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Cianina funzionalizzata con braccio di legame silanico, procedimento per la sua preparazione e suoi usi (Cianine functionalized with a silanic spacer, preparation method and use)

This is the author's manuscript

Original Citation:

Availability:

This version is available <http://hdl.handle.net/2318/58195> since

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(Article begins on next page)

(43) International Publication Date
29 April 2010 (29.04.2010)(10) International Publication Number
WO 2010/046856 A1

PCT

(51) International Patent Classification:
C09B 69/00 (2006.01) *C12Q* 1/68 (2006.01)
A61K 47/48 (2006.01) *G01N* 33/58 (2006.01)(21) International Application Number:
PCT/IB2009/054636(22) International Filing Date:
21 October 2009 (21.10.2009)

(25) Filing Language: Italian

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

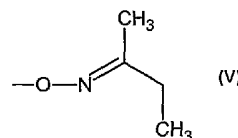
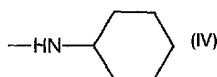
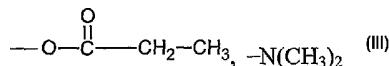
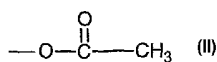
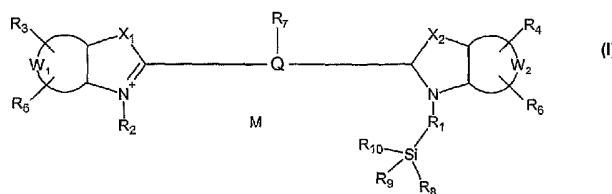
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: A FUNCTIONALIZED CYANINE HAVING A SILANE LINKER ARM, A METHOD OF PREPARING THEREOF AND USES THEREOF



(57) Abstract: There is disclosed a silane-modified cyanine of Formula (I) including the valence tautomers thereof: wherein R₁ is a linear, saturated or unsaturated alkyl chain, having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are optionally substituted by a 4-, 5- or 6-membered aromatic or non aromatic cyclic grouping of carbon atoms; R₈ and R₉ are independently selected from the group consisting of -OCH₃, -OCH₂CH₃, -OCH₂CH₂CH₃, -OCH(CH₃)₂, -OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, -Cl, -Br, -I, Formula (II), Formula (III), -N(CH₃)₂, Formula (IV), Formula (V), methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl; The synthesis method and the use as a fluorescent marker for inorganic solid supports, for example silica nanoparticles, and/or for biomolecules such as peptides, antibodies, DNA, RNA, etc., are also disclosed.

WO 2010/046856 A1



Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

A functionalized cyanine having a silane linker arm, a method of preparing thereof and uses thereof

The present invention relates to cyanine fluorescent dyes which are functionalized with silanes, their synthesis and their use in the manufacture of fluorescent solid supports, for example fluorescent surfaces or (nano)particles, in the bioconjugation and fluorescent labelling of biomolecules, such as for example nucleosides, nucleotides, nucleic acids (DNA, RNA or PNA), antibodies, proteins and peptides, as well as their use for immobilizing biomolecules on solid supports.

The fluorescent labelling technology is widely used in molecular biology, genomics, proteomics, analytical chemistry, since it is suitable to carry out highly sensitive and specific tests, efficiently competing with techniques such as radioactive and enzymatic labelling.

DNA probes labelled with fluorescent moieties were shown to be valuable reagents for the separation and analysis of molecules. Specific applications of such fluorescent probes include for example automatic sequencing and DNA mapping; the identification of the concentration of a chemical species capable of binding a second chemical species (for example DNA hybridisation reactions in techniques such as real time PCR, *in situ* hybridization and molecular recognition with *molecular beacons*); the localization of biomolecules within cells, tissues or insoluble supports by techniques such as fluorescent staining.

Also fluorescent labelled proteins are very powerful analytical tools which are employed in techniques such as fluorescence microscopy, fluorescent immunoassays, protein chips, cytofluorimetry and laser induced fluorescence capillary electrophoresis.

Among fluorescent dyes, cyanines are widely used as biomolecule labels in several bioanalytical techniques, thanks to their physico-chemical properties such as the high extinction coefficient, the high quantum yield, the independence from pH, the low molecular weight and the possibility to carry out multiple assays with a plurality of fluorophores emitting at different wavelengths. The cyanines are also suitable for use as *quenchers* if their chemical

structure contains suitable groups such as nitro groups.

To be useful as a fluorescent label or quencher in bioconjugations, the cyanine should be provided with a suitable functionalized linker arm having a reactive group.

The research in this filed has therefore focused in the study of innovative functionalized arms, since the chemistry and the behaviour of such linker arms may remarkably affect the fluorescence of the whole molecule as well as other chemical and physical properties such as hydrophobicity/hydrophilicity, aggregation and fluorescence quenching due to intramolecular interactions.

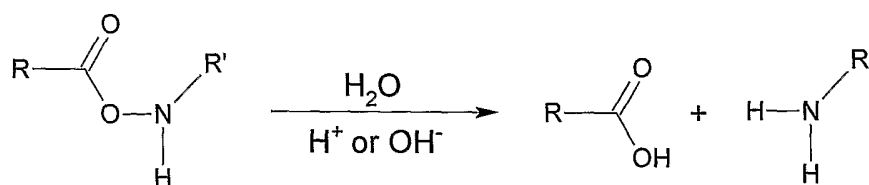
In general, the fluorescent dye molecule may contain a plurality of functionalized linker arms, which are preferably different one from each other in order to avoid the problem of cross-linking between identical molecules, of reticulation, of unwanted reactions or of purification.

There are examples in the literature wherein fluorescent molecules belonging to the class of rhodamines and fluoresceines, as well as luminescent ruthenium complexes, are conjugated to organosilane compounds by coupling reactions that require the use of reactive esters, which are synthesized on the organosilane reagent or on the fluorophore.

However, the use of active esters and generally of active carboxylic groups has remarkable drawbacks, such as the poor stability over time and the difficulty of the synthesis. As a matter of fact, active esters are poorly stable molecules under non anhydrous conditions and are therefore very difficult to store. They are prone to degrade over time by hydrolyzation and the percentage of active product in a package decreases over time. Moreover, due to their poor stability, it is almost impossible to further store the unused product immediately after opening the package. In addition, the need to work always under perfectly anhydrous conditions makes the synthesis of such compounds particularly difficult and expensive, in that the purification must be performed with the use of anhydrous eluents, especially when the synthesis is conducted on an industrial scale rather than on a lab scale.

International patent application WO2007021946, pages 17-18, discloses the synthesis of cyanines containing a silane functional group by reacting a carboxyl functional group with aminopropyl triethoxysilane in anhydrous pyridine under nitrogen flux for several hours. The final product is treated in anhydrous ether before being purified by chromatography.

The drawbacks of this procedure are the high costs, the complexity and, above all, the need to employ anhydrous solvents. Moreover, the amide bond formed between the cyanine carboxylic acid and the aminopropyl triethoxysilane, or other amine-derivative of silane, is not stable. As a matter of fact, such an amide bond may undergo hydrolyzation in the aqueous acidic or alkaline environment formed by the conditions required for immobilization of fluorescent derivatives on solid supports, thereby leading again to the formation of the cyanine carboxylic acid and the amino-derivative of silane according to the following scheme:



Similarly, the amide bonds of silane-functionalized cyanines formed by reacting an active ester of a cyanine, such as for example a succinimidyl ester, with an amino-derivative of a silane, may undergo hydrolyzation.

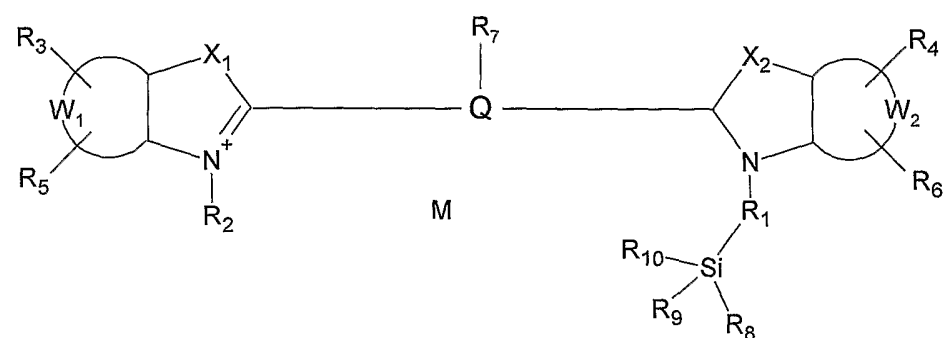
The object of the present invention is to provide a cyanine which contains a silane linker arm that does not possess the above-mentioned drawbacks of the prior art.

In particular, an object of the present invention is to provide a cyanine which contains a silane linker arm that does not require an expensive or difficult synthesis, particularly that does not require the use of anhydrous solvents.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a cyanine which contains a silane linker arm that is stable and is not readily hydrolysable.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a cyanine which contains a silane linker arm that is capable of being conjugated with a solid support suitable for performing bioanalytical and diagnostic assays, wherein the conjugation of the cyanine with the support does not lead to a reduction in the fluorophore performance.

These and other objects are achieved by a cyanine modified with a silane linker arm having the general formula (I), including the valence tautomers thereof:



Formula (I)

wherein:

R_1 is a linear, saturated or unsaturated alkyl chain, having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are optionally substituted by a 4-, 5- or 6-membered aromatic or non aromatic cyclic grouping of carbon atoms;

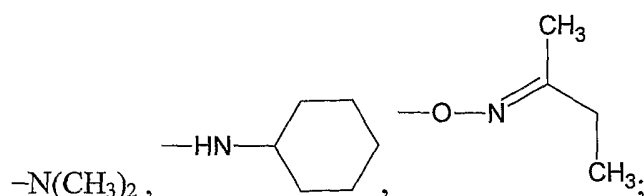
R_8 and R_9 are independently selected from the group consisting of $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$,

$-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_3$,

$-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{HN}-$ (cyclohexyl), $-\text{O}-\text{N}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl;

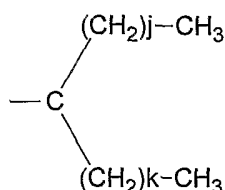
R_{10} is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$,

$-\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$,



W_1 and W_2 are independently selected from a benzene ring and a naphthalene ring, in which one or more carbon atoms are optionally substituted by one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur, selenium and nitrogen, or one of W_1 and W_2 is absent, or both of W_1 and W_2 are absent;

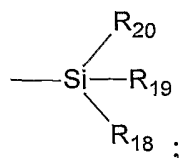
X_1 and X_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of $-O-$, $-S-$, $-Se-$, $-N-$, $-C(CH_3)_2$, $-CH=CH-$, $-NH-$, and



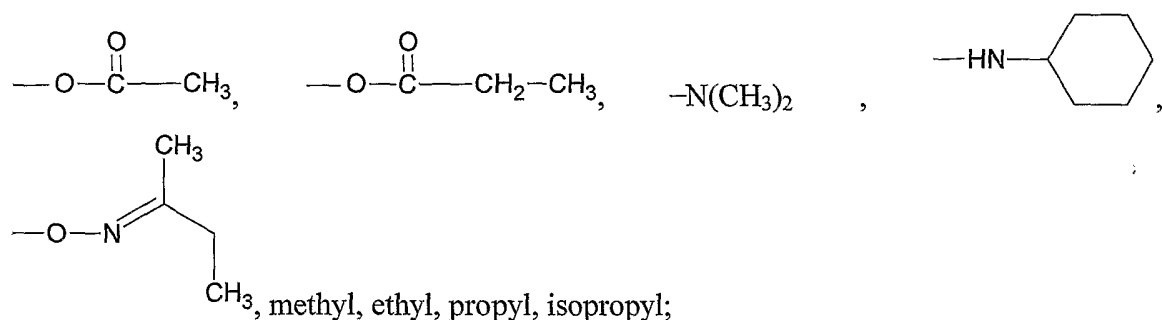
wherein j is an integer comprised between 1 and 20 and k is an integer comprised between 1 and 20;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-CH_3$, and $-R_{11}-Y_1$, wherein R_{11} is a linear, saturated or unsaturated alkyl chain, having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each substituted by a component independently selected from an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom, a $-NH-$ group, a $-CONH-$ group or a 4, 5 or 6-membered aromatic or non aromatic cyclic grouping of carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each optionally substituted by a heteroatom independently selected from oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen and selenium, and wherein Y_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, carboxyl, carbonyl, amino, sulphhydryl, thiocyanate, isothiocyanate, isocyanate, maleimide, hydroxyl, phosphoramidite, glycidyl, imidazolyl, carbamoyl, anhydride, bromoacetamido, chloroacetamido, iodoacetamido, sulphonyl halide, acyl halide, aryl halide, hydrazide, succinimidyl ester, hydroxysulfosuccinimidyl ester, phthalimidyl ester, naphthalimidyl ester, monochlorotriazine, dichlorotriazine, mono- or di- halide substituted pyridine, mono- or di- halide substituted diazine, aziridine, imidic ester, hydrazine, azi-

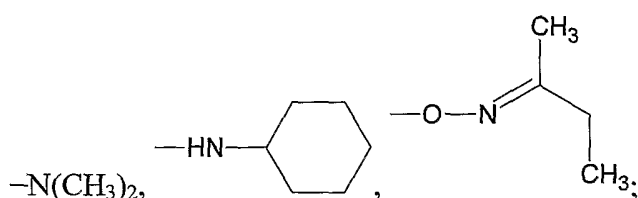
donitrophenyl, azide, 3-(2-pyridyldithio)-propionamide, glyoxal, aldehyde, nitrophenyl, di-nitrophenyl, trinitrophenyl, SO_3H , SO_3^- , $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ and



wherein R_{18} , R_{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$,

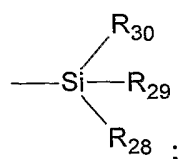


and R_{20} is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{O---C(=O)---CH}_3$, $-\text{O---C(=O)---CH}_2\text{---CH}_3$,

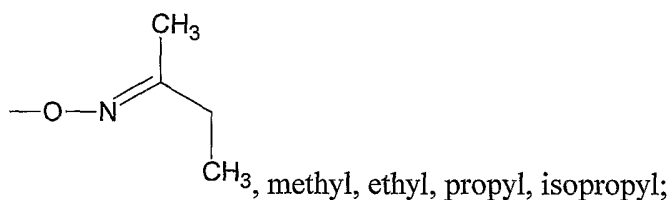
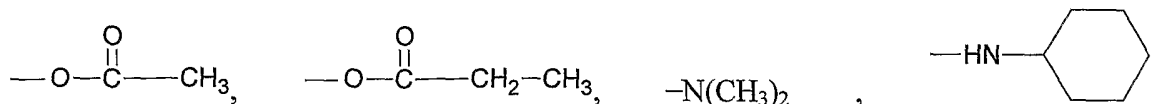


R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{SO}_3^-$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_n-\text{CH}_3$ wherein n is an integer comprised between 1 and 100, and $-\text{R}_{21}-\text{Y}_2$, wherein R_{21} is a linear, saturated or unsaturated alkyl chain having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each optionally substituted by a component independently selected from an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom, an $-\text{NH}-$ group, $-\text{CONH}$ group or a 4-, 5- or 6-membered aromatic or non aromatic cyclic grouping of carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each optionally substituted by a heteroatom independently selected from oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen and selenium, and wherein Y_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, carboxyl, carbonyl, amino, sulphydryl, thiocyanate, isothiocyanate, isocyanate, maleimide,

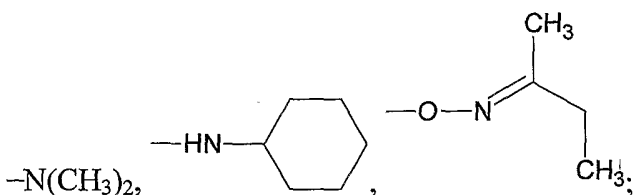
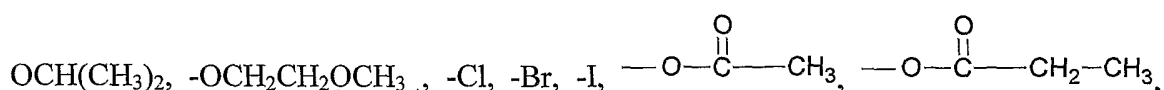
hydroxyl, phosphoramidite, glycidyl, imidazolyl, carbamoyl, anhydride, bromoacetamido, chloroacetamido, iodoacetamido, sulphonyl halide, acyl halide, aryl halide, hydrazide, succinimidyl ester, hydroxysulfosuccinimidyl ester, phthalimidyl ester, naphthalimidyl ester, monochlorotriazine, dichlorotriazine, mono- or di- halide substituted pyridine, mono- or di-halide substituted diazine, aziridine, imidic ester, hydrazine, azidonitrophenyl, azide, 3-(2-pyridyldithio)-propionamide, glyoxal, aldehyde, nitrophenyl, dinitrophenyl, trinitrophenyl, $-C\equiv CH$, SO_3H , SO_3^- , and



wherein R_{28} , R_{29} are independently selected from the group consisting of $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-OCH(CH_3)_2$, $-OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$,

