

Supporting Information for

Fluorescence Polarisation Activity-Based Protein Profiling in the Identification of Deoxynojirimycin-type Inhibitors selective for Lysosomal Retaining Alpha- and Beta-Glucosidases

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1. Supporting Figures and Tables

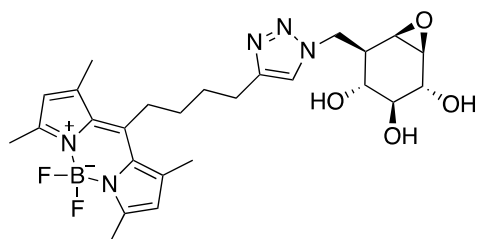


Figure S1. Chemical structure of **ABP IV** (MDW933).

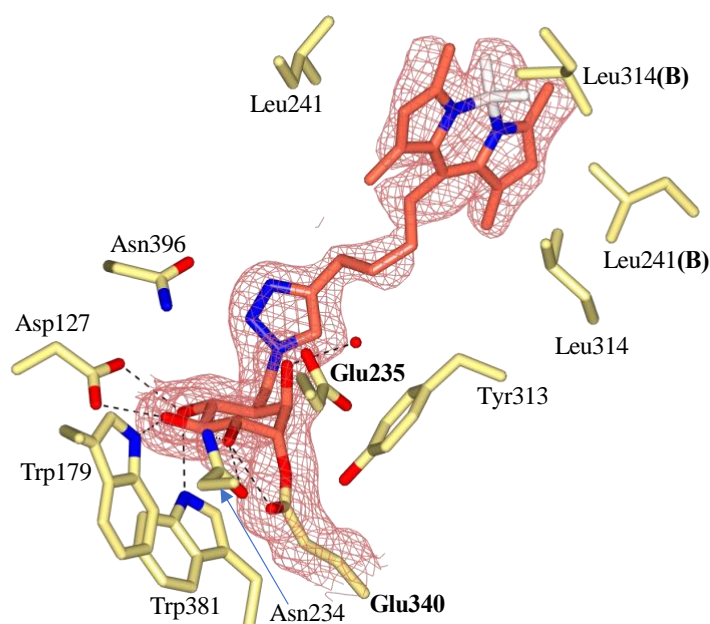


Figure S2. Crystal structure of **ABP IV** in complex with rhGBA1. Electron density for **ABP IV** bound covalently to the catalytic nucleophile (Glu340) Electron density map ($2F_o - F_c$) contoured to 0.7σ ($0.23 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$).

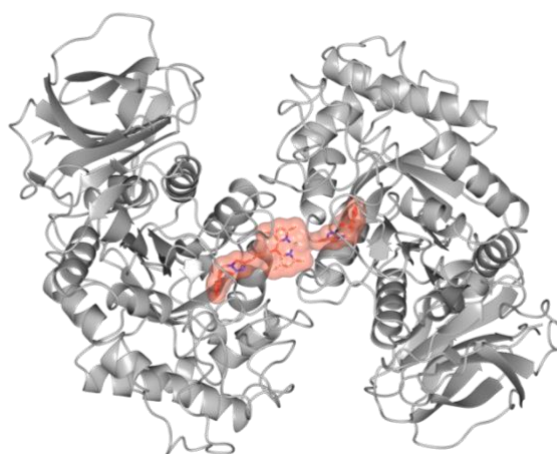


Figure S3. Ribbon diagram of the rhGBA1 dimer with surface depiction of the BODIPY tag of **ABP IV** bound at the dimer interface (red surface).

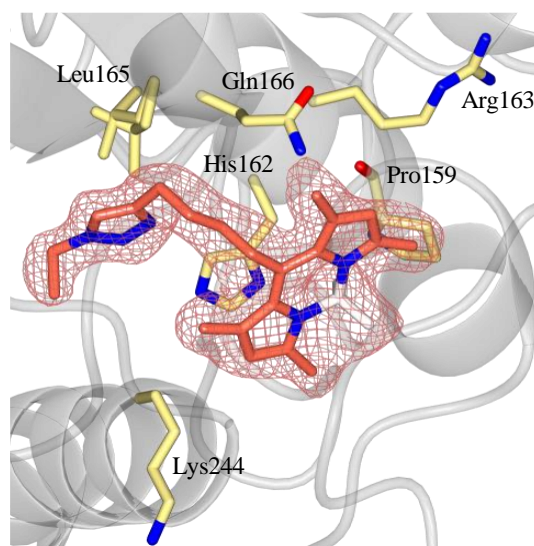


Figure S4. Electron density observed for the BODIPY tag and the triazole-alkyl linker of a decomposed probe bound in a distant site on the surface of the TIM-barrel domain of rhGBA1. The BODIPY tag of **ABP IV** appears to stack with His162. Electron density map ($2F_o - F_c$) contoured to 1σ ($0.33\text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$).

