducted the experiments. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

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Figures

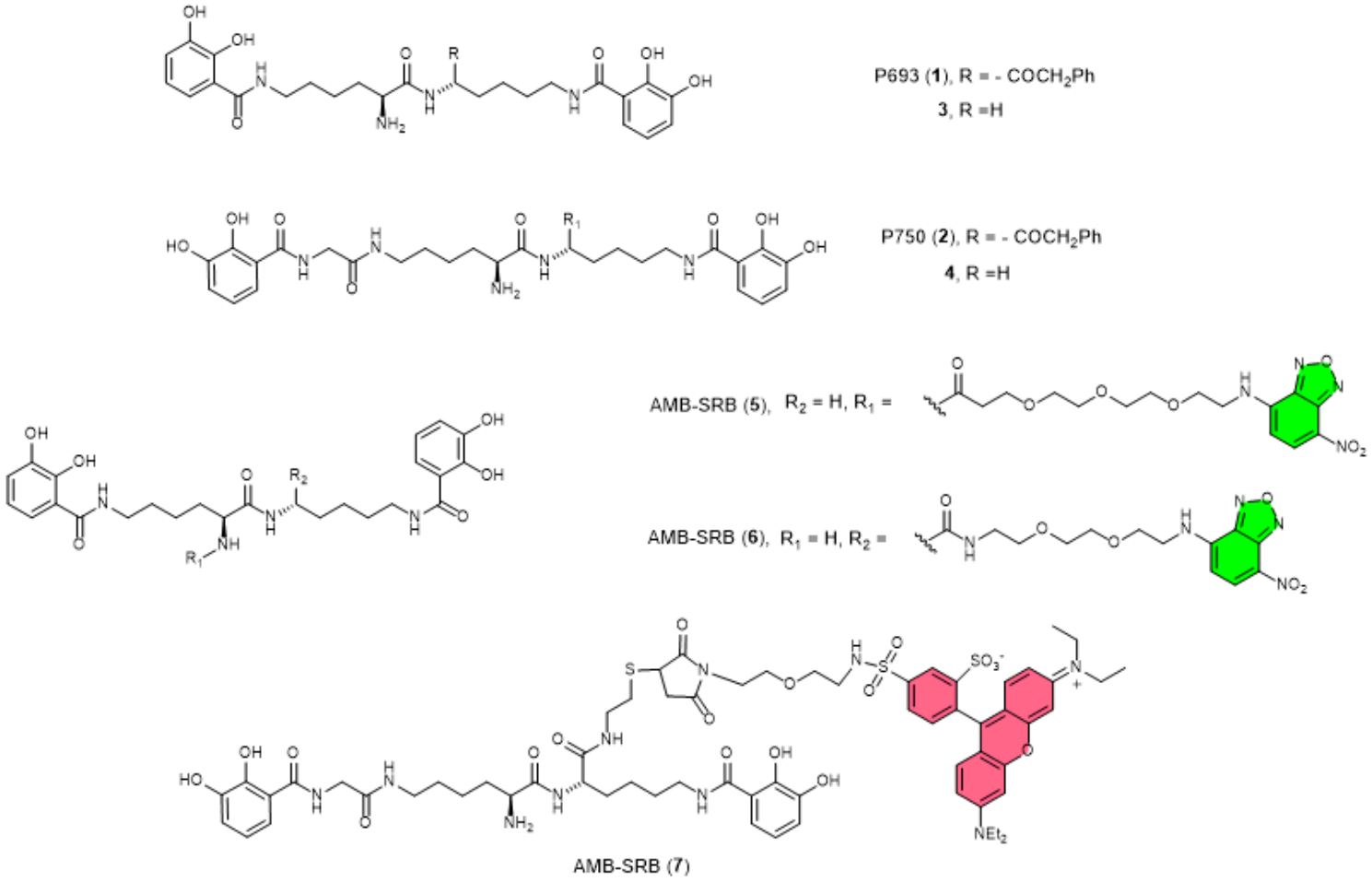

Figure 1

Structure of two natural amonabactins P750 (1) and P683 (2), two synthetic analogues (3 and 4) and their derivative conjugates (5-7) prepared in this work