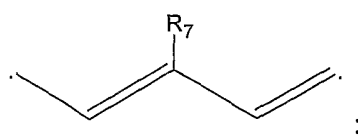


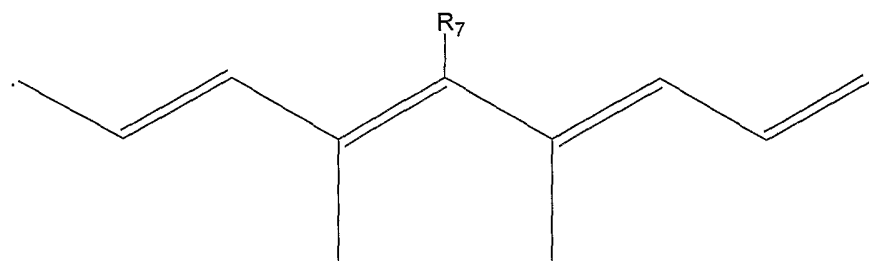
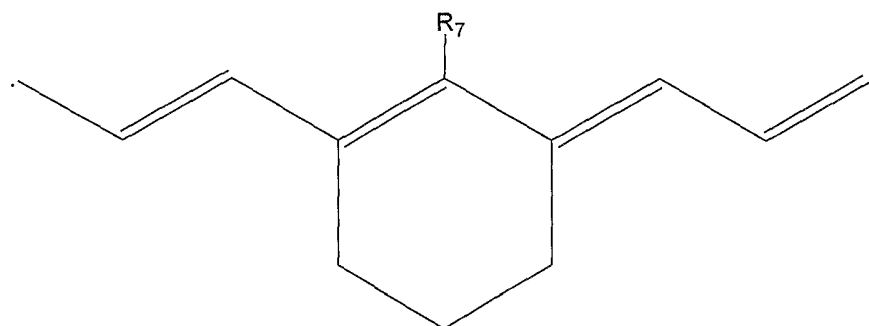
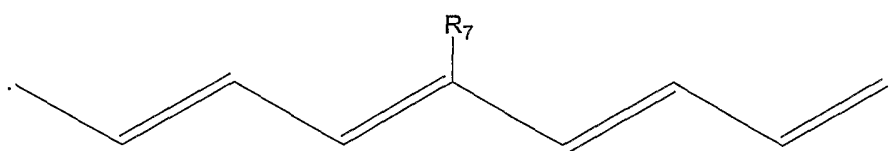
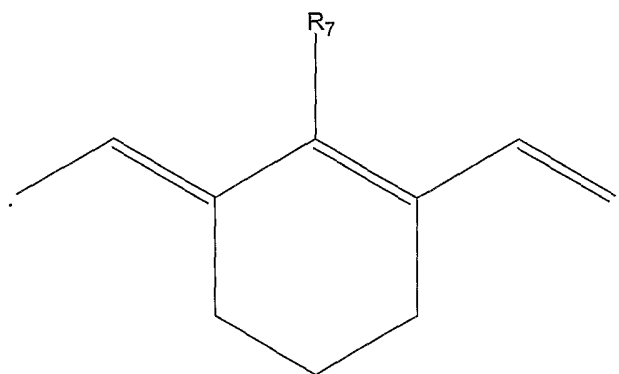
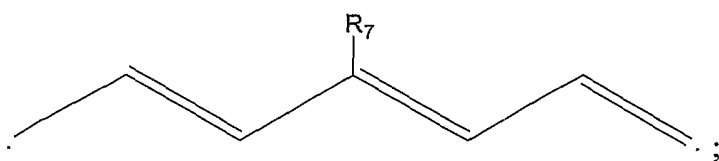
and R_{30} is selected from the group consisting of $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-OCH(CH_3)_2$, $-OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$,



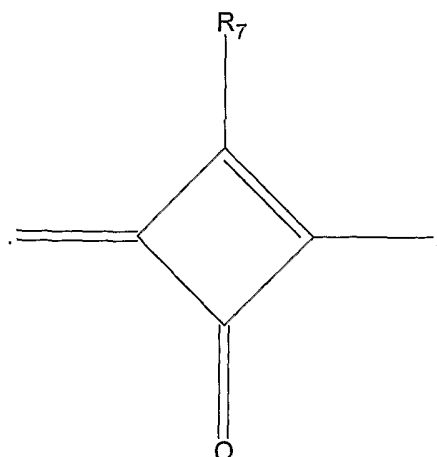
M is a counterion; and

Q is a polymethinic chain selected from the group consisting of:





and



wherein R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen (for example fluorine, chlorine, bromide or iodine), $=O$, phenoxy, thiophenoxy, anilino, ciclohexylamino, piridine, $-R_{31}-Y_3$, $-O-R_{31}-Y_3$, $-S-R_{31}-Y_3$, $-NH-R_{31}-Y_3$ and aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$, carboxyl ($-COOH$), amino ($-NH_2$), carbonyl ($-CHO$), thiocyanate ($-SCN$), isothiocyanate ($-CNS$), epoxy and $-COZ$ wherein Z represents a leaving group, wherein R_{31} has the same meanings as R_{11} and Y_3 has the same meanings as Y_1 .

Suitable leaving groups Z are for example $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$, $-OH$, $-OR_{15}$ or $-OCOR_{15}$, wherein R_{15} is linear or branched lower C_1 - C_4 alkyl (for example methyl, ethyl, *t*-butyl or *i*-propyl), $-O-CO-Ar$, wherein Ar is optionally substituted aryl, $-O-CO-Het$, wherein Het is selected from succinimide, sulfosuccinimide, phthalimide and naphthalimide, $-NR_{22}R_{33}$, wherein R_{22} and R_{33} are each independently linear or branched C_1 - C_{10} alkyl.

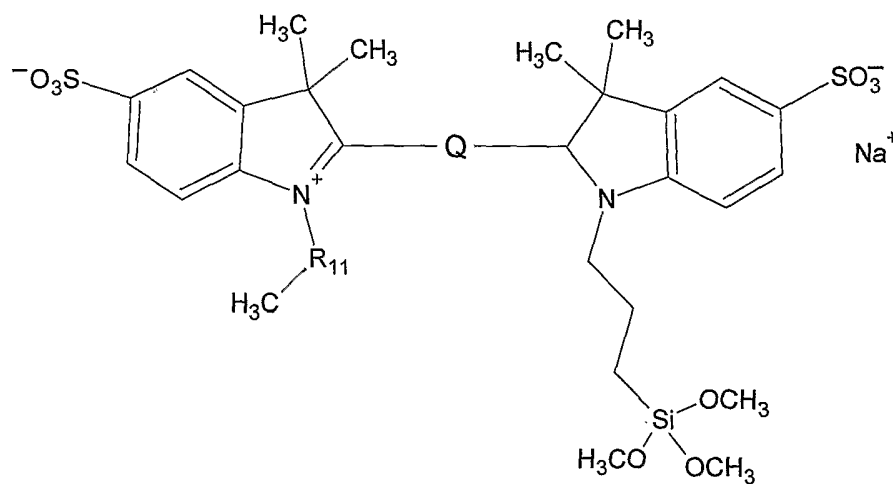
The expression "optionally substituted carbon atom" means that such a carbon atom in the linear alkyl chain or in the cyclic grouping of atoms may be replaced by one of the mentioned components or heteroatoms.

The cyanine of the present invention, which is modified with a silane linker arm, and which may also be designated as "silane-containing cyanine", allows to manufacture fluorescent solid supports such as fluorescent surfaces or nanoparticles in which the fluorescent dye is

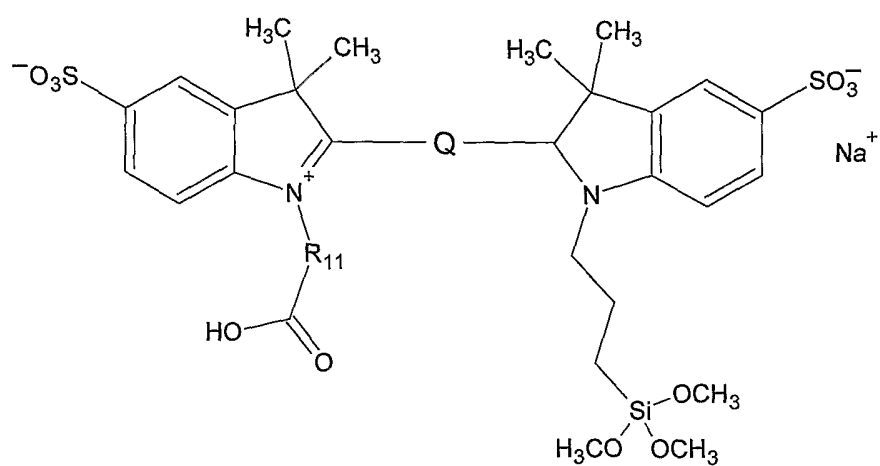
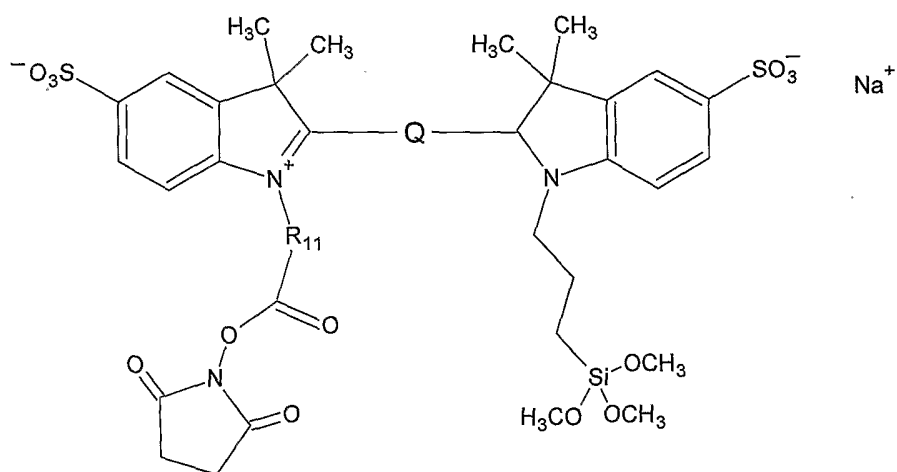
homogeneously dispersed, which leads to a remarkable signal enhancement and to the increase of the fluorophore performance, in terms of both photoluminescence yield and photostability.

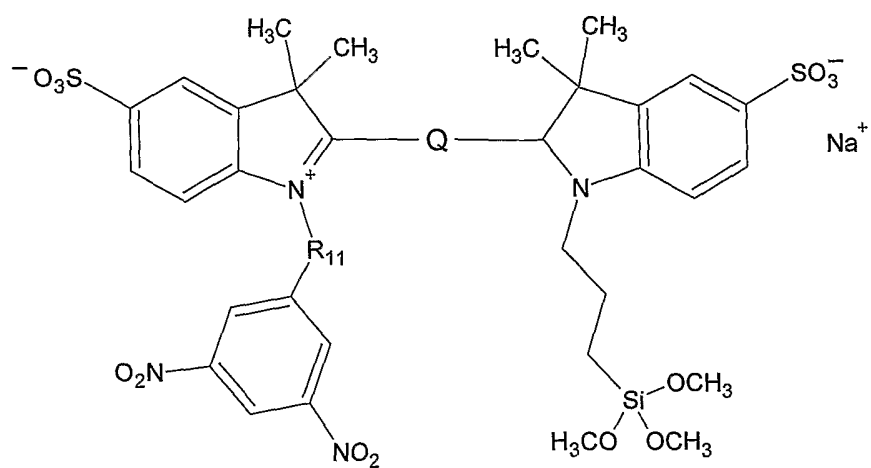
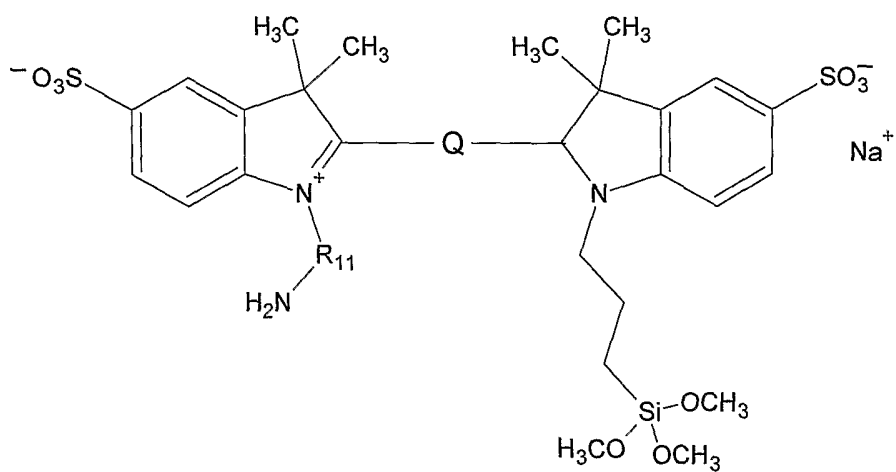
With the silane-containing cyanine of the present invention it is possible to manufacture nanometric devices that are capable of remarkably enhancing the signal. Furthermore, the silane-containing cyanine of the present invention allows to obtain fluorescent nanoparticles that are capable of emitting at different wavelengths and are capable of being conjugated with biomolecules, such as for example nucleosides, nucleotides, nucleic acids, antibodies and proteins, useful for performing bioanalytical and diagnostic assays and for molecular imaging.

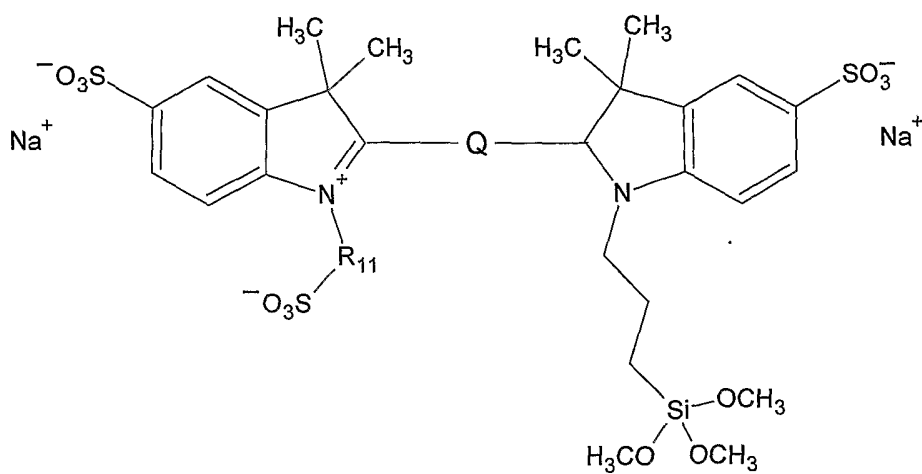
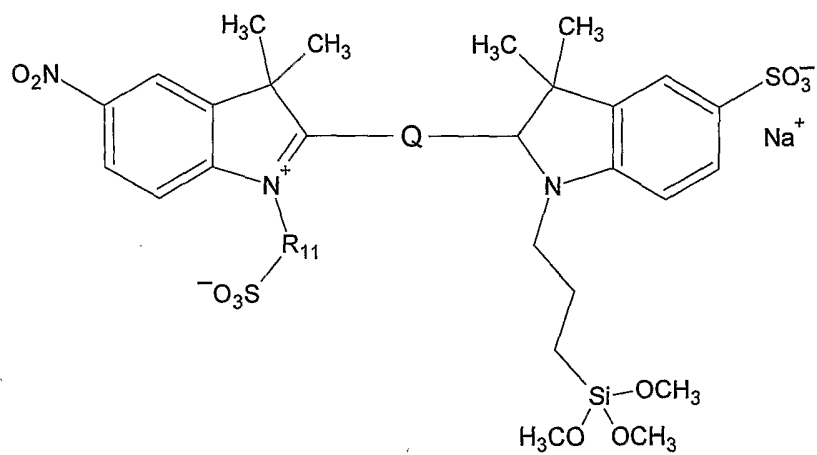
Preferred examples of silane-containing cyanines that fall within the scope of the present invention are as follows:

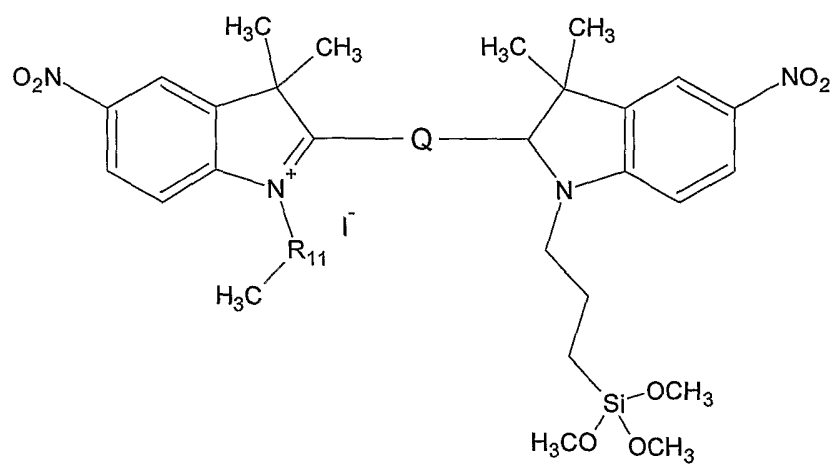
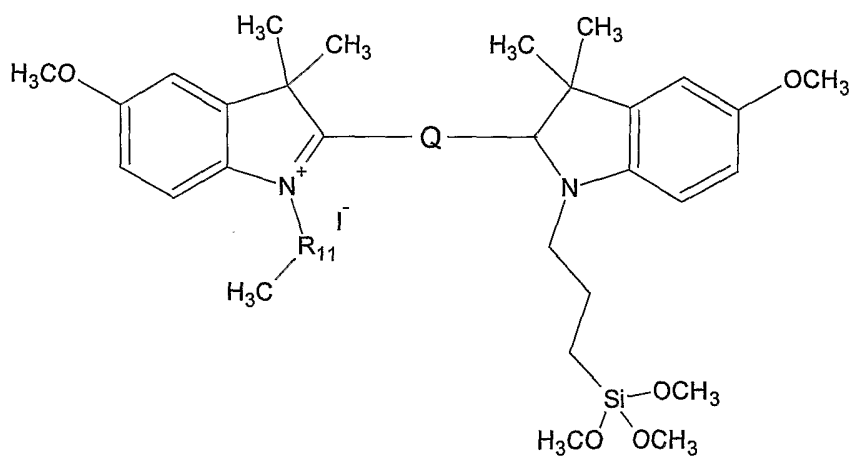