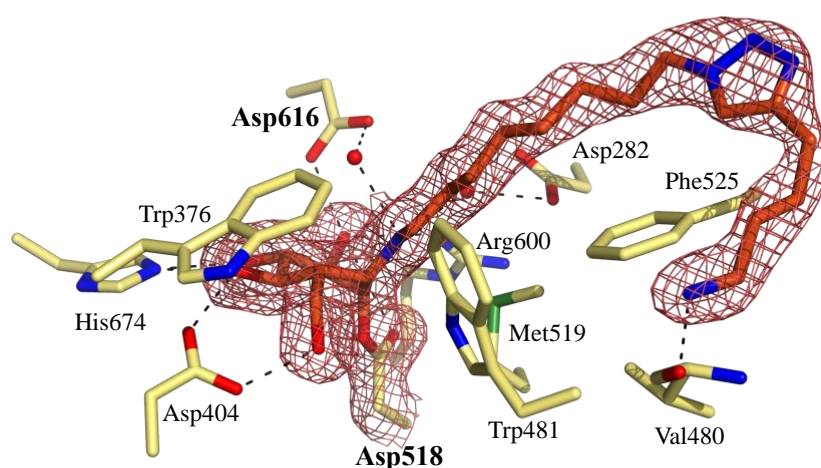


Figure S5. Crystal structure of rhGAA in complex with **ABP II**. The probe has reacted covalently with the nucleophile Asp518 and adopts a 1S_3 conformation. Electron density map ($2F_o - F_c$) contoured at 1.0σ ($0.07\text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$).

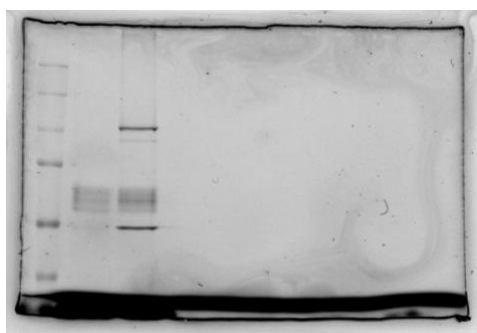


Figure S6. Selective GBA1 labelling by ABP I and labeling of GBA1, GBA2 and GBA3 by broad spectrum ABP III (Fig. 3d).

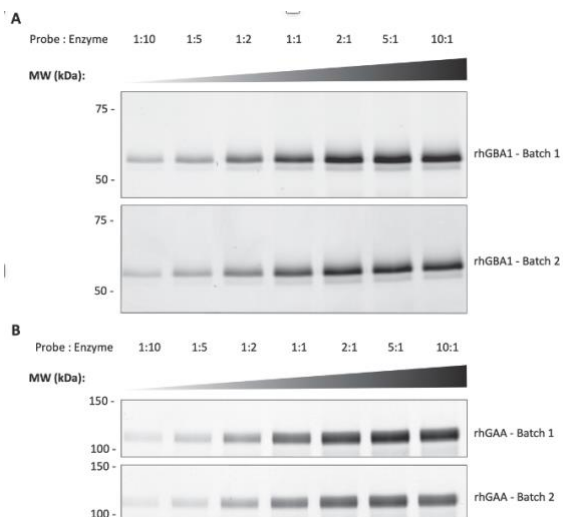


Figure S7. Labelling of rhGBA1 (A) and rhGAA (B) by ABP I and II, respectively, at different probe:enzyme concentration ratios.