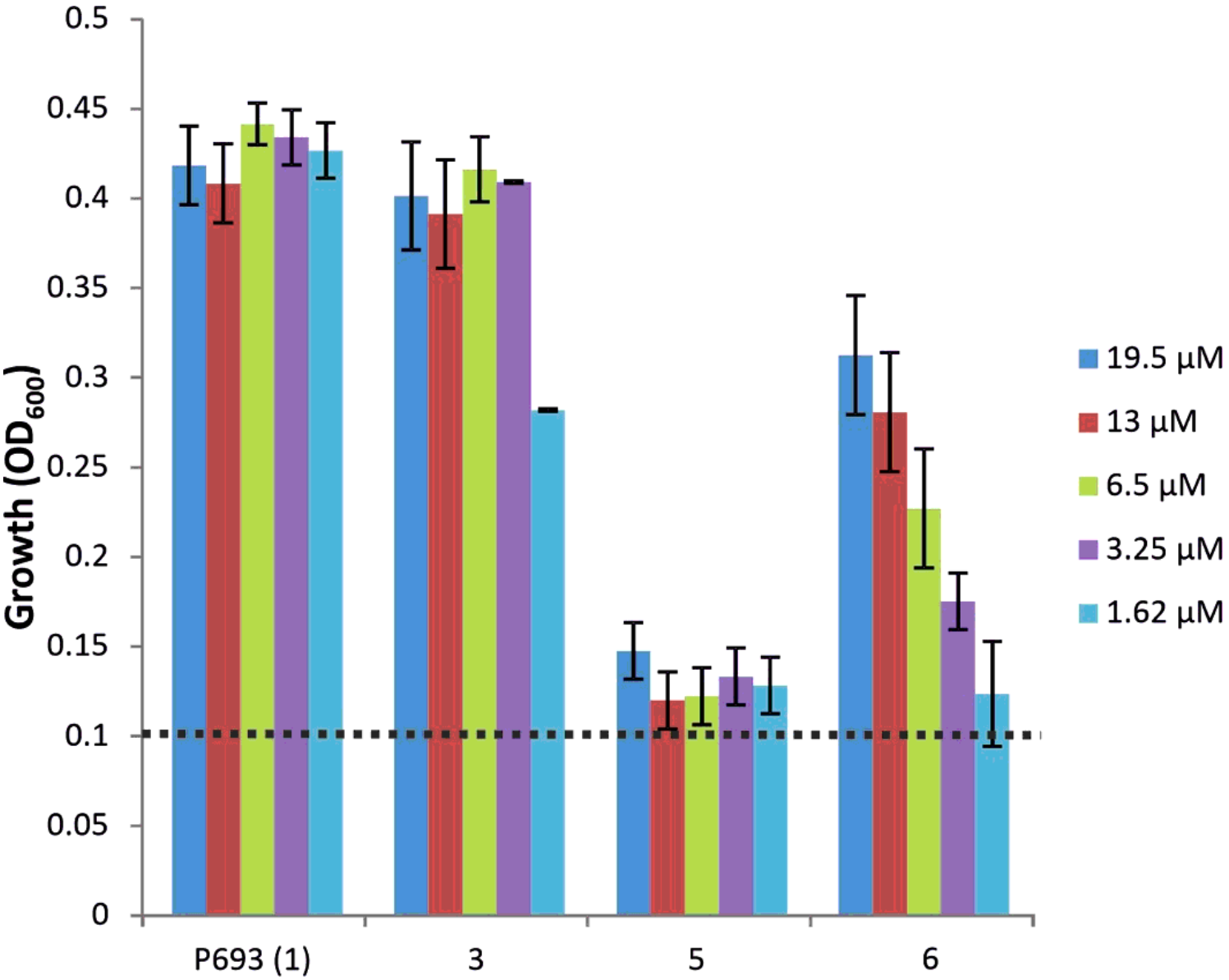

Figure 2

Bacterial growth promotion of natural amonabactin AMB P-693 (1), amonabactin analogue 3 and conjugates AMB-NBD1 (5) and AMB-NBD2 (6) as iron sources for A. salmonicida carrying a functional FstC transporter (VT45.1ΔentB). Depicted growth values were achieved by A. salmonicida VT45.1ΔentBΔfstB after 12 h of incubation under iron starvation (CM9 with EDDHA 5 µM) supplemented with 1.62 (light blue), 3.25 (purple), 6.5 (green), 13.0 (red) or 19.5 µM (blue) of the assayed compound. Dotted line represents basal growth without adding any compound. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Standard deviations are shown for each bar.