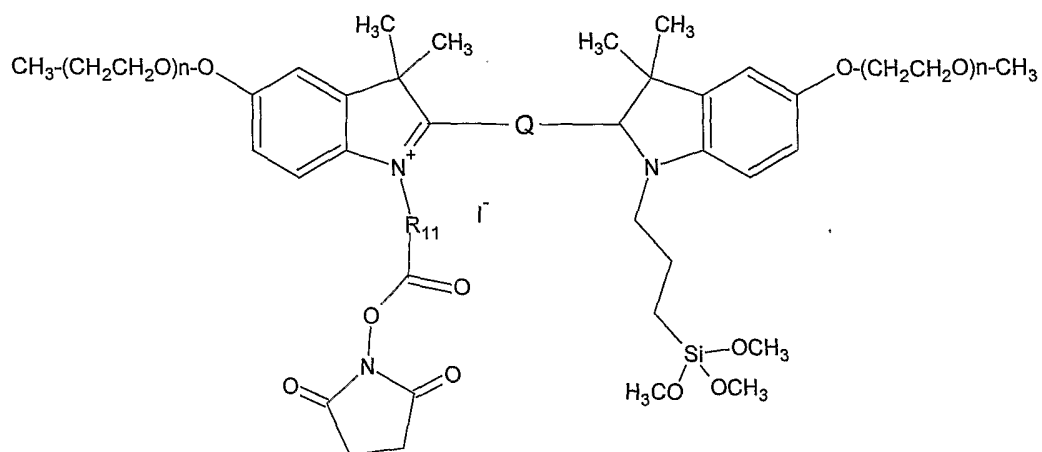
Formula (Ia)

**Formula (Ib)****Formula (Ic)**

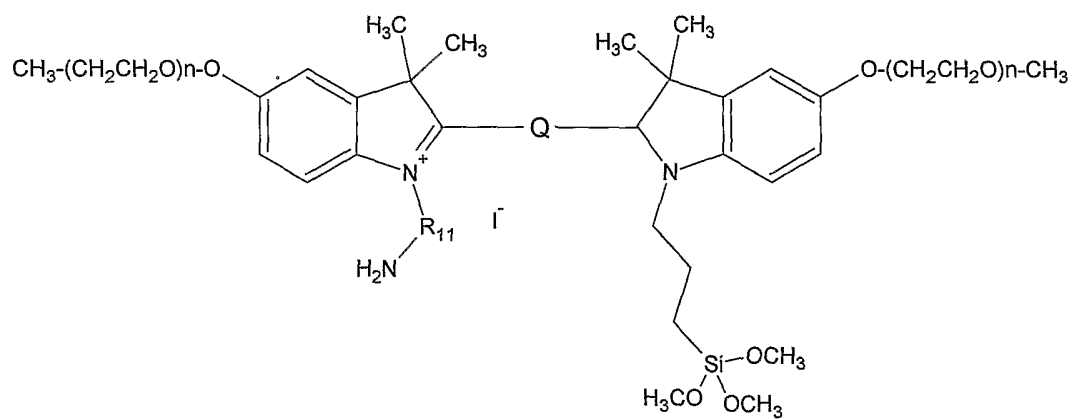
**Formula (Id)****Formula (Ie)**

**Formula (If)****Formula (Ig)**

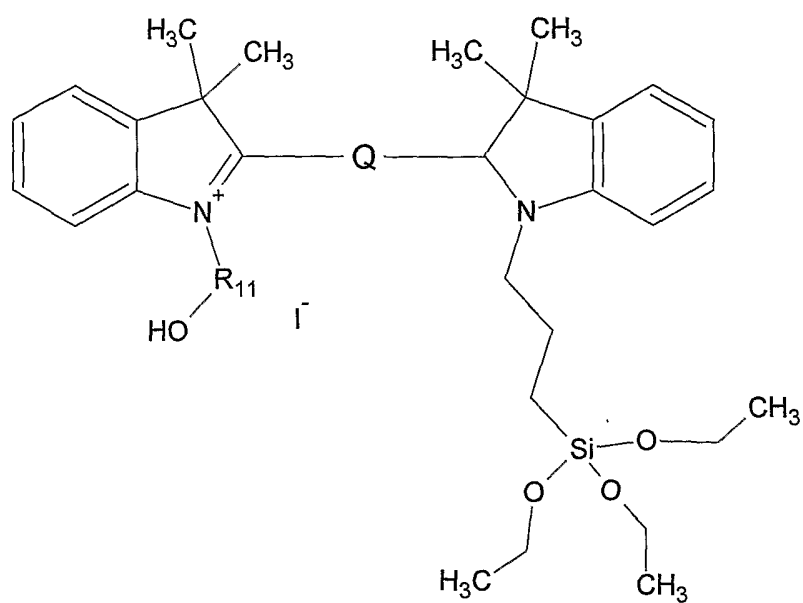
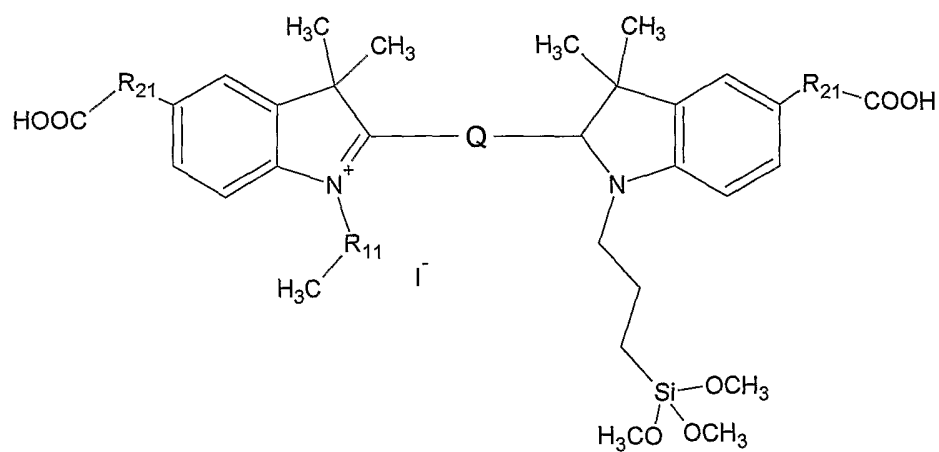
**Formula (Ih)****Formula (Ii)**

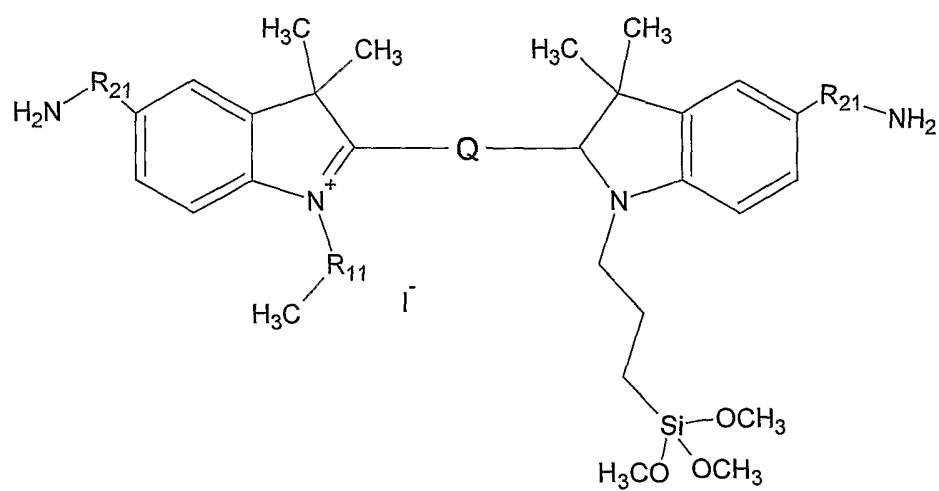
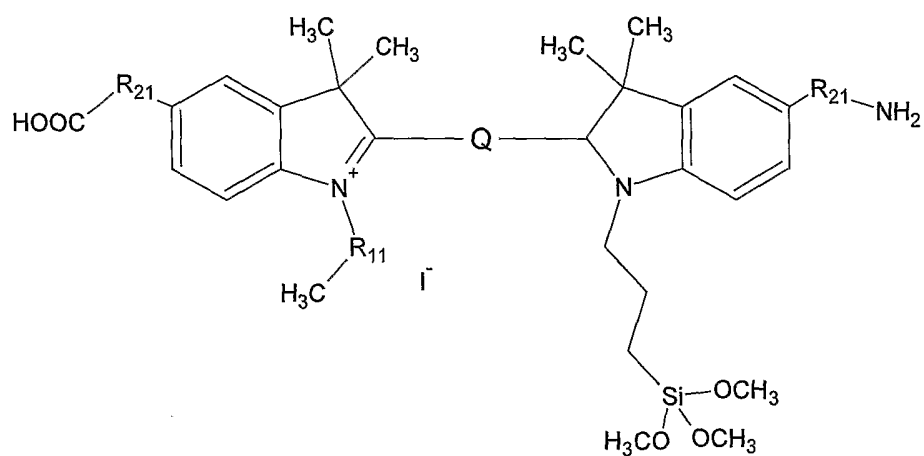


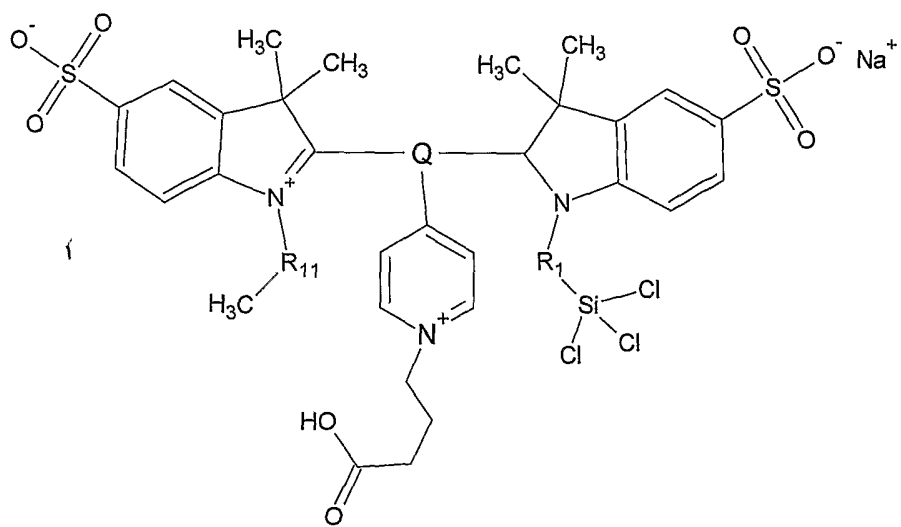
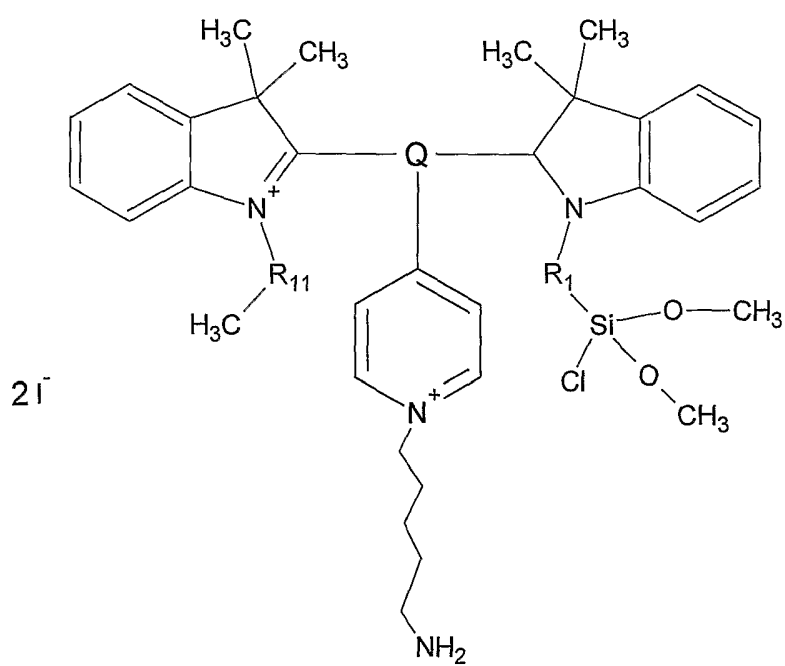
Formula (II)

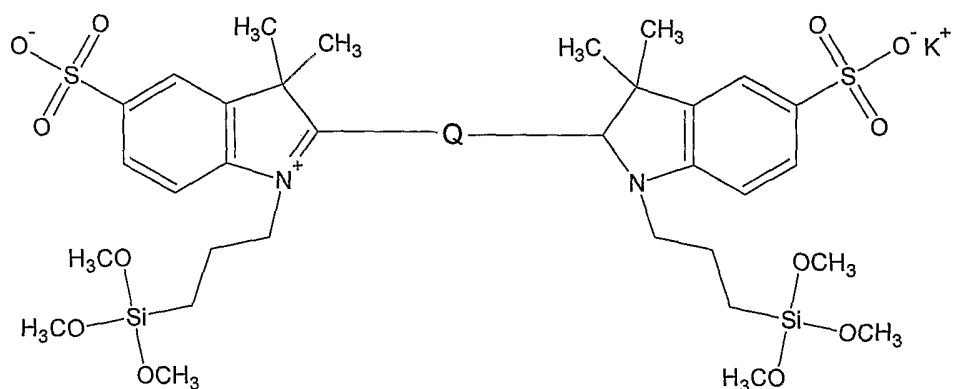
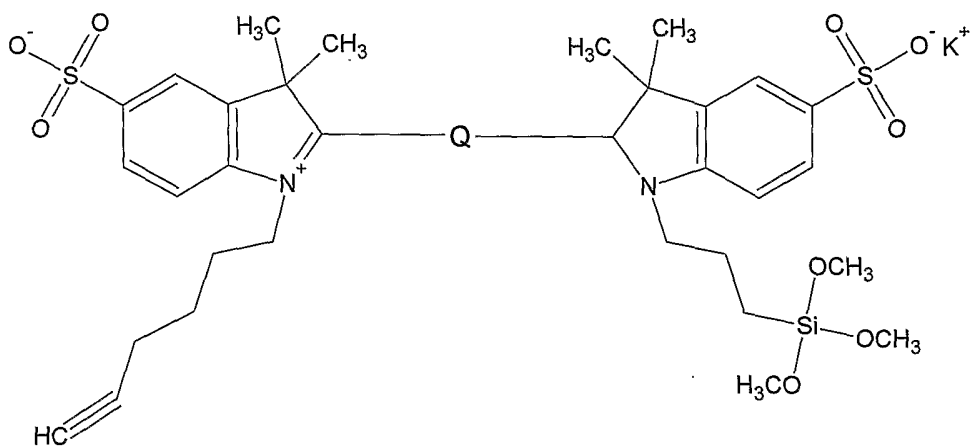


Formula (Im)

**Formula (In)****Formula (Io)**

**Formula (Ip)****Formula (Iq)**

**Formula (Ir)****Formula (Is)**

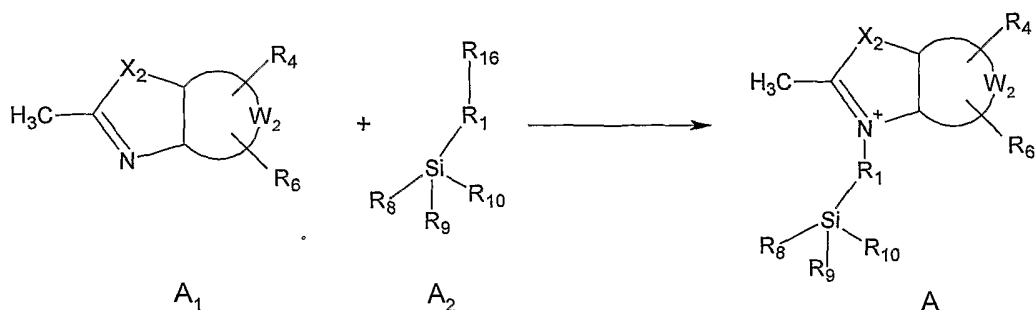
**Formula I(t)****Formula I(u)**

The silane-containing cyanines of formula (I) are synthesized according to a reaction scheme comprising the following steps:

1. synthesis of a quaternary ammonium salt functionalized with a silane (A),
2. synthesis of a second quaternary ammonium salt (B),
3. synthesis of the hemicyanine, and
4. synthesis of the cyanine.