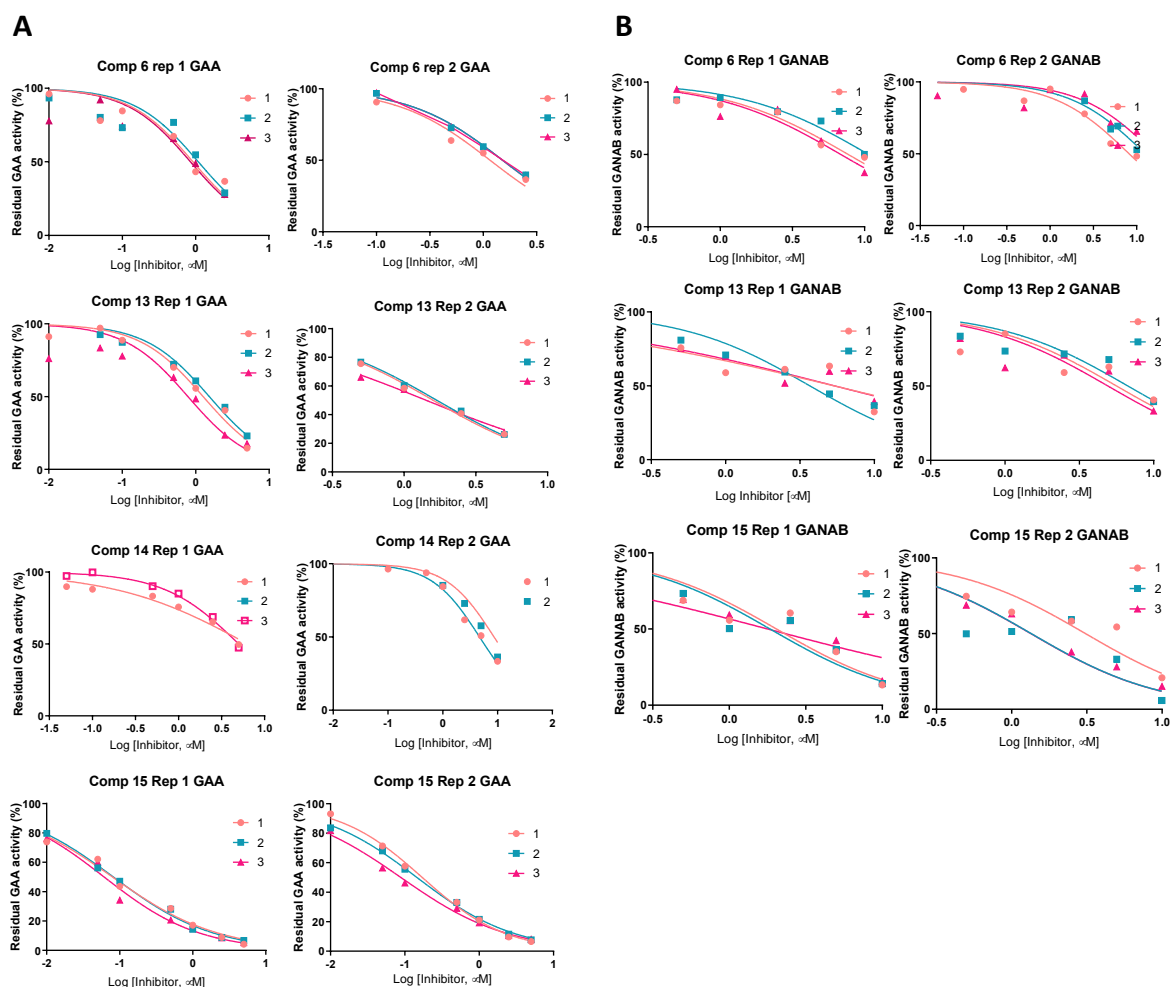
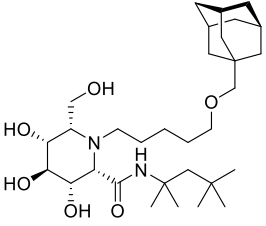
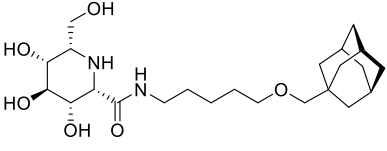
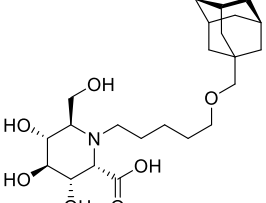
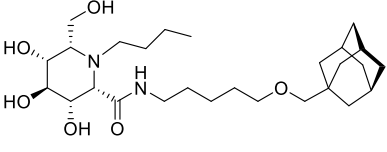
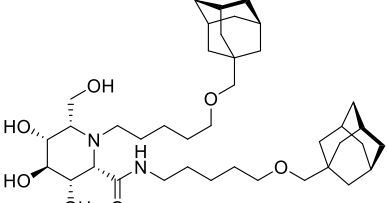
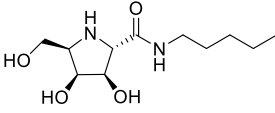
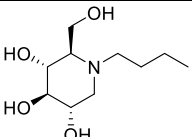
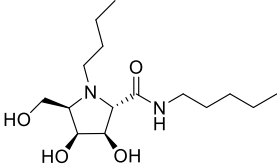
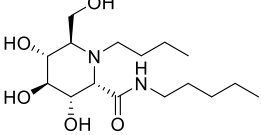
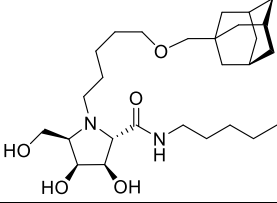
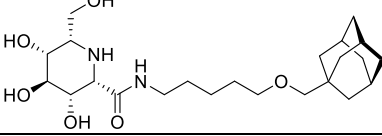
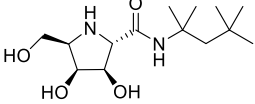
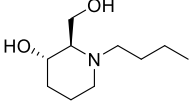
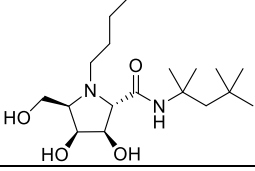
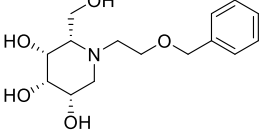