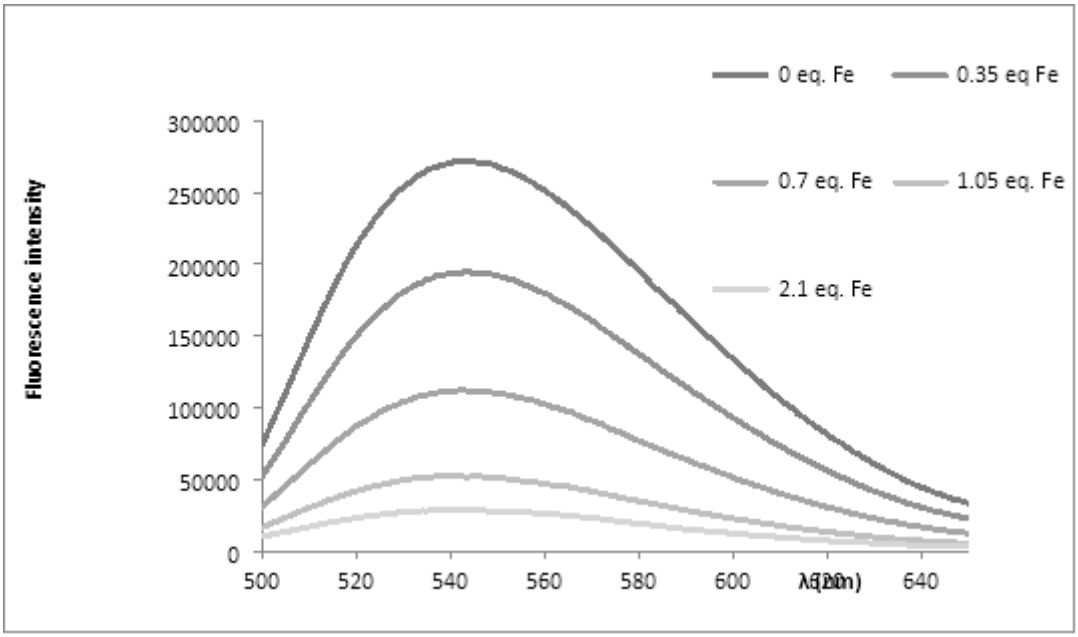

Figure 3

Fluorescence iron (III) titration curves with AMB-NBD2 (6). Aliquots of stock solutions of 6 in MeOH were treated with aliquots of methanolic solutions of FeCl3 (0, 0.35, 0.7, 1.05, and 2.1 equiv.) and diluted with MeOH to a final ligand concentration of 20 μM