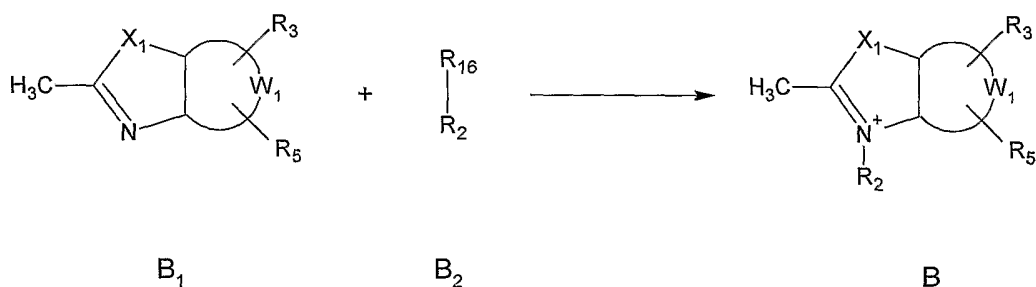
Step 1 is carried out by reacting, in a suitable solvent such as sulfolane, acetonitrile or N,N-dimethylformamide, a nitrogen containing heterocyclic system (A₁) with a terminal silane-containing molecule (A₂) to provide the silane-functionalized quaternary ammonium salt

(A):



wherein X₂, R₁, R₄, R₆ and W₂, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ are as defined in formula (I); R₁₆ is selected from the group consisting of iodine, chlorine, bromine, OH, sulphate and tosylate.

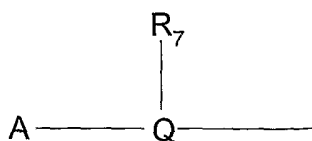
Step 2 consists of the synthesis of a second quaternary ammonium salt (B) starting from a second nitrogen-containing heterocyclic system (B₁) and an alkylating molecule R₂—R₁₆ (B₂) according to the following scheme:



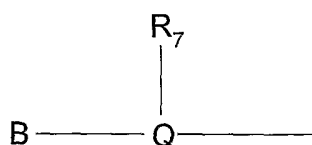
wherein X₁, R₂, R₃, R₅ and W₁ are as defined in formula (I) and R₁₆ is selected from the group consisting of iodine, chlorine, bromine, OH, sulphate and tosylate.

Step 3 can be carried out either on the silane-containing quaternary ammonium salt (A) synthesised in step 1 or on the quaternary ammonium salt (B) synthesised in step 2.

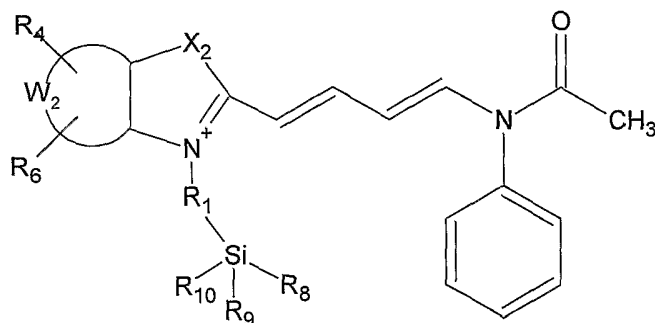
This step consists in the reaction between A or B and a compound capable of reacting with the heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salt thereby providing the polymethinic chain:



or



Non limiting examples of such compounds are triethylorthoformate, N,N-diphenylformamide, malonaldehyde dianlyide, pyridylmalonaldehyde, trimethoxypropene, pentamidine chloride, chloromalonaldehyde dianlyide and squaric acid. Step 3 provides an intermediate designated as hemicyanine. By way of example, the structural formula of the hemicyanine obtained by reacting the intermediate A with malonaldehyde dianlyide is provided herein below:



Step 4 is carried out by reacting the hemicyanine obtained in step 3 with the heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salt A or B not used in the previous step. A silane-containing cyanine of formula (I) is obtained.

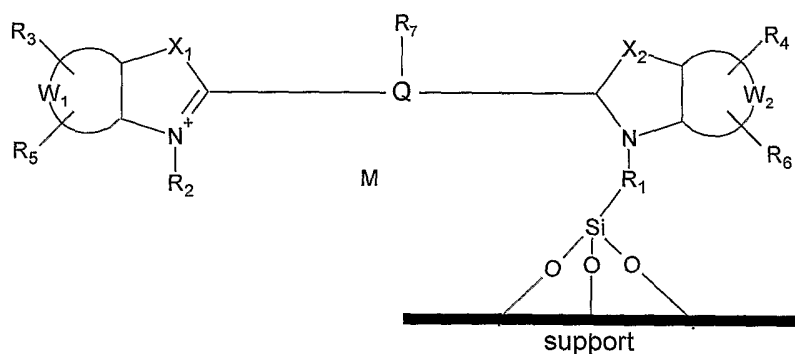
In all the steps illustrated above, the reaction conditions depend on the reagents employed in the various passages and on the desired final product.

Due to the presence of at least one linker arm functionalized with a silane group, the silane-containing cyanines of formula (I) are capable of reacting with hydroxyl or silanol (Si-OH)

groups exposed on a solid support such as for example a surface or a particle of any size and geometrical shape. Such properties render the silane-containing cyanines of formula (I) suitable for use in preparing fluorescent solid supports, such as for example fluorescent nanoparticles, as well as for the functionalization of surfaces with biomolecules of analytical and diagnostic interest, for the manufacture of devices suitable for optical visualization of events and reactions which take place inside the cells, for the visualization of receptors on cells or tissues, for the manufacture of tools for in vivo molecular imaging.

Thus, a silane-containing cyanine of formula (I) conjugated, through a silane linker arm, to a solid support containing exposed hydroxyls, also falls within the scope of the present invention.

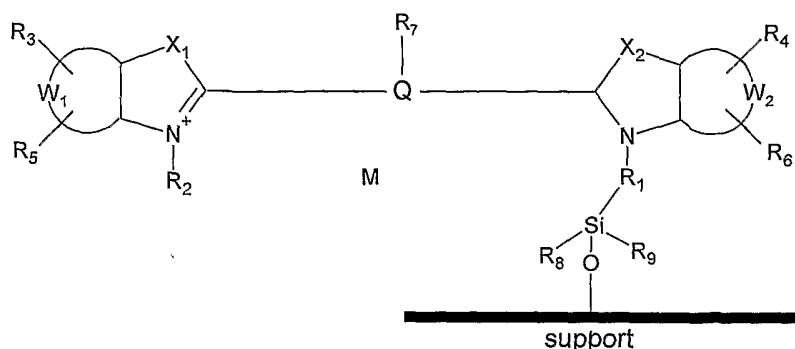
A preferred embodiment of the silane-containing cyanine conjugated with a solid support is represented by the following general formula (II):



Formula (II)

wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , X_1 , X_2 , W_1 , W_2 , M and Q are as defined in connection with formula (I).

Another preferred embodiment of the silane-containing cyanine conjugated with a solid support is represented by the following general formula (III):

**Formula (III)**

wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , X_1 , X_2 , W_1 , W_2 , M and Q are as defined in connection with formula (I).

When the cyanine contains more than one silane linker arm (for example $-\text{Si}(\text{R}_{18})(\text{R}_{19})(\text{R}_{20})$ and/or $-\text{Si}(\text{R}_{28})(\text{R}_{29})(\text{R}_{30})$ in addition to $-\text{Si}(\text{R}_8)(\text{R}_9)(\text{R}_{10})$), it should be understood that the conjugation with the solid support can take place through any one of the silane linker arms or even through a plurality of silane linker arms.

The solid support containing exposed hydroxyls can be for example an amorphous silica (e.g. aerosil), a zeolite (e.g. ZSM-5, faujasite, zeolite-A, mordenite), a mesoporous silica (e.g. MCM-41, MCM-48, SBA-15, SBA-16), a metal, a metal chloride (e.g. CuCl_2 , $\text{Fe}(\text{Cl})_3$), a metal sulphate (e.g. NaSO_4 , $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$), a metal oxide (e.g. magnetite, Fe_3O_4 , Fe_2O_3 , MgO , TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , Y_2O_3 , SnO_2), a rare earth metal oxide (e.g. CeO_2 , Eu_2O_3 , Gd_2O_3), a transition metal oxide, a mixed oxide of two or more metals, a metal alloy, an inorganic semiconductor (e.g. CdS , CdSe , CdTe , ZnS , ZnSe , ZnTe , GaAs , InGaAs , InP , InAs , Ge , Si), diamond.

The support can be a flat surface or a particle of any geometrical shape and of any size, for example, a spherical or substantially spherical particle. The particle is preferably a nanoparticle, having at least one size lower than 500 nm. If the particle is spherical, the size lower than 500 nm is the particle diameter.

The silane-containing cyanine can be immobilized on an outer surface of the particle or it

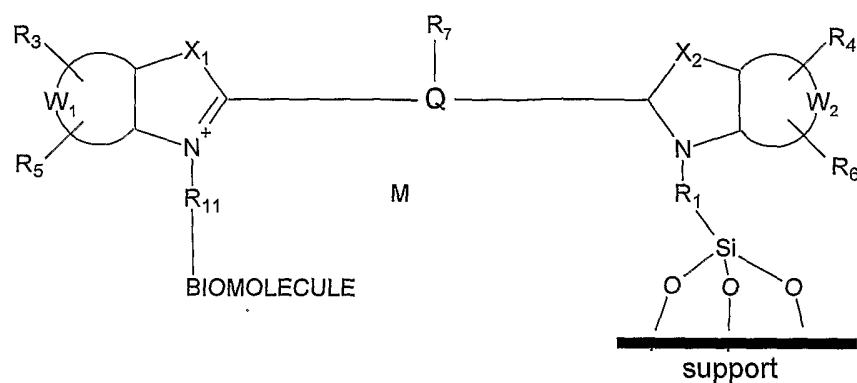
can be immobilized within the particle during the synthesis of the particle by mixing the silane-containing cyanine according to the present invention with the reagents that, by polymerization in a microemulsion, form a solid particle structure, for example according to the method disclosed in Wang et al. (Analytical Chemistry, 2006 (3), 646-654).

The conjugation reaction of the silane-containing cyanine on the solid support that contains exposed hydroxyls is carried out in a suitable anhydrous organic solvent, for example anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) or anhydrous toluene. The reaction is preferably carried out under reflux and in the dark for 12 to 18 hours. When the reaction time has elapsed, the functionalized support is removed from the reaction solvent, washed and subjected to thermal treatment, for example in an oven at a temperature of between 90 and 150°C for 15-18 hours. Such a thermal treatment is essential for the completion of the condensation of the silane linker of the cyanine with the hydroxyls of the support.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is a silane-containing cyanine of formula (I) wherein at least one of R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ contains a reactive functional group different from a silane group. Such a second reactive functional group is preferably selected from carboxyl, amino, sulphydryl, thiocyanate, maleimide, succinimidyl ester and hydrazine.

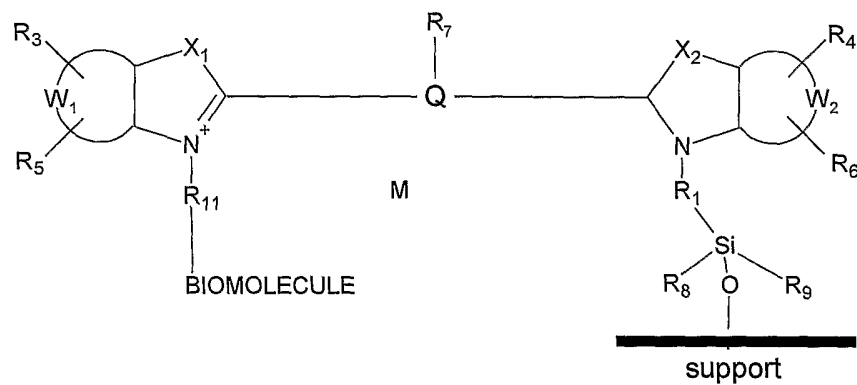
In this instance, the cyanine is a bifunctional or multifunctional molecule (depending on the total number of reactive functional groups it contains), which is advantageously capable of being immobilized onto solid supports having exposed hydroxyls groups and is simultaneously capable of being conjugated with a biomolecule such as a protein, a peptide, a nucleoside, a nucleotide, an oligonucleotide, a nucleic acid, a vitamin or an hormone.

A bifunctional silane-containing cyanine conjugated with both a solid support and a biomolecule is represented by the following general formula (IV):

**Formula (IV)**

wherein R₁, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₁₁, X₁, X₂, W₁, W₂, M and Q are as defined in connection with formula (I).

Another embodiment of the bifunctional silane-containing cyanine conjugated with both a solid support and a biomolecule is represented by the following general formula (V):

**Formula (V)**

wherein R₁, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₁₁, X₁, X₂, W₁, W₂, M and Q are as defined in connection with formula (I).

The bifunctional silane-containing cyanines of the invention are useful for preparing fluorescent oligonucleotides or proteins immobilized on the surface of nanoparticles, useful in molecular recognition assays with signal enhancement.

The following examples are provided by way of illustration only and should not be intended to limit the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Example 1. Synthesis of 1-propyltrimethoxysilane-1'-propyltrimethoxysilane - 3,3,3',3'-tetramethyl-5,5'-disulfonate-indomonocarbocyanine potassium salt (IRIS3 sulfo silane) (Compound 1)

a) *Synthesis of N-propyltrimethoxysilane-2,3,3-trimethylindoleninium-5-sulfonate*

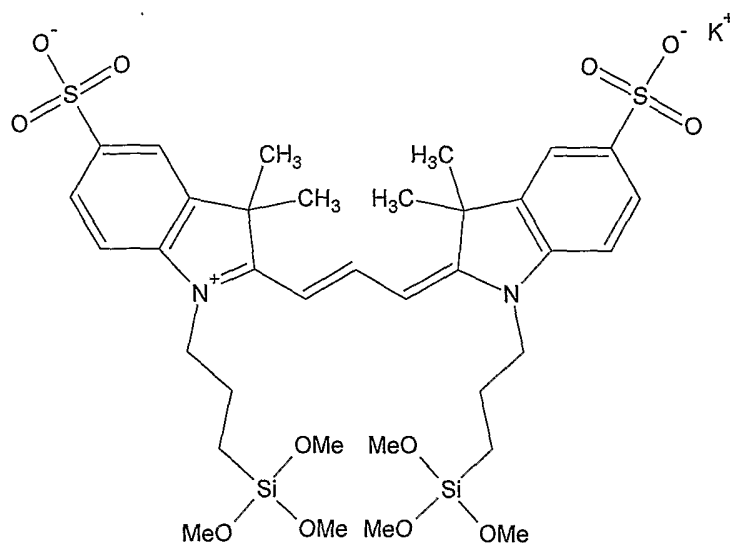
2,3,3-trimethyl-3H-indolenine-5-sulfonate potassium salt (5 g; 0.02 mol) was dissolved in sulfolane and placed in a round bottom flask, heated in a oil bath at 100°C, equipped with a condenser. When the 2,3,3-trimethyl-3H-indolenine-5-sulfonate potassium salt was completely dissolved, 11.6 g (0.04 mol) of iodopropyltrimethoxysilane were added.

The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux (100°C) for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled at r.t. and added dropwise to 800 ml of diethyl ether. The suspension obtained was filtered and the product recovered on a filter, washed with diethyl ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator.

b) *Synthesis of IRIS3 sulfo silane*

2 g (4.5 mmol) of N-propyltrimethoxysilane-trimethylindoleninium-5-sulfonate, 0.98 g (10 mol) of potassium acetate, 0.882 g (4.5 mol) of N,N-diphenylphormamidine and 60 ml of acetic anhydride were placed in a 250 ml round bottom flask. The round bottom flask, equipped with a condenser, was placed into an oil bath preheated at 80°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for 15 hours, then the temperature was lowered at r.t. and the mixture was added dropwise to 600 ml of diethyl ether. The product was recovered by filtration on a sintered glass funnel, washed with diethyl ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator. The product was purified by flash chromatography on reverse phase silica (RP-C₁₈), with gradient elution (dichloromethane/methanol from 98/2 to 40/60). Yield: 60%. The product has an absorption maximum centred at 556 nm (in water) and an emission maximum at 572 nm (in water).

Figure 1 shows the absorption (—) and emission (--) spectra of sulfo silane IRIS3 (Compound 1).



Compound 1

Example 2. Synthesis of 1-(5-carboxypentyl)-1'-propyltrimethoxysilane-3,3,3',3'-tetramethyl-5,5'-disulfonate indodicarbocyanine potassium salt (Compound 2)

a) Synthesis of N-propyltrimethoxysilane-2,3,3-trimethylindoleninium-5-sulfonate

5 g (0.02 mol) of 2,3,3-trimethyl-3H-indolenine-5-sulfonate potassium salt were dissolved in the lower possible amount of sulfolane and placed in a round bottom flask in a oil bath, pre-heated at 130°C, equipped with a condenser. When the 2,3,3-trimethyl-3H-indolenine-5-sulfonate potassium salt was completely dissolved, 11.6 g (0.04 mol) of iodopropyl-trimethoxysilane were added.

The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux (100°C) for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled at r.t. and added dropwise to 800 ml of diethyl ether. The suspension obtained was filtered and the product recovered on a sinterised glass filter, washed with diethyl ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator.

b) *Synthesis of N-(5-carboxypentyl)-2,3,3-trimethylindoleninium-5-sulfonate*

5 g (0.02 mol) of 2,3,3-trimethyl-3H-indolenine-5-sulfonate potassium salt were dissolved in sulfolane and placed in a round bottom flask in a oil bath, pre-heated at 130°C, equipped with a condenser. When the 2,3,3-trimethyl-3H-indolenine-5-sulfonate potassium salt was completely dissolved, 9.6 g (0.04 mol) of iodohexanoic acid were added.