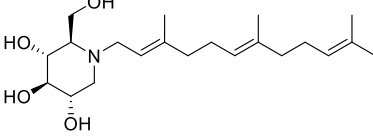
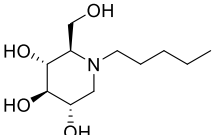
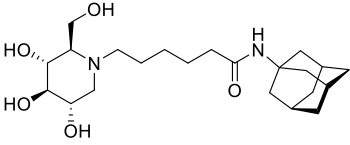
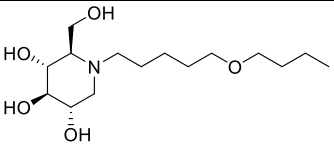
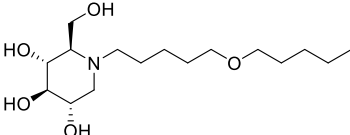
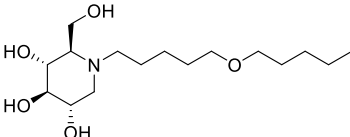
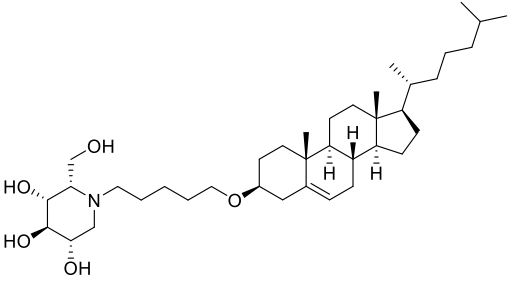
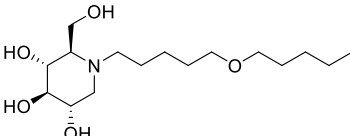
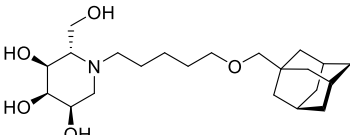
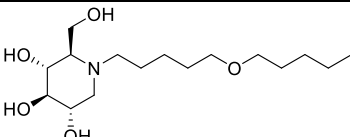
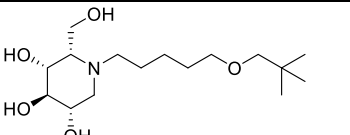
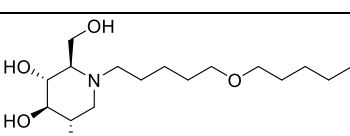
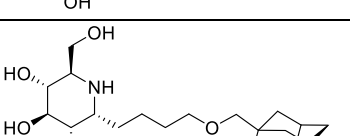
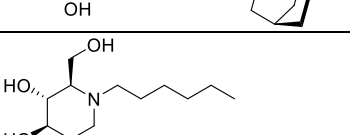
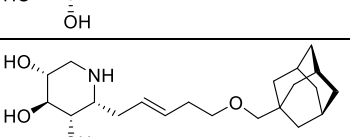