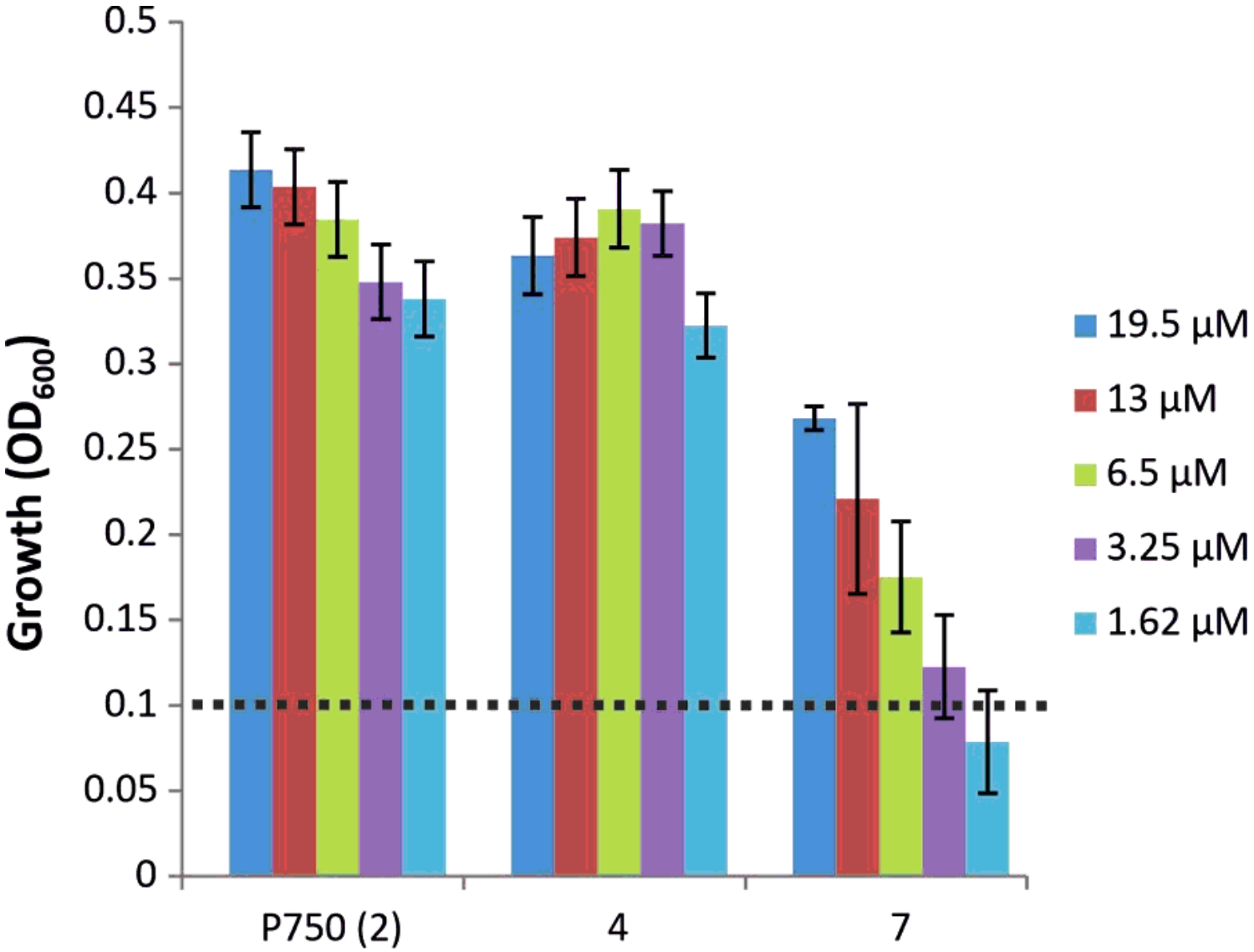

Figure 4

Bacterial growth promotion assay of natural AMB P-750 (2), amonabactin analogue 4 and AMB-SRB (7) as iron sources for A. salmonicida carrying a functional FstC, the amonabactin OMT (VT45.1ΔentB). Depicted growth values were achieved after 12 h of incubation under iron starvation (CM9 with EDDHA 5 µM) supplemented with 1.62 (light blue), 3.25 (purple) 6.5 (green), 13 (red) or 19.5 µM (blue) of the assayed compound. Dotted line represents basal growth without adding any compound. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Standard deviations are shown for each bar