The reaction mixture was stirred at 130°C for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled at r.t. and added dropwise to 800 ml of diethyl ether. The suspension obtained was filtered and the product recovered on a sintered glass filter, washed with diethyl ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator.

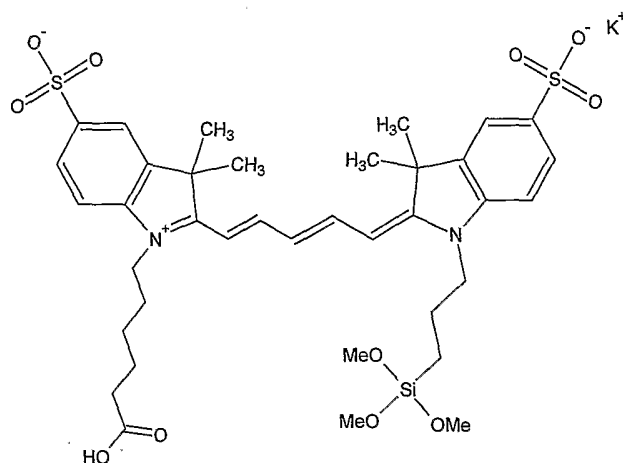
c) *Synthesis of 2-{{(E)-2[acetyl(phenyl)amino]vinyl}-1-(5-carboxypentyl)-3,3-dimethyl-3H-indolium-5-sulfonate potassium salt (hemicyanine)}*

3.3 g (8.43 mmol) of N-(5-carboxypentyl)-2,3,3-trimethylindoleninium-5-sulfonate, 16.98 mmol of malonaldehyde dianlyde hydrochloride, 6.0 ml of acetyl chloride and 60.0 ml of acetic anhydride were placed into a 250 ml round bottom flask. The mixture was heated and stirred at 120°C for 90 min. The solution was cooled at r.t. and added dropwise to 500 ml of diethyl ether. The product was recovered on a sinterised glass filter, washed with diethyl ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator.

d) *Synthesis of 1-(5-carboxypentyl)-1'-propyltrimethoxysilane-3,3,3',3'-tetramethyl-5,5'-disulfonate indodicarbocyanine potassium salt*

12.14 mmol of the hemicyanine synthesised in the previous step were placed in a 250 ml round bottom flask, with 5.35 g (12.14 mmol) of N-propyltrimethoxysilane-2,3,3-trimethylindoleninium-5-sulfonate, 10.80 ml of triethylamine and 100 ml of acetic anhydride. The reaction mixture was heated at 135°C for 2 hours. The solution was then cooled to r.t. and added dropwise to 800 ml of diethyl ether. The product was recovered on a filter, washed with diethyl ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator. The product was then purified by flash chromatography on reverse silica (RP-C₁₈) with gradient elution (dichloro-

methane/methanol from 90/10 to 70/30). Yield: 65%. The product has an absorption maximum centred at 655 nm (in water) and an emission maximum at 674 nm (in water).



Compound 2

Example 3. Use of Compound 1 for the preparation of photoactive mesoporous nanoparticles.

a) Preparation of the mesoporous material

The mesoporous material, of the MCM-41 type, was prepared according to the standard procedure disclosed in the literature (T.Mori, Y.Kuroda, Y.Yoshikawa, M.Nagao, S.Kittaka, Langmuir 2002, 18:1595), using cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CTMAB) as the organic template.

b) Functionalization of the mesoporous material with Compound 1.

The mesoporous material (hereafter MCM-41) was pre-treated by outgassing in at 150°C for at least 4 hours, in order to remove physisorbed water. Then the material was impregnated with a solution of Compound 1 in anhydrous toluene (5 mg Compound 1 per 5 g of MCM-41). The suspension was stirred in Argon atmosphere for two hours. The material was then filtered and washed with solvents in order to remove dye molecules adsorbed on the outer surface of the mesoporous material. The product was then dried in oven at 150°C (for the

curing step, where the condensation of the silane termination of the fluorophore with the silanols of the MCM-41 occurs). After this stage, the fluorophore was covalently anchored inside the channels of the mesoporous material.

c) *Reduction of the fluorescent mesoporous material to nanosize.*

The mesoporous material MCM-41, functionalized with Compound 1, was reduced to nanoparticles of homogeneous size (mean diameter 10 nm) by ultrasonication.

The nanoparticles thereby obtained were characterised by transmission electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction analysis; these measurements confirmed the maintenance of the mesoporous structure.

d) *Surface functionalization with antibodies*

Step 1: Coating of nanoparticles with 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES)

80 mg of MCM-41 nanoparticles were suspended in anhydrous toluene; 400 µl of APTES were added to the suspension, which was stirred at r.t. for 4 hours. The material was then recovered by filtration, washed with toluene, then placed in an oven at 150°C for the curing step.

Step 2: Exposure of carboxyl groups by reaction of surface APTES with succinic anhydride.

The material obtained from step 1 of the present example was re-suspended in anhydrous toluene and stirred at 80°C. To this suspension, 0.8 g of succinic anhydride were added. The suspension was kept under stirring at 50°C for 2 hours, then the solid was recovered through filtration and washed with toluene.

Step 3: Antibody immobilization

The material obtained from step 2 of the present example was suspended in PBS buffer (0.1M pH 7.4) and stirred at r.t. EDC and subsequently 1 mg of antibody were then added to the solution. The reaction was carried out under stirring at r.t. for 2 hours. The material was recovered by centrifugation and washed with PBS buffer (0.1M pH 7.4) in order to remove unreacted antibodies.

Example 4. Internalization and citotoxicity tests of silica nanoparticles from Example 3.

Functionalized nanoparticles prepared as reported in Example 3 were used for cellular tests in order to assess their internalization and citotoxicity. To that purpose, a comparison with commercial fluorescent particles (FITC loaded Latex beads) was carried out.

A human neuroblastoma cell line (SHSY5Y) was used. The preliminary tests carried out showed that silica nanoparticles were quickly uptaken into the cells, where they were retained for up to 96 hours, whilst Latex beads were almost completely expelled after 1 hour. Silica nanoparticles maintained a high luminescence for all the duration of the test.

Example 5. Use of silica nanoparticle from example 3 for visualization of cellular events.

Functionalized nanoparticles prepared as reported in example 4 were used in cellular tests in order to monitor calcium regulated exocytosis. For endocytosis and exocytosis tests, RBL cells were used, that allow to study calcium regulated exocytosis of endosomes and lysosomes. Cells were incubated with a suspension of nanoparticles from example 3, in PBS buffer; after internalization, exocytosis was induced by administration of the calcium ionophore A23187. In order to better localize exocytosed nanoparticles, a cell line stably transfected with chimeric protein cathepsin D-GFP (CD-GFP) was used, that allows to visualize endosomal and lysosomal compartments.

Example 6. Use of 1-propyltrimethoxysilane-1'-propyltrimethoxysilane -3,3,3',3'-tetramethyl-5,5'-disulfonate-indomonocarbocyanine potassium salt (IRIS3 sulfo silane, Compound 1) for the preparation of fluorescent silica nanoparticles.

Compound 1 was used for the preparation of fluorescent silica nanoparticles in which compound 1 is covalently linked to the siliceous component, thanks to the presence of the silane groups. The preparation was carried out according to the following steps.

Step 1: preparation of the microemulsion according to a procedure reported in literature (Wang L. et al. Anal.Chem. 2006, 78 (3), 647-654). 75 ml of cyclohexane, 18 ml of n-hexanol, 5.4 ml of water and 17.7 ml of Triton X-100 were mixed.

Step 2: Addition of Compound 1 (6×10^{-7} mol) dissolved in DMF.

Step 3: Addition of the silica precursor TetraEthylOrthoSilicate (TEOS, 1 ml) and ammonia solution (NH₄OH 30%, 0.7 ml) to start the hydrolysis reaction to silicic acid and condensation reaction of the silicic acid monomers. The reaction was carried out for 18 hours under stirring at r.t.

Step 4: Nanoparticles extraction from microemulsion and washing with ethanol and water.

Figure 2 shows the comparison between the fluorescence emission spectra of a solution of Compound 1, i.e. cyanine IRIS3 sulfo silane (--) and an isoabsorbing suspension of silica nanoparticles containing the same cyanine IRIS3 sulfo silane (-). The emission of nanoparticles is 15-folds higher than the emission of the solution. Moreover, the photodegradation of fluorescent nanoparticles over time was compared to the photodegradation of the cyanine in solution. Figure 3 shows the comparison graphs between the photodegradation of cyanine IRIS3 sulfo silane over time (Compound 1) in solution (●) and the same cyanine immobilized within a silica nanoparticle (○). The graph shows the percentage of emission, compared to time zero, under excitation with a laser light at 532 nm. It observed that the cyanine immobilized within the nanoparticle undergoes a 5% photodegradation after 350

minutes, whilst the cyanine dye in solution undergoes a 45% photodegradation within the same time.

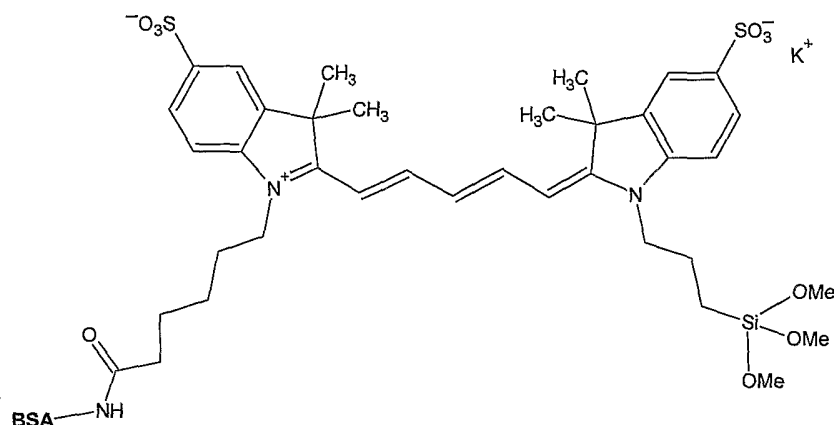
Example 7. Synthesis of the conjugate between 1-(5-carboxypentyl)-1'-propyltrimethoxysilane-3,3,3',3'-tetramethyl-5,5'-disulfonate indodicarbocyanine potassium salt and the protein Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) (Compound 3)

a) *Synthesis of the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2.*

115 mg (0.14 mmol) of Compound 2 were dissolved in lower possible amount of anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide and placed into a 25 ml round bottom flask previously dried and maintained under an argon atmosphere. 64 mg (0.56 mmol) of N-hydroxysuccinimide and 115 mg (0.56 mmol) of Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide were also placed into the round bottom flask. The round bottom flask equipped with a condenser, was placed to react into an oil bath pre-heated at 80°C. The reaction mixture was maintained under stirring for 4 hours at 80°C under Ar atmosphere, after which the mixture was cooled at r.t. and added dropwise to 1 l of diethyl ether. The product was recovered by filtration on a sintered glass funnel, washed with ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator.

b) *Synthesis of the conjugate with Bovine Serum Albumin*

2 mg of Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) were dissolved in PBS buffer (0.1M pH 7.4). 0.3 mg (3×10^{-7} mol) of N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2, dissolved in 50 µl of N,N-dimethylformamide, were added to the solution, achieving a 10/1 fluorophore/protein molar ratio. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 2 hours. After 2 hours, the conjugate was purified on Sephadex G25 resin and the fractions containing the conjugate were lyophilized and stored at -20°C in a refrigerator.

**Compound 3****Example 8. Immobilization of Compound 3 on the surface of a silica nanoparticle****a) Preparation of the silica nanoparticle**

Silica nanoparticles were prepared by following a microemulsion procedure reported in literature (Wang L. et al. Anal.Chem. 2006, 78 (3), 647-654), that lead to the formation of nanosphere of amorphous silica with a size of about 50 nm.

b) Immobilization of the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2 on the silica nanoparticle

N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2, prepared as reported in item a) of example 3, was dissolved in anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide and added to a suspension of the nanoparticles in anhydrous toluene. The suspension was stirred at 80°C for 15 hours, then the material was recovered by filtration and washed with anhydrous toluene, then it was maintained in oven at between 80-120°C for 15 hours.

c) Immobilization of the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2 on the silica nanoparticle

The nanoparticles functionalized as reported in the previous step were suspended in PBS

buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4). A BSA solution was added and the suspension was stirred for 2 hours at r.t., then the material was recovered by centrifugation and washed several times with buffer in order to remove the unreacted protein, if present.

Example 9. Use of Compound 2 for the preparation of silicon quantum dots functionalized with fluorescent molecules and coated with a silica shell

a) Preparation of functionalized silicon quantum dots

Silicon quantum dots were prepared by electrochemical dissolution of porous silicon, and then functionalized with a convenient organic molecule that leads to the exposure of free amino groups on the surface.

b) Binding of Compound 2 on the surface of silicon quantum dots

Step 1: Synthesis of the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2.

115 mg (0.14 mmol) of Compound 2 were dissolved in the lower possible amount of anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide and placed into a 25 ml round bottom flask previously dried and maintained under an Argon atmosphere. 64 mg (0.56 mmol) of N-hydroxysuccinimide and 115 mg (0.56 mmol) of Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide were also placed into the round bottom flask. The round bottom flask, equipped with a condenser, was placed to react into an oil bath pre-heated at 80°C. The reaction mixture was carried out under stirring for 4 hours at 80°C under an Ar atmosphere, after which the mixture was cooled at r.t. and added dropwise to 1 l of diethyl ether. The product was recovered by filtration on a sintered glass funnel, washed with ether and dried in vacuum in a desiccator.

Step 2: Immobilization of the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2 on the surface of silicon quantum dots.

To a suspension of silicon quantum dots in anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide, a variable amount of N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of Compound 2, depending on the density of amino

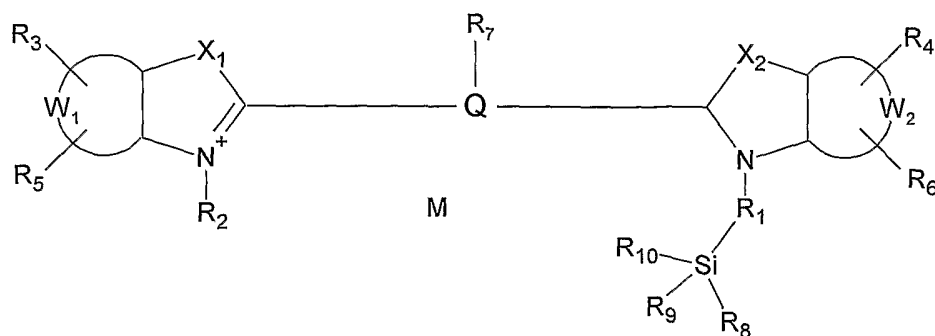
groups on silicon quantum dots surface, was added. The suspension was stirred for 2 hours and the material was recovered by centrifugation and washed with adequate solvents in order to remove unreacted fluorophore.

c) *Deposition of the external silica shell*

The molecules of Compound 2 immobilized on the surface of silicon quantum dots can be exploited as anchoring moieties for the coating of quantum dots with different type of siliceous precursors (TEOS, TMOS, etc.), in an acidic or alkaline hydrolysis and condensation reaction, similar to that described in steps 3 and 4 of example 5.