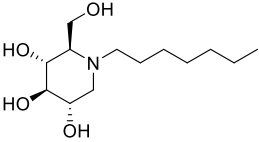
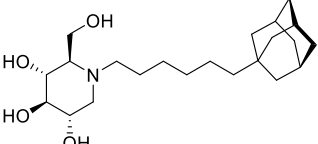
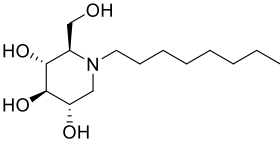
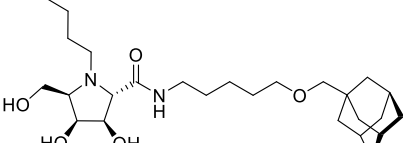
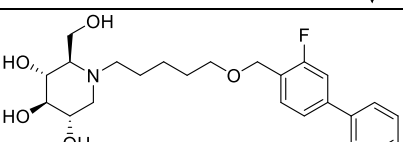
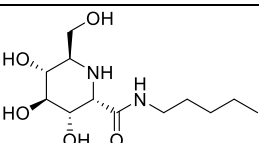
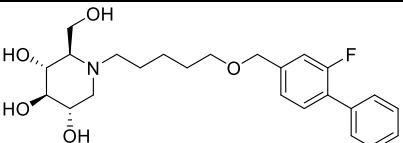
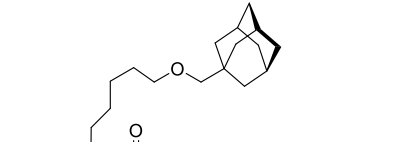
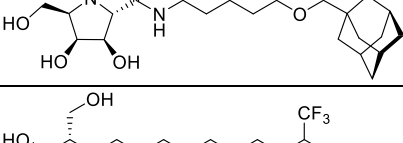
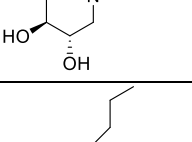
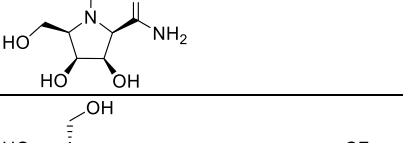
Figure S8. Inhibition curves using 4-MU alpha glucoside as fluorogenic substrate. Two replicates are shown for compounds **6** and **13-15** in rhGAA (A) and GANAB (B) where residual enzyme activity (%) *versus* the logarithm of different concentrations of inhibitors is plotted (See Table 1 for IC₅₀ values).