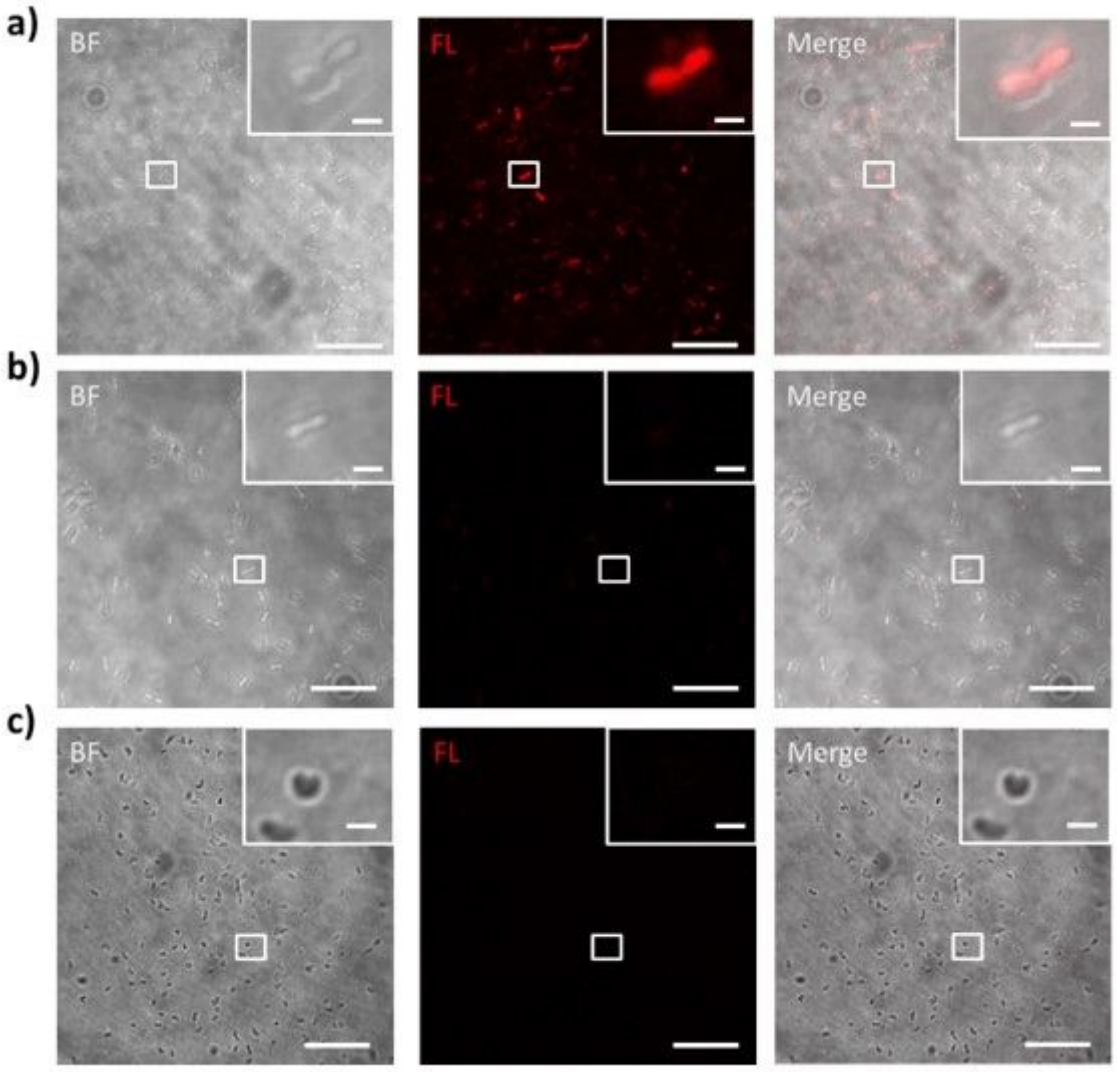

Figure 5

Epifluorescence microscopy images. a) A. salmonicida FstC(+). b) A. salmonicida FstC(-). c) V. anguillarum. Scale bar: 10 µm (full view) or 1 µm (enlarged view). All bacteria tested were precultured in CM9 minimal medium, with iron chelator EDDHA at 5 µM, and treated with 6.5 µM of AMB-SRB (7) for 12 h at 25 °C. Left: bright field (BF), middle: fluorescence channel (FL), right: merged images.

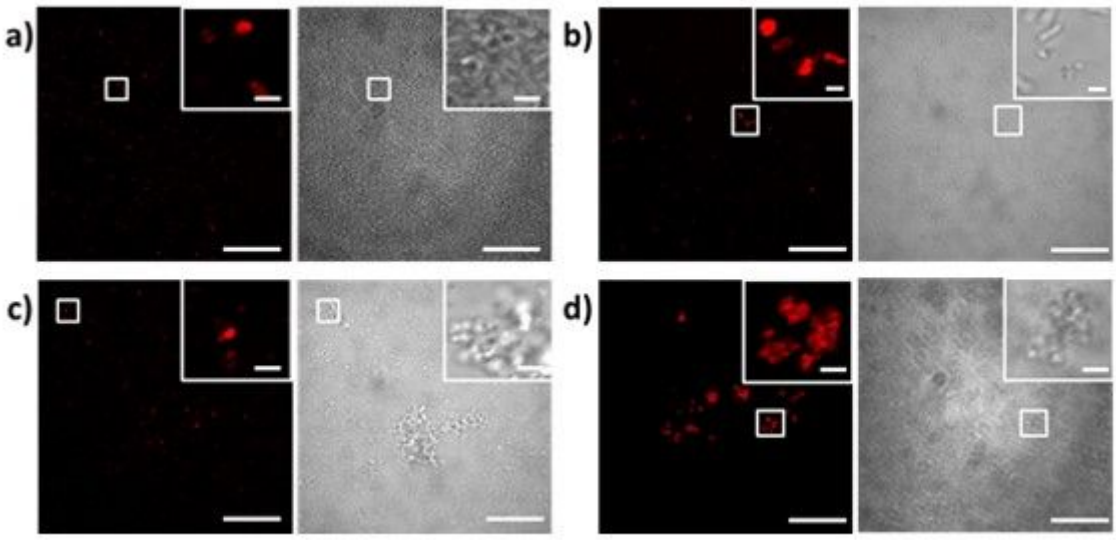

Figure 6

Epifluorescence microscopy images. a) A. hydrophila. b) A. sobria. c) A. salmonicida subsp. pectinolytica. d) A. salmonicida subsp. Achromogenes. Scale bar: 10 µm (full view) or 1 µm (enlarged view). All bacteria tested were precultured in CM9 minimal medium, with iron chelator EDDHA at 5 µM, and treated with 6.5 µM of AMB-SRB (7) for 12 h at 25 °C. Left: bright field (BF), middle: fluorescence channel (FL), right: merged images.

Supplementary Files

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- SIPubSondaFAeromonasSR.pdf
- Scheme1.png
- Scheme2.png