CLAIMS

1. A cyanine functionalized with a silane linker arm having the following general formula (I), including the valence tautomers thereof:

**Formula (I)**

wherein:

R₁ is a linear, saturated or unsaturated alkyl chain, having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are optionally substituted by a 4-, 5- or 6-membered aromatic or non aromatic cyclic grouping of carbon atoms;

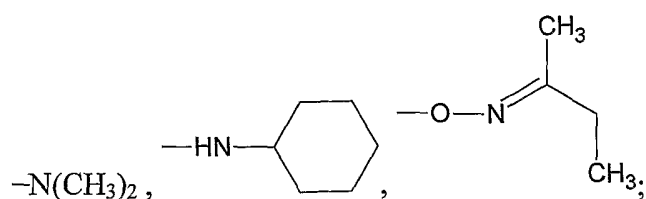
R₈ and R₉ are independently selected from the group consisting of -OCH₃, -OCH₂CH₃,

-OCH₂CH₂CH₃, -OCH(CH₃)₂, -OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, -Cl, -Br, -I, -O-C(=O)-CH₃,

-O-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₃, -N(CH₃)₂, -HN-(cyclohexyl), -O-N=C(CH₃)CH₂CH₃, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl;

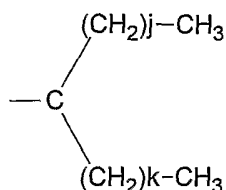
R₁₀ is selected from the group consisting of -OCH₃, -OCH₂CH₃, -OCH₂CH₂CH₃,

-OCH(CH₃)₂, -OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, -Cl, -Br, -I, -O-C(=O)-CH₃, -O-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₃,



W_1 and W_2 are independently selected from a benzene ring and a naphthalene ring, in which one or more carbon atoms are optionally substituted by one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur, selenium and nitrogen, or one of W_1 and W_2 is absent, or both of W_1 and W_2 are absent;

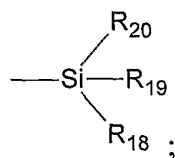
X_1 and X_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of $-O-$, $-S-$, $-Se-$, $-N-$, $-C(CH_3)_2$, $-CH=CH-$, $-NH-$, and



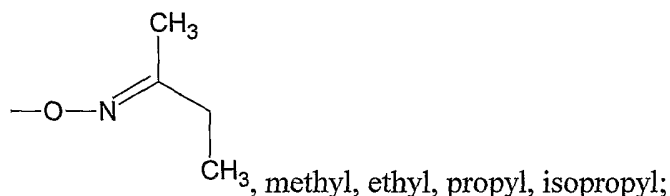
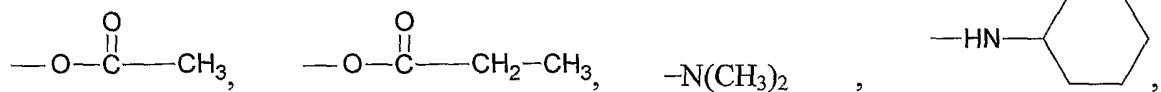
wherein j is an integer comprised between 1 and 20 and k is an integer comprised between 1 and 20;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-CH_3$, and $-R_{11}-Y_1$, wherein R_{11} is a linear, saturated or unsaturated alkyl chain, having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each substituted by a component independently selected from an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a $-NH-$ group, a $-CONH-$ group or a 4, 5 or 6-membered aromatic or non aromatic cyclic grouping of carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each optionally substituted by a heteroatom independently selected from oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen and selenium, and wherein Y_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, carboxyl, carbonyl, amino, sulphydryl, thiocyanate, isothiocyanate, isocyanate, maleimide, hydroxyl, phosphoramidite, glycidyl, imidazolyl, carbamoyl, anhydride, bromoacetamido, chloroacetamido, iodoacetamido, sulphonyl halide, acyl halide, aryl halide, hydrazide, succinimidyl ester, hydroxysulfosuccinimidyl ester, phthalimidyl ester, naphthalimidyl ester, monochlorotriazine, dichlorotriazine, mono- or di- halide substituted pyri-

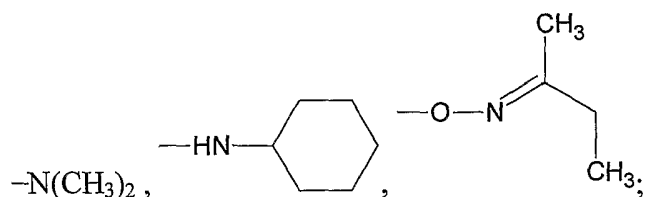
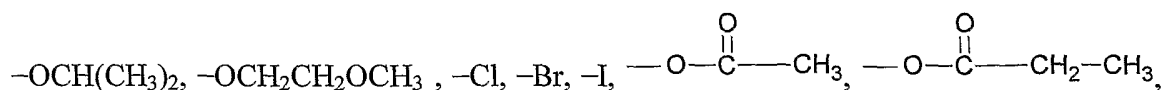
dine, mono- or di- halide substituted diazine, aziridine, imidic ester, hydrazine, azidonitrophenyl, azide, 3-(2-pyridyldithio)-propionamide, glyoxal, aldehyde, nitrophenyl, dinitrophenyl, trinitrophenyl, SO_3H , SO_3^- , $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ and



wherein R_{18} and R_{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$,

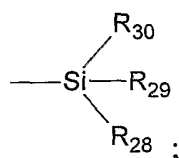


R_{20} is selected from the group consisting of $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$,

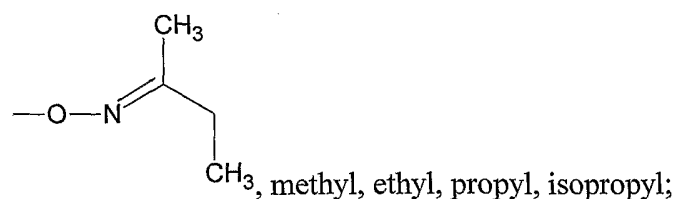
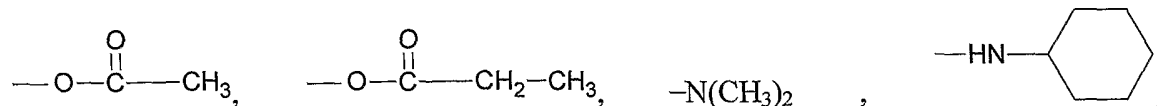


R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{SO}_3^-$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2\text{---CH}_2\text{---O})_n\text{---CH}_3$ wherein n is an integer comprised between 1 and 100, and $-\text{R}_{21}\text{---Y}_2$, wherein R_{21} is a linear, saturated or unsaturated alkyl chain having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each optionally substituted by a component independently selected from an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, an $-\text{NH}-$ group, $-\text{CONH}$ group or a 4-, 5- or 6-membered aromatic or non aromatic cyclic grouping of carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are each

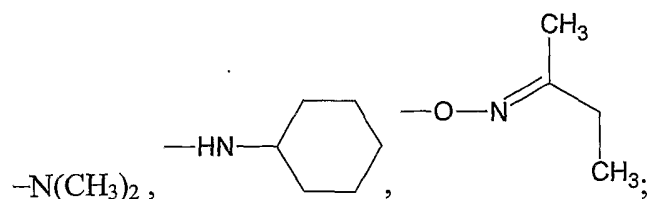
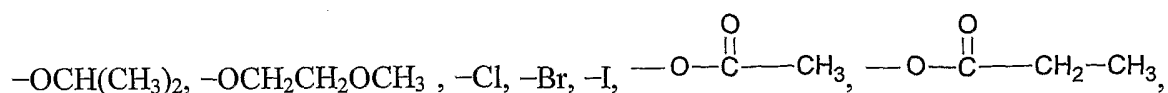
optionally substituted by a heteroatom independently selected from oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen and selenium, and wherein Y_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, carboxyl, carbonyl, amino, sulphhydryl, thiocyanate, isothiocyanate, isocyanate, maleimide, hydroxyl, phosphoramidite, glycidyl, imidazolyl, carbamoyl, anhydride, bromoacetamido, chloroacetamido, iodoacetamido, sulphonyl halide, acyl halide, aryl halide, hydrazide, succinimidyl ester, hydroxysulfosuccinimidyl ester, phthalimidyl ester, naphthalimidyl ester, monochlorotriazine, dichlorotriazine, mono- or di- halide substituted pyridine, mono- or di-halide substituted diazine, aziridine, imidic ester, hydrazine, azidonitrophenyl, azide, 3-(2-pyridyldithio)-propionamide, glyoxal, aldehyde, nitrophenyl, dinitrophenyl, trinitrophenyl, $-C\equiv CH$, SO_3H , SO_3^- , and



wherein R_{28} and R_{29} are independently selected from the group consisting of $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-OCH(CH_3)_2$, $-OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$,

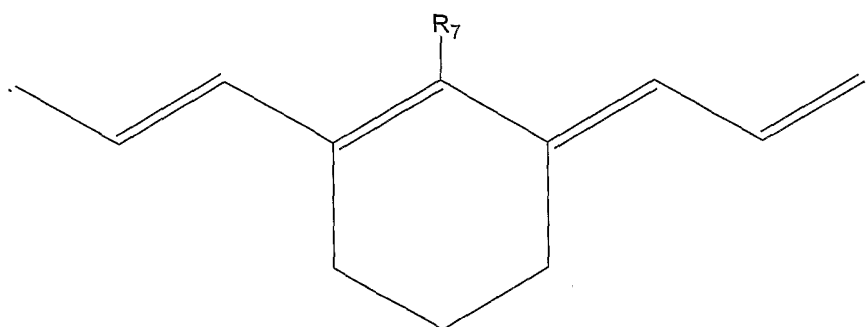
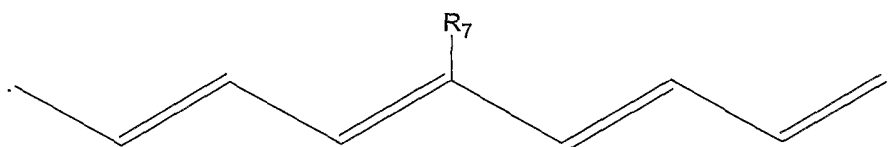
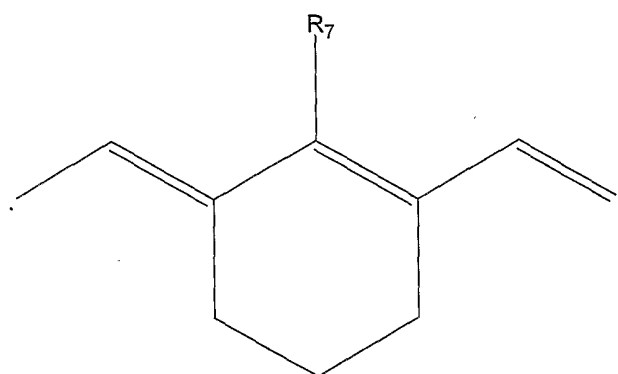
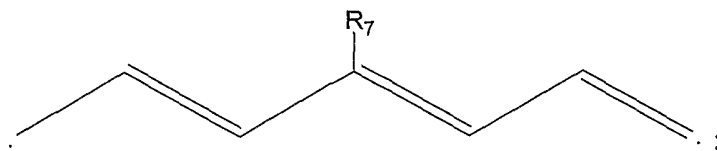
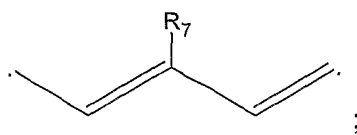


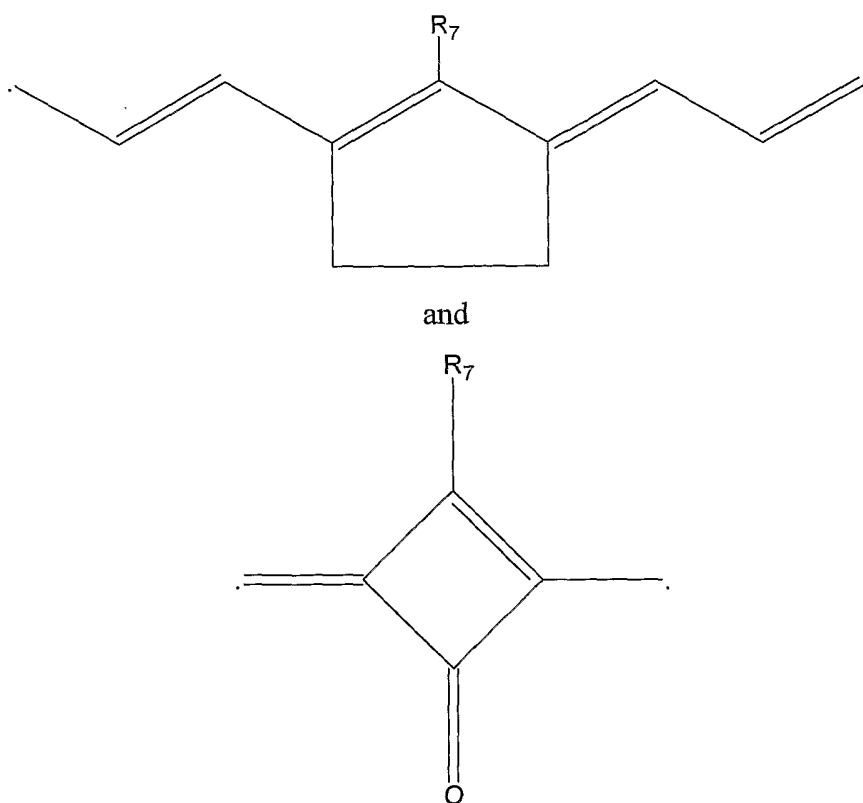
R_{30} is selected from the group consisting of $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$,



M is a counterion; and

Q is a polymethinic chain selected from the group consisting of:



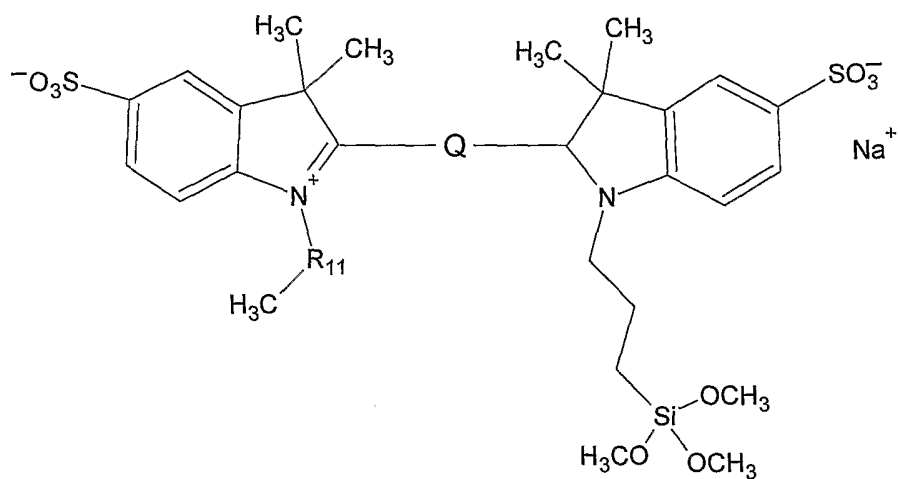


wherein R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, $=O$, phenoxy, thio-phenoxy, anilino, cyclohexylamino, piridine, $-R_{31}-Y_3$, $-O-R_{31}-Y_3$, $-S-R_{31}-Y_3$, $-NH-R_{31}-Y_3$ and aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$, carboxyl ($-COOH$), amino ($-NH_2$), carbonyl ($-CHO$), thiocyanate ($-SCN$), isothiocyanate ($-CNS$), epoxy and $-COZ$ wherein Z represents a leaving group,

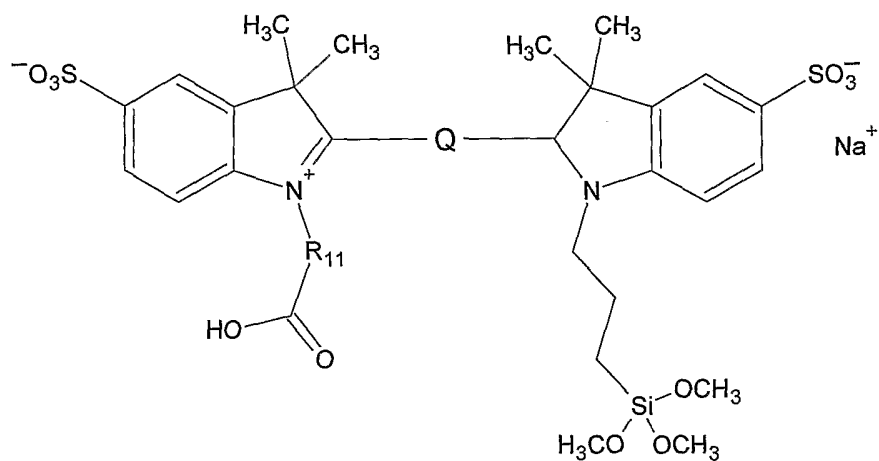
wherein R_{31} has the same meanings as R_{11} and Y_3 has the same meanings as Y_1 .

2. A cyanine according to claim 1, wherein the leaving group Z is selected from the group consisting of $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$, $-OH$, $-OR_{15}$ or $-OCOR_{15}$, wherein R_{15} is linear or branched lower C_1-C_4 alkyl (for example methyl, ethyl, *t*-butyl or *i*-propyl), $-O-CO-Ar$, wherein Ar is optionally substituted aryl, $-O-CO-Het$, wherein Het is selected from succinimide, sulfosuccinimide, phthalimide and naphthalimide, $-NR_{22}R_{33}$, wherein R_{22} and R_{33} are each independently linear or branched C_1-C_{10} alkyl.