Table S1. Chemical structures of the 358 compounds of the Leiden iminosugar library which has been screened in the GBA1 and GAA FluoPol ABPP assays.

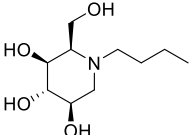
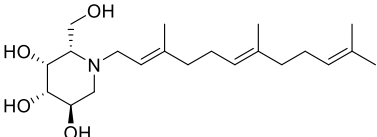
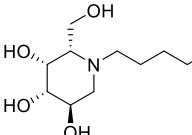
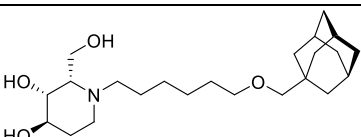
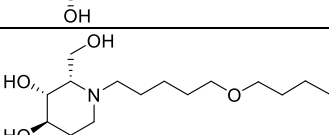
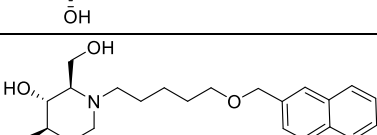
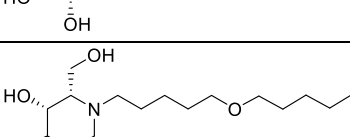
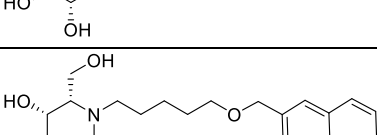
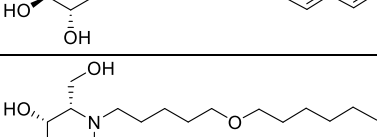
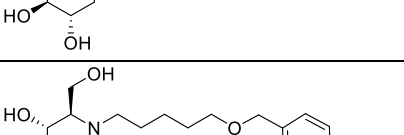
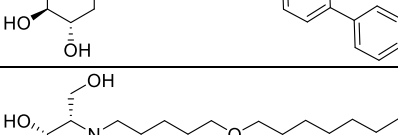
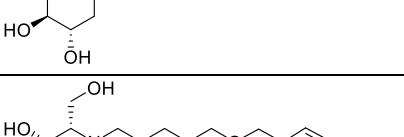
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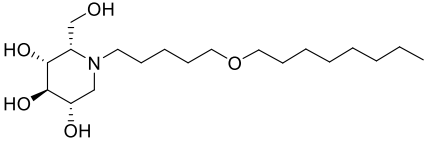
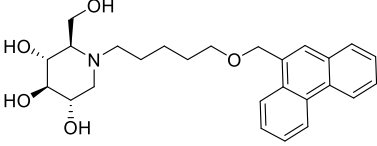
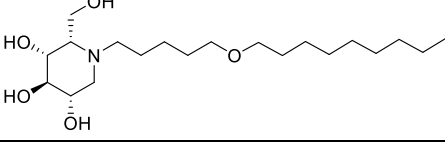
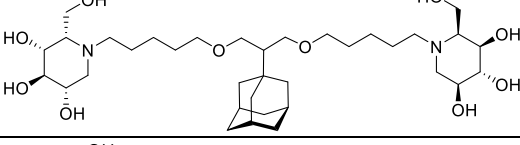
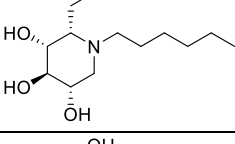
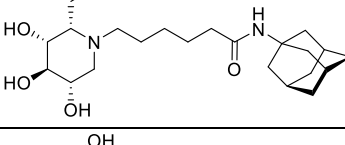
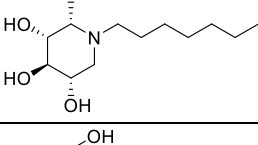
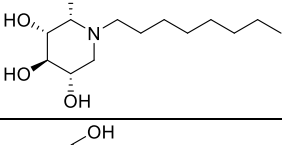
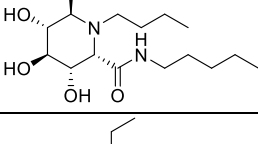
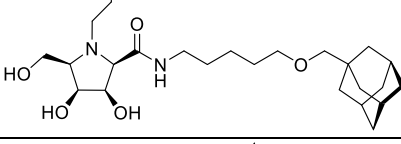
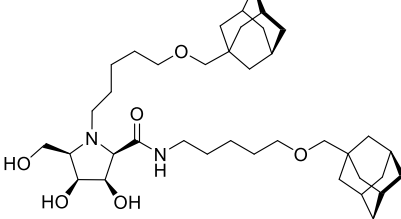
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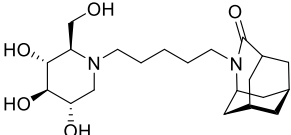
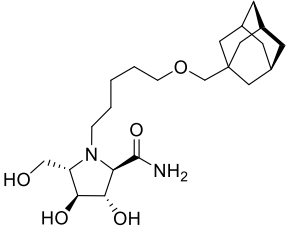
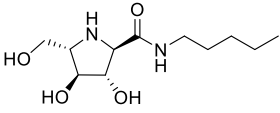
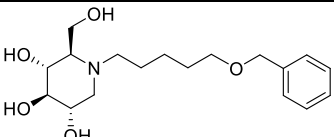
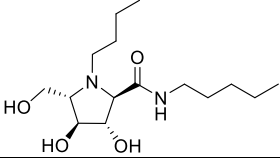
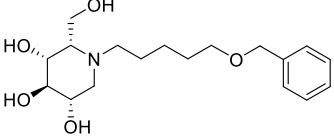
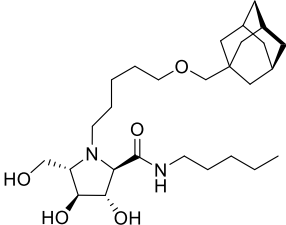
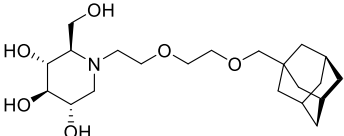
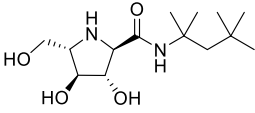
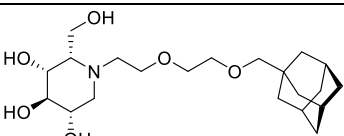
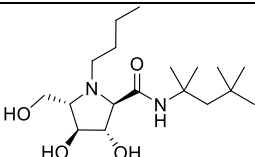
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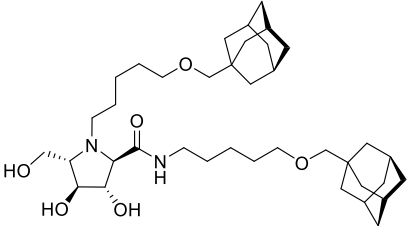
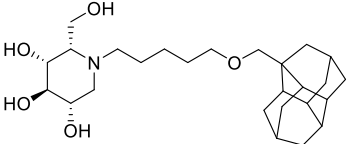
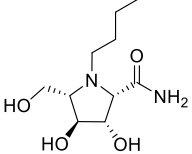
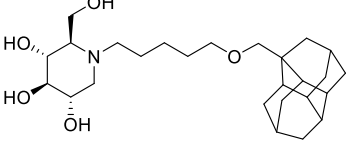
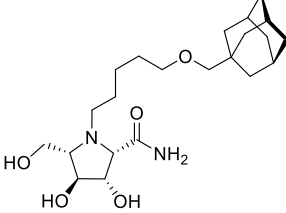
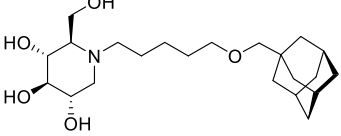
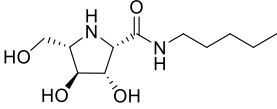
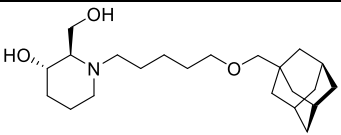
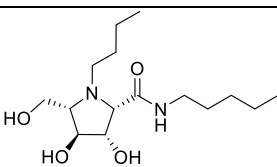
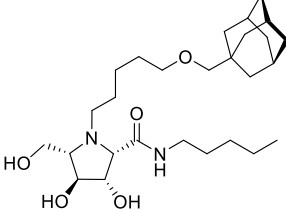
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64#		6

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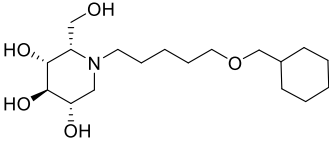
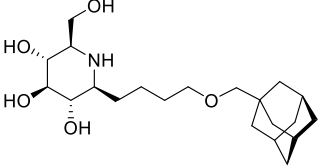
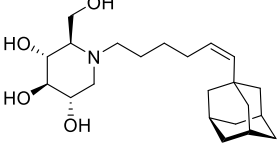
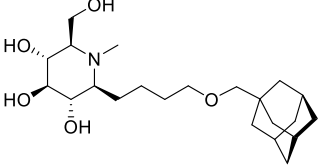
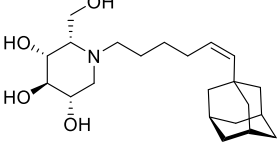
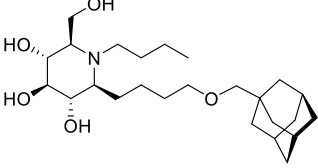
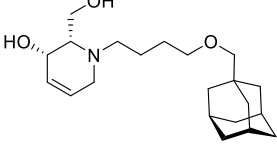
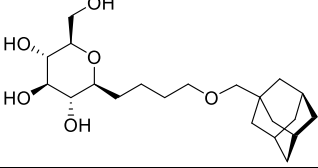
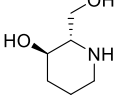
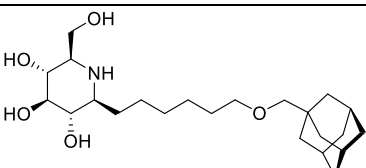
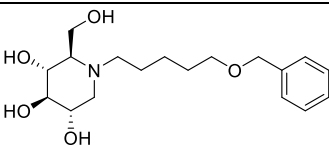
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135#		4
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137#		4
138#		7
139#		6

140#	Chemical structure of compound 140# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety.	7
141#	Chemical structure of compound 141# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety.	6
142#	Chemical structure of compound 142# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety, with a tert-butyl group on the nitrogen.	7
143#	Chemical structure of compound 143# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety.	8
144#	Chemical structure of compound 144# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety.	7
145#	Chemical structure of compound 145# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety, with a tert-butyl group on the nitrogen.	2
146#	Chemical structure of compound 146# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety, with a tert-butyl group on the nitrogen.	2
147#	Chemical structure of compound 147# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety, with a tert-butyl group on the nitrogen.	7
148#	Chemical structure of compound 148# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety, with a tert-butyl group on the nitrogen.	7
149#	Chemical structure of compound 149# showing a deoxynojirimycin core with a 6-OH group and a 7-OH group, and a side chain consisting of a 6-hexyloxy group and a norbornene moiety.	8

150#		8
151#		8
152#		8
153#		8
154#		8
155#		4
156#		7
157#		4
158# Compound 8		7
159#		7

160#	A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group on the nitrogen atom.	4
161#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2, 3, and 4 positions and a propyl chain on the nitrogen atom. The propyl chain is connected via an ether linkage to a norbornane bicyclic system.	7
162#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2 and 3 positions and a hydrogen atom on the nitrogen atom.	4
163#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2, 3, and 4 positions and a propyl chain on the nitrogen atom. The propyl chain is connected via an ether linkage to a norbornane bicyclic system.	7
164#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2 and 3 positions and a propyl group on the nitrogen atom.	4
165#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2, 3, and 4 positions and a propyl chain on the nitrogen atom. The propyl chain is connected via an ether linkage to a norbornane bicyclic system.	7
166#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2 and 3 positions and a propyl chain on the nitrogen atom. The propyl chain is connected via an ether linkage to a norbornane bicyclic system.	4
167#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2, 3, and 4 positions and a propyl chain on the nitrogen atom. The propyl chain is connected via an ether linkage to a norbornane bicyclic system, with a double bond in the propyl chain.	7
168#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2 and 3 positions and a hydrogen atom on the nitrogen atom.	4
169#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2, 3, and 4 positions and a propyl chain on the nitrogen atom. The propyl chain is connected via an ether linkage to a norbornane bicyclic system.	7
170#	A piperidine ring with hydroxyl groups at the 2, 3, and 4 positions and a propyl chain on the nitrogen atom. The propyl chain is connected via an ether linkage to a norbornane bicyclic system.	5