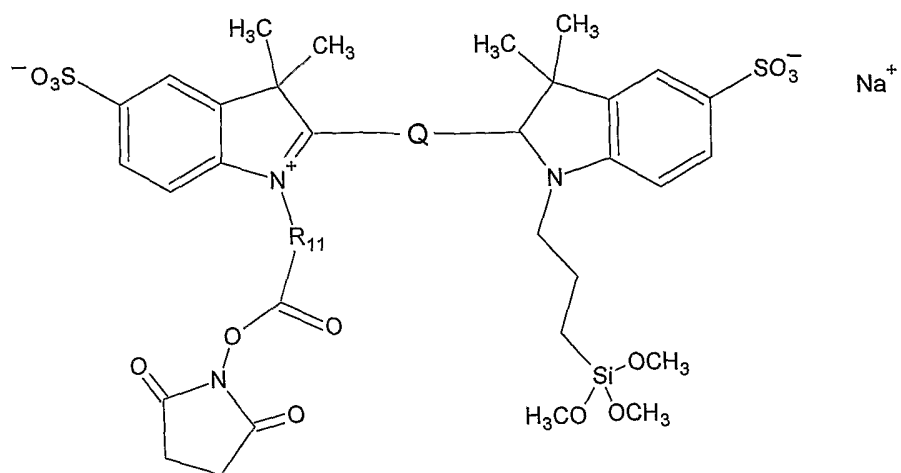
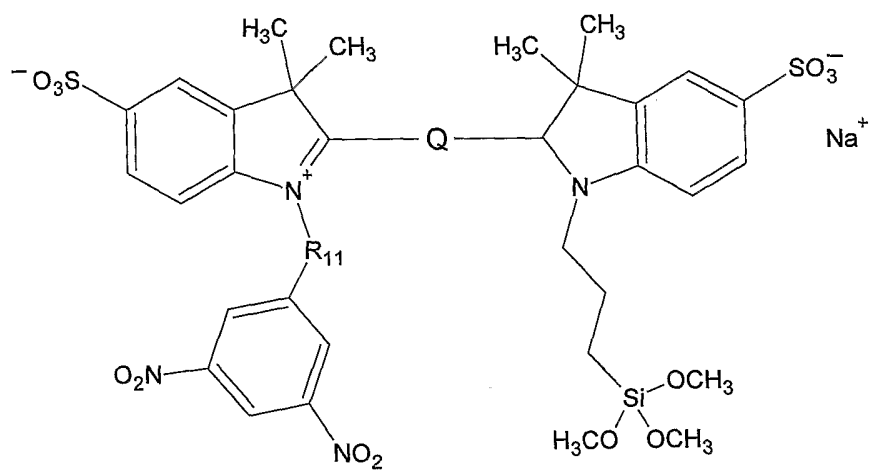
3. A cyanine according to claim 1, selected from the group consisting of:

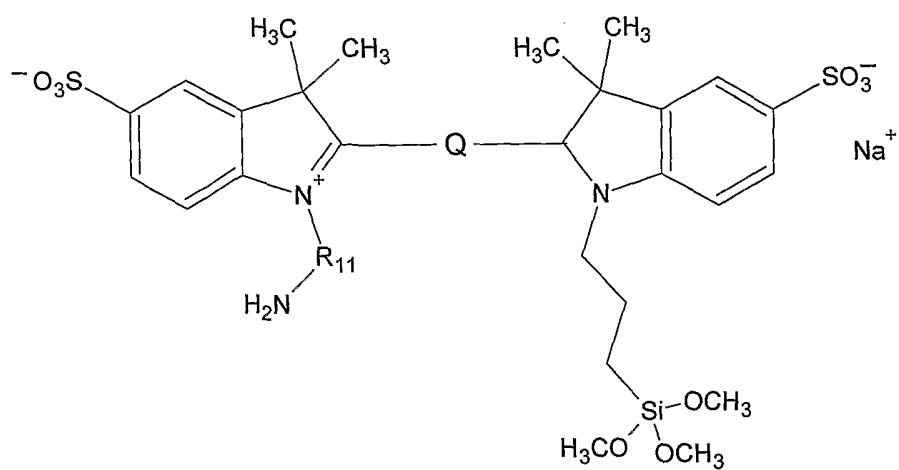
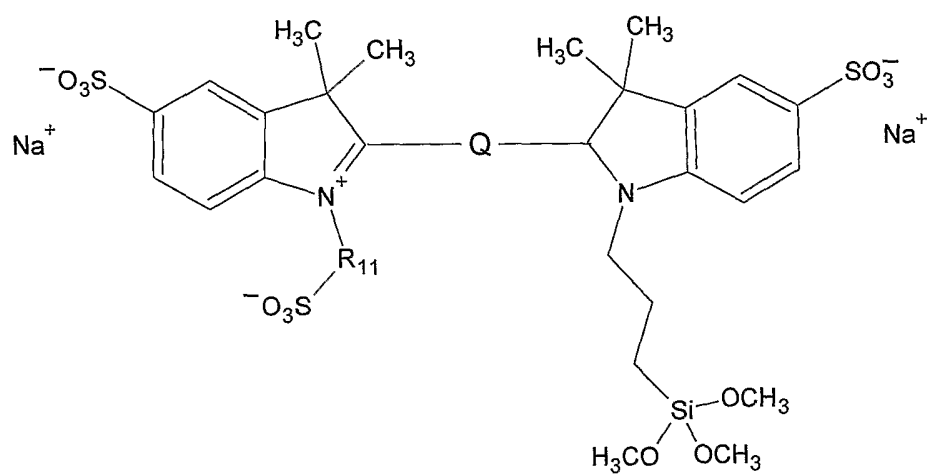


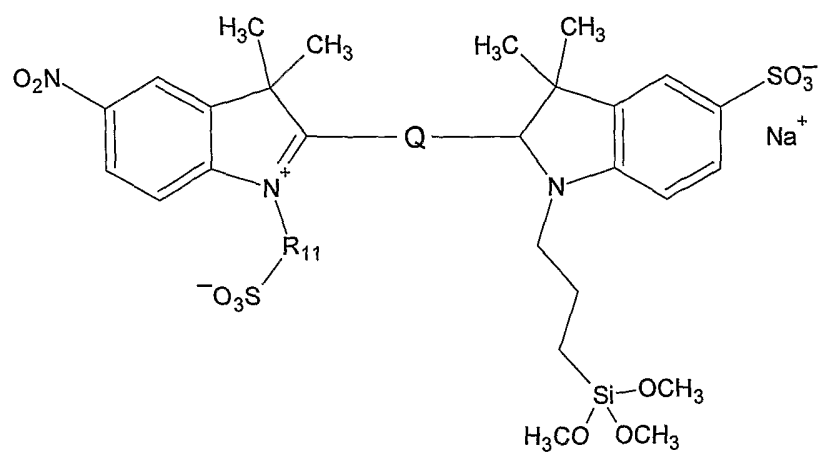
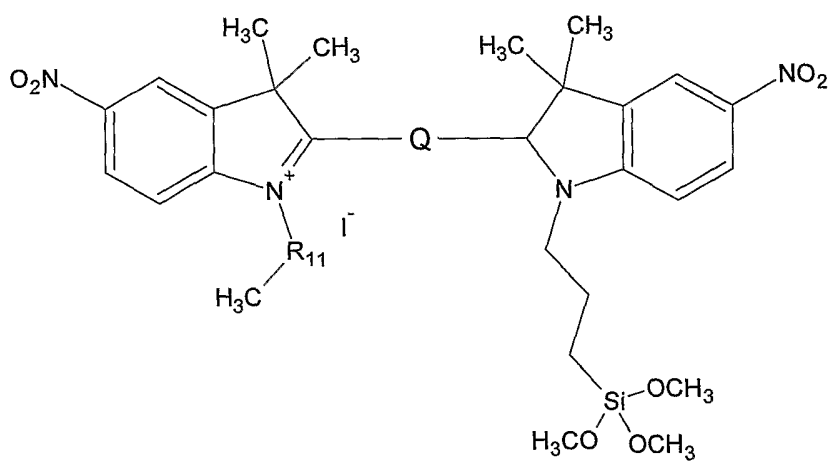
Formula (Ia)

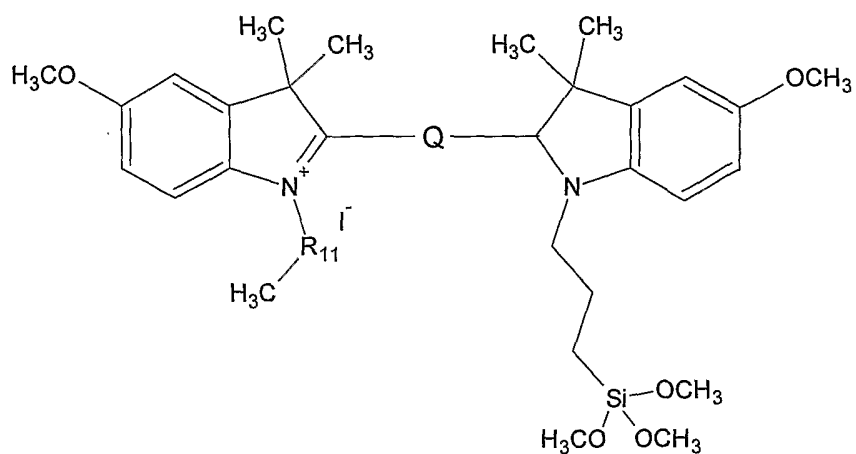
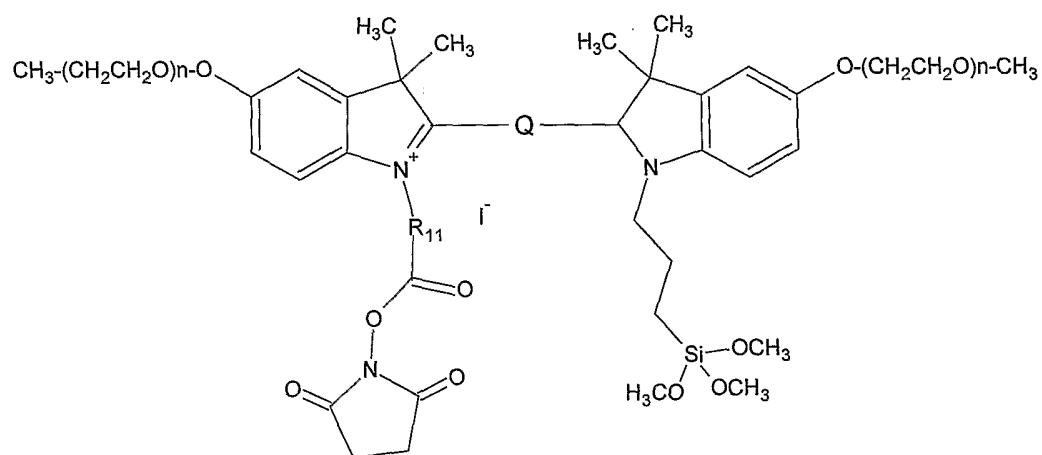


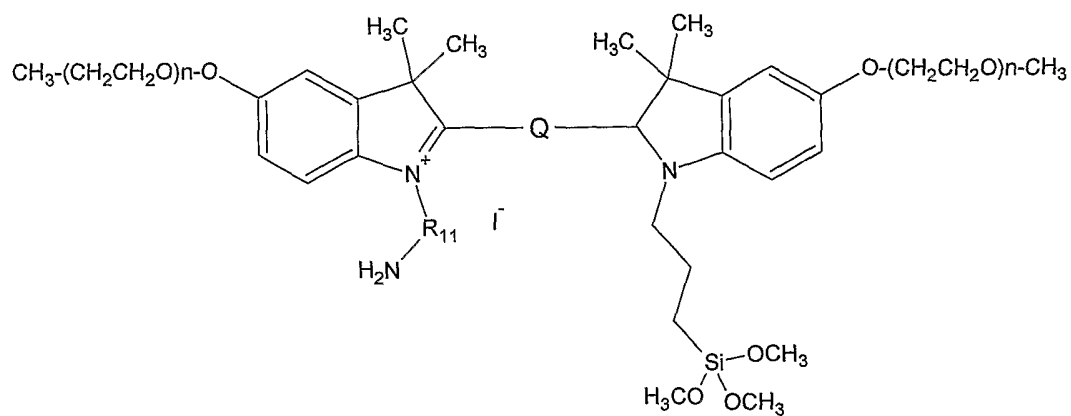
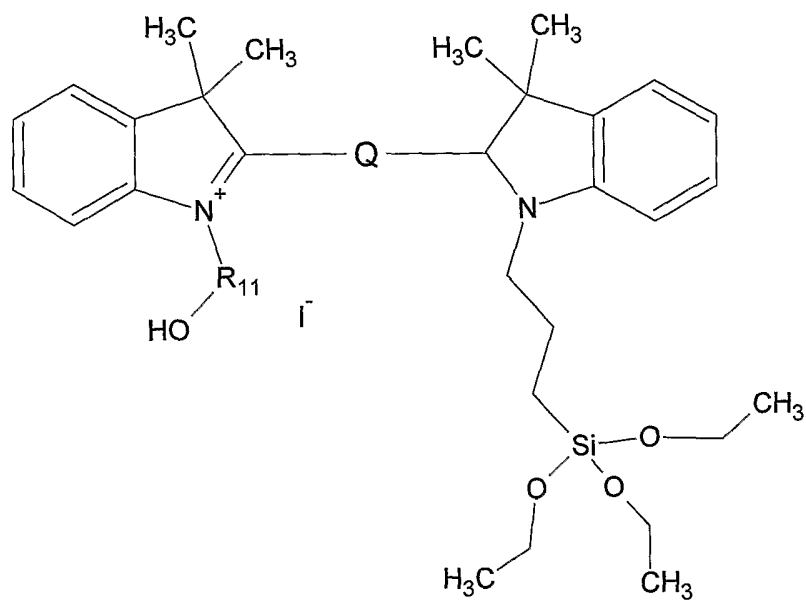
Formula (Ib)

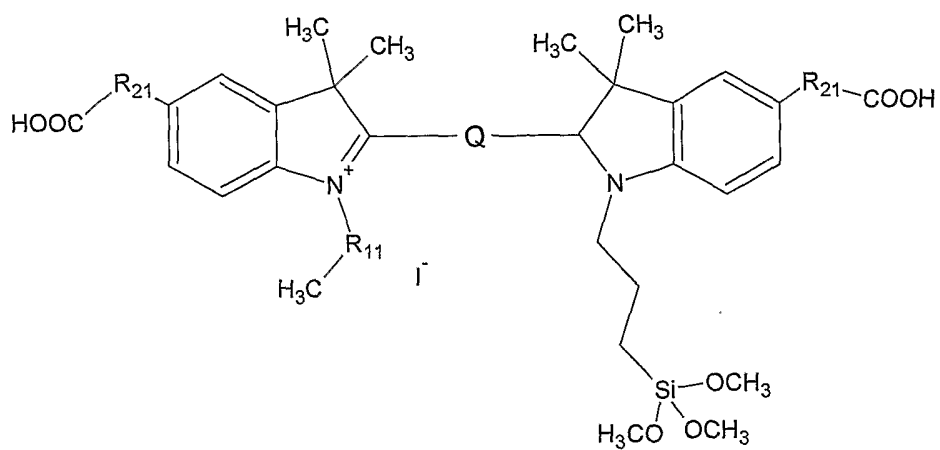
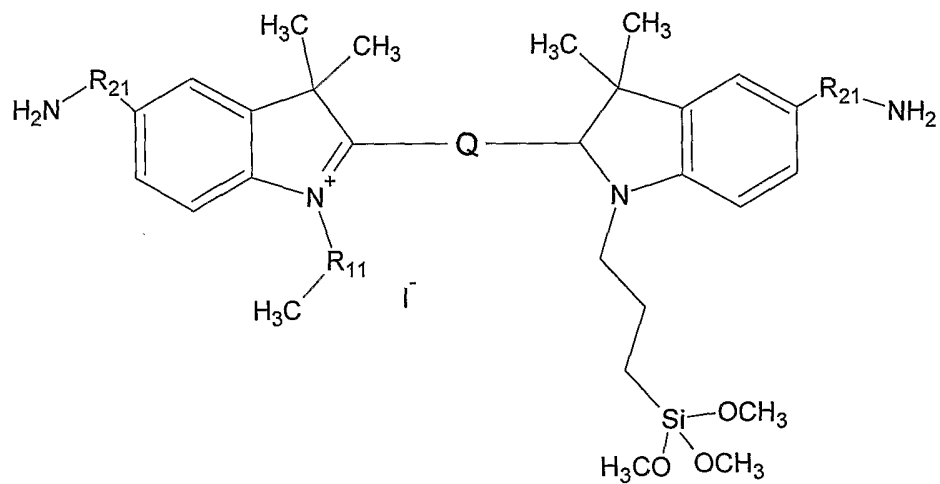
**Formula (Ic)****Formula (Id)**

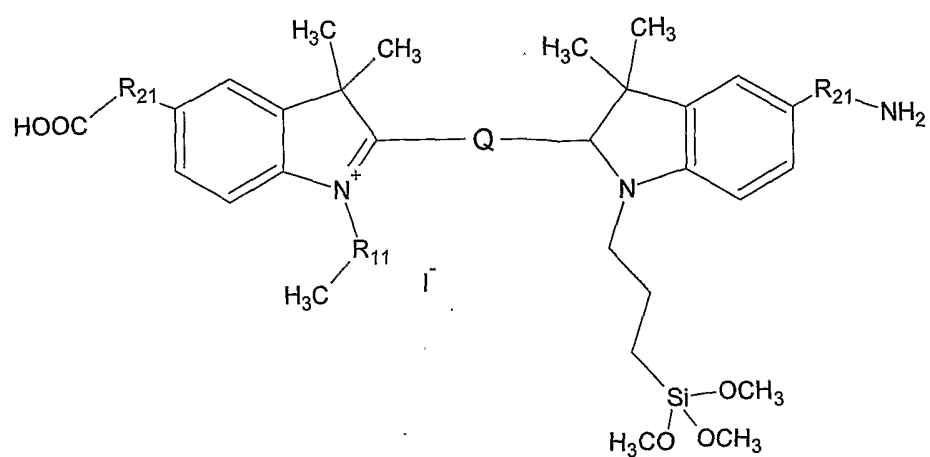
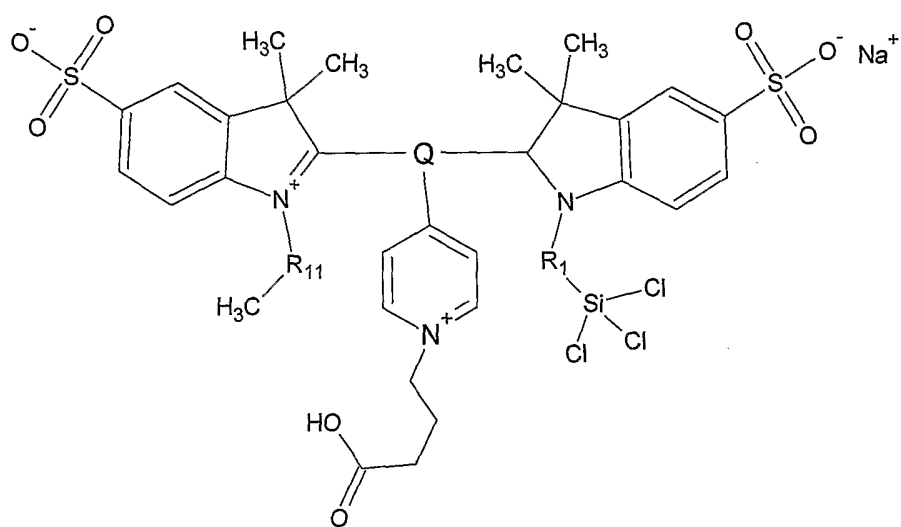
**Formula (Ie)****Formula (If)**

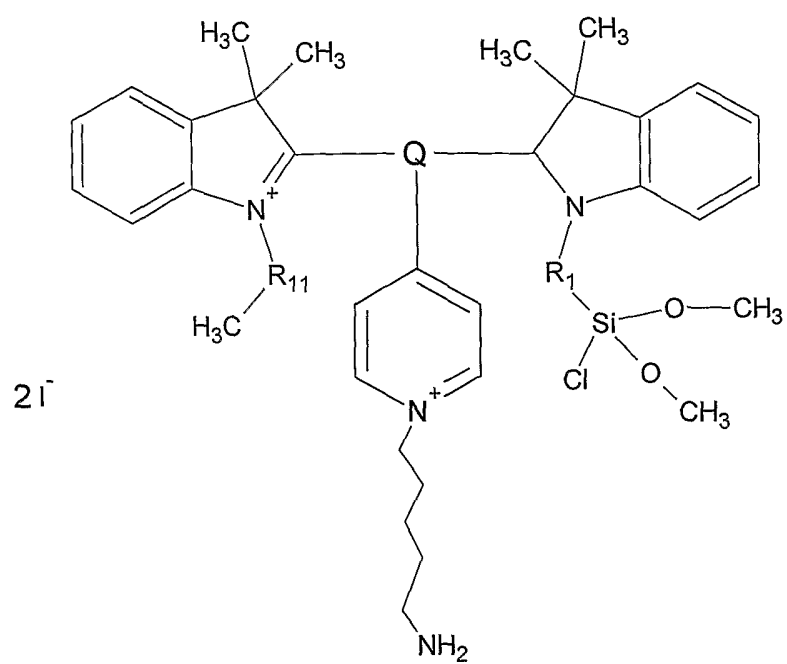
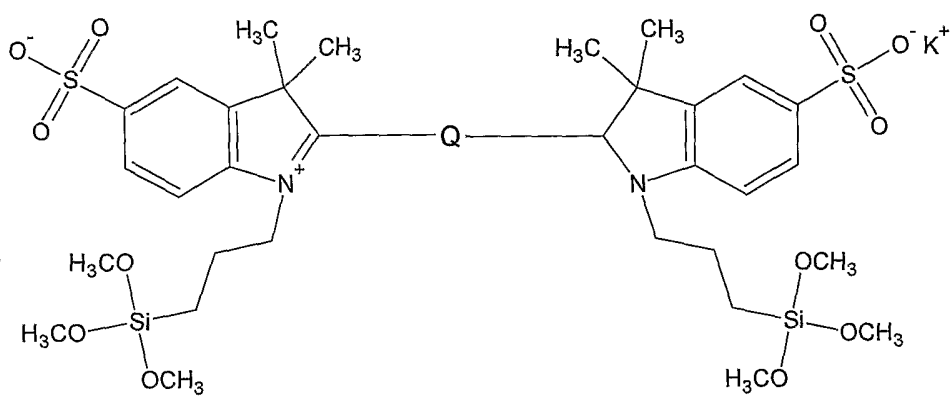
**Formula (Ig)****Formula (Ih)**

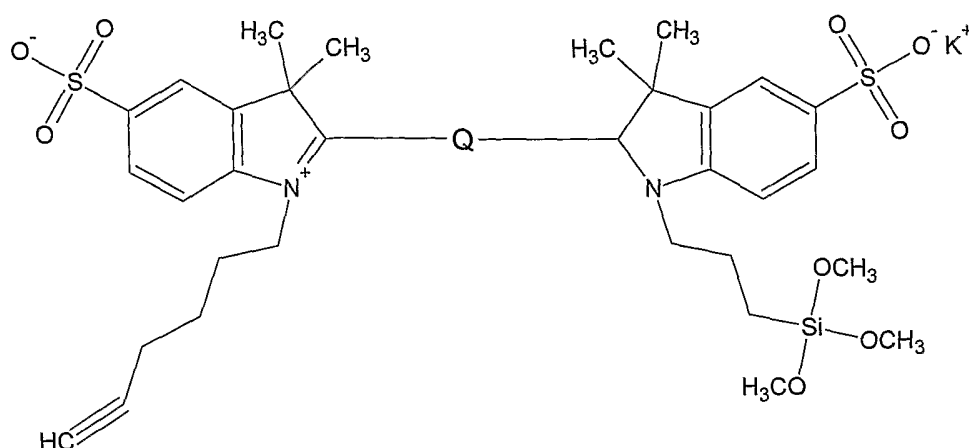
**Formula (Ii)****Formula (II)**

**Formula (Im)****Formula (In)**

**Formula (Io)****Formula (Ip)**

**Formula (Iq)****Formula (Ir)**

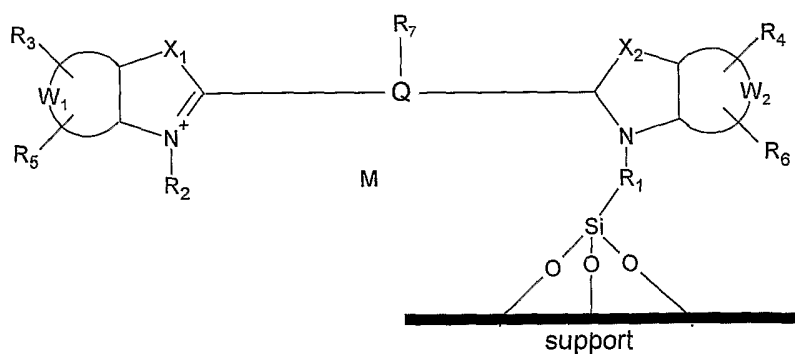
**Formula (Is)****Formula I(t)**

**Formula I(u)**

wherein R_1 , R_{11} , R_{21} and n have the meanings defined in claim 1.

4. A cyanine according to any of claims 1 to 3, which is conjugated through a silane linker arm with a solid support having exposed hydroxyls.

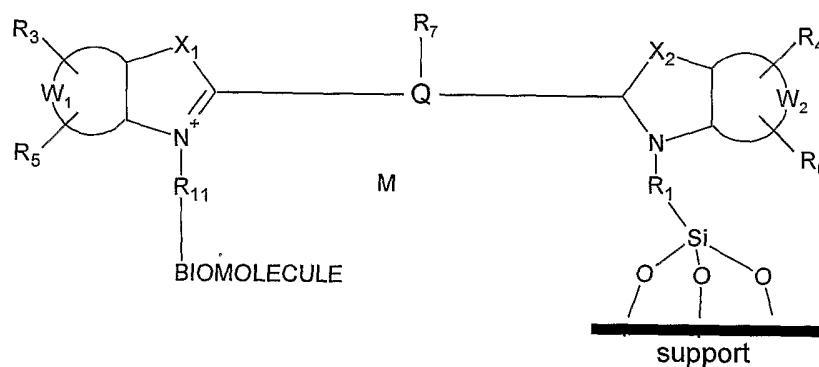
5. A cyanine according to claim 4, having the general formula (II), including the valence tautomers thereof:

**Formula (II)**

wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , X_1 , X_2 , W_1 , W_2 , M and Q have the meanings as defined in claim 1.

6. The conjugated cyanine according to claim 4, having the general formula (III), in-

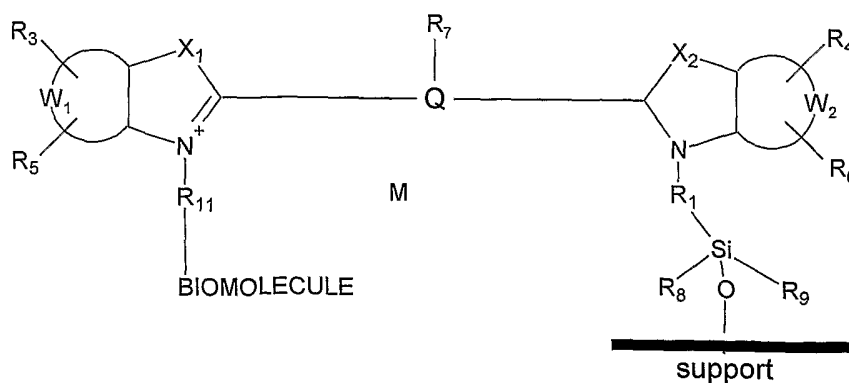
12. The cyanine according to claim 10 or 11, conjugated with a biomolecule through the reactive functional group different from a silane group.
13. The cyanine according to claim 12, that is further conjugated, through a silane linker arm, with a solid support having exposed hydroxyls.
14. The cyanine according to claim 13, having the general formula (IV), including the valence tautomers thereof:



Formula (IV)

wherein R_1 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_{11} , X_1 , X_2 , W_1 , W_2 , M and Q have the meanings as defined in claim 1.

15. The cyanine according to claim 13, having the general formula (V), including the valence tautomers thereof:



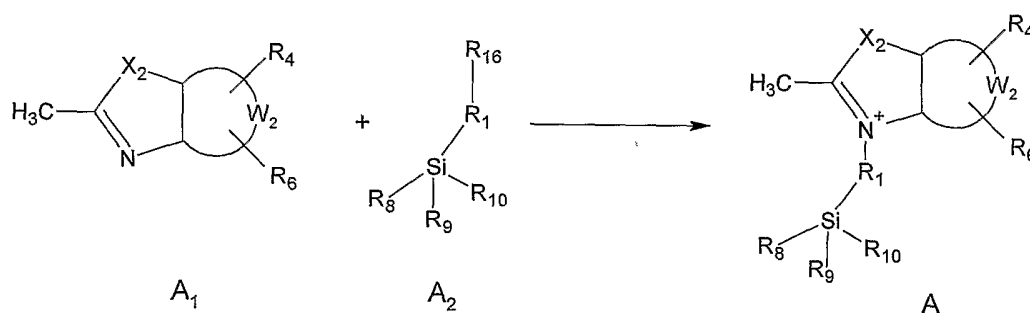
Formula (V)

wherein R_1 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_{11} , X_1 , X_2 , W_1 , W_2 , M and Q have the meanings as defined in claim 1.

16. The cyanine according to any of claims 12 to 15, wherein the biomolecule is selected from the group consisting of nucleosides, nucleotides, DNA, RNA, PNA, antibodies, proteins, peptides, hormones and vitamins.

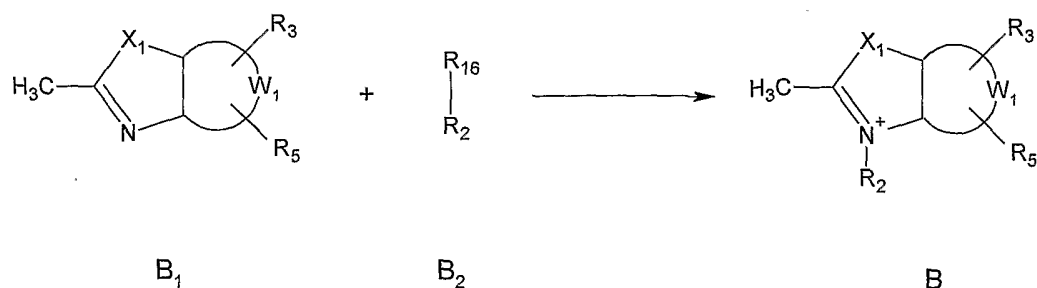
17. A method of synthesizing a cyanine functionalized with a silane linker arm of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, comprising the steps of:

(a) synthesis of a quaternary ammonium salt functionalized with a silane (A) by reacting a nitrogen containing heterocyclic system (A_1) with a molecule containing a terminal silane (A_2), according to the reaction:



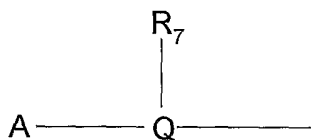
wherein X_2 , R_1 , R_4 , R_6 and W_2 , R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} have the meanings defined in claim 1 and R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of iodine, chlorine, bromine, OH, sulfate and tosylate;

(b) synthesis of a second quaternary ammonium salt (B) by reacting a second nitrogen containing heterocyclic system (B_1) and an alkylating molecule R_2 — R_{16} (B_2), according to the reaction:

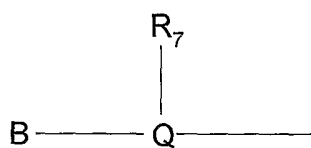


wherein X_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_5 and W_1 are as defined in claim 1 and R_{16} is selected from the group consisting of iodine, chlorine, bromine, -OH, sulfate and tosylate;

(c) synthesis of the hemicyanine by reacting the heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salt A or B with a compound capable of reacting with the heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salt and of generating the polymethinic chain



or



and

(d) synthesis of the cyanine of formula (I) by reacting the hemicyanine obtained in step (c) with the heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salt A or B which was not used in step (c).

18. The use of a cyanine according to any of claims 1 to 3 as a fluorescent marker for a solid support having exposed hydroxyls and optionally for a biomolecule.

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FIG.1

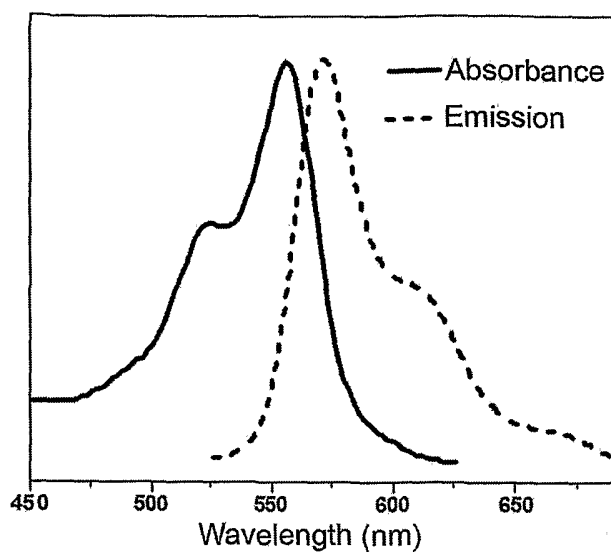


FIG.2

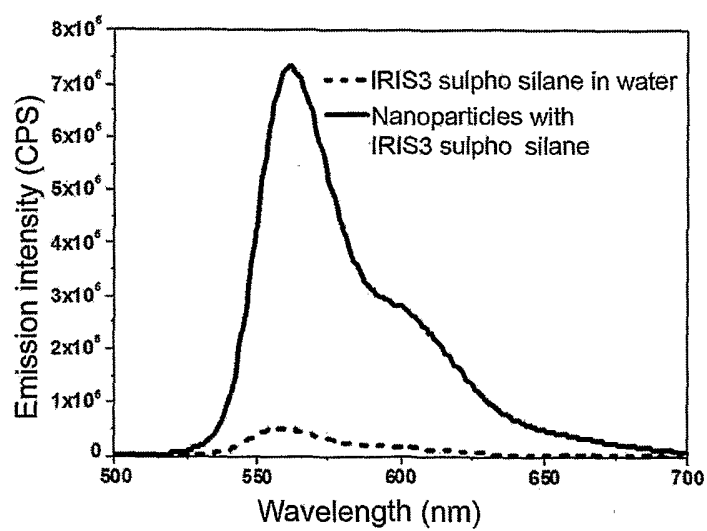
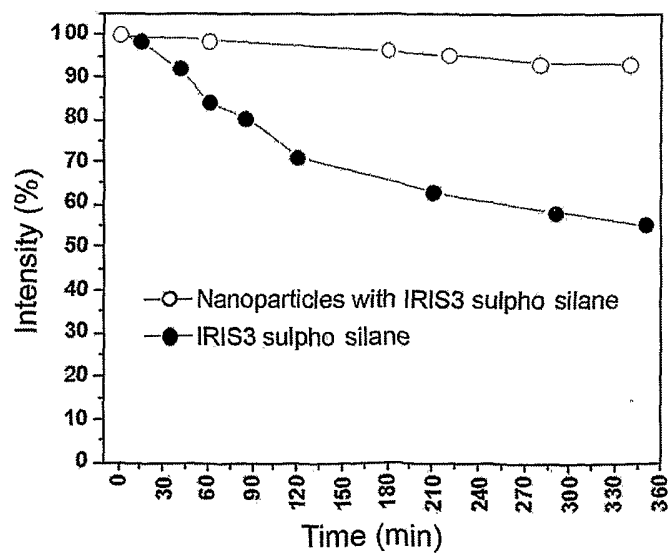


FIG.3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IB2009/054636

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C09B69/00 A61K47/48 C12Q1/68 G01N33/58

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61K C09B C12Q G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 822 447 A (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [JP]) 4 February 1998 (1998-02-04) pages 19-20; compounds 48-52 claim 1	1, 10
X	L. ADRIAENSEN, F. VANGAEVER, J. LENAERTS, R. GIJBELS: "Matrix-enhanced secondary ion mass spectrometry: the influence of MALDI matrices on molecular ion yields of thin organic-films" RAPID COMMUNICATIONS IN MASS SPECTROMETRY, vol. 19, no. 8, 14 March 2005 (2005-03-14), pages 1017-1024, XP002553061 figure 1; compounds C1, Z1	1, 10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 December 2009

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/12/2009

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

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