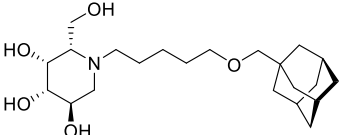
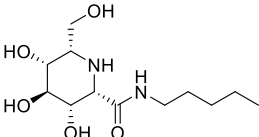
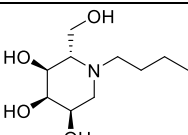
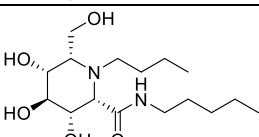
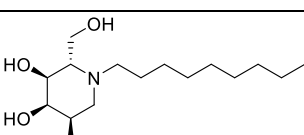
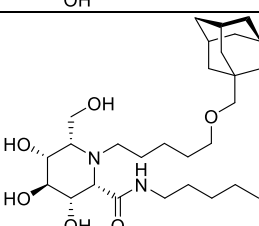
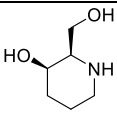
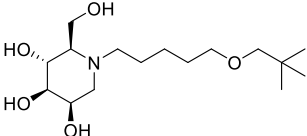
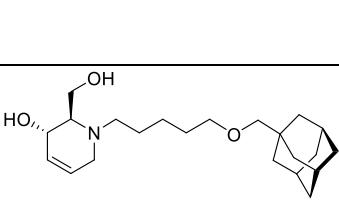
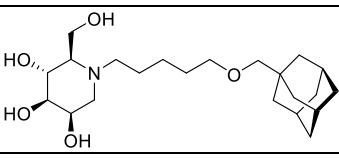
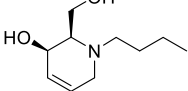
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181#		1

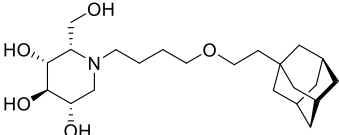
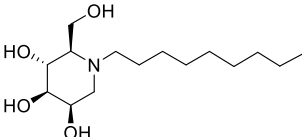
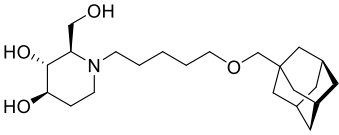
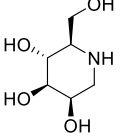
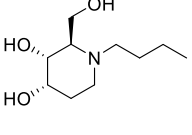
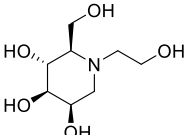
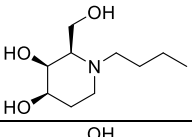
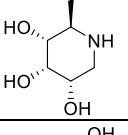
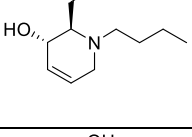
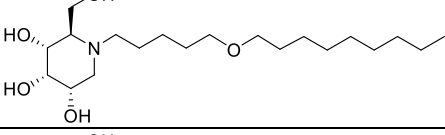
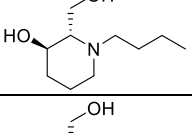
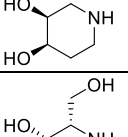
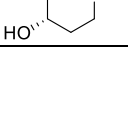
182#	Chemical structure of 182#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups with specific stereochemistry.	8
183#	Chemical structure of 183#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups. A (1R,2S)-adamantan-2-ylmethoxy group is attached to the 4-position via a propyl chain.	7
184#	Chemical structure of 184#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups. A (1R,2S)-adamantan-2-ylmethoxy group is attached to the 4-position via a pentyl chain.	7
185#	Chemical structure of 185#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups. Two (1R,2S)-adamantan-2-ylmethoxy groups are attached to the 4 and 5 positions via propyl and pentyl chains, respectively.	7
186#	Chemical structure of 186#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups. Two (1R,2S)-adamantan-2-ylmethoxy groups are attached to the 4 and 5 positions via pentyl chains.	7
187#	Chemical structure of 187#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups. A (1R,2S)-adamantan-2-ylmethoxy group is attached to the 4-position via a propyl chain that includes an alkyne group.	7
188#	Chemical structure of 188#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups.	5
189#	Chemical structure of 189#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups. A (1R,2S)-adamantan-2-ylmethoxy group is attached to the 4-position via a pentyl chain that includes a double bond.	7
190#	Chemical structure of 190#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups.	5
191#	Chemical structure of 191#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups. A (1R,2S)-adamantan-2-ylmethoxy group is attached to the 4-position via a propyl chain that includes a double bond.	7
192#	Chemical structure of 192#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a propyl group at the 1-position. The 3, 4, and 5 positions have hydroxyl groups.	5

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194#		5
195#		7
196#		4
197#		9
198#		2
199#		4
200#		5
201#		4
202#		11
203#		5
204#		5

205#	<p>Chemical structure of 205#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions.</p>	4
206#	<p>Chemical structure of 206#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a 6-(tert-butyl)oxyhexyl group.</p>	5
207#	<p>Chemical structure of 207#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions.</p>	4
208#	<p>Chemical structure of 208#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a 6-(adamantan-1-ylmethoxy)hexyl group.</p>	5
209#	<p>Chemical structure of 209#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a propyl group.</p>	4
210#	<p>Chemical structure of 210#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a 6-(4-phenylphenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	5
211#	<p>Chemical structure of 211#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a propyl group.</p>	4
212#	<p>Chemical structure of 212#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a decyl group.</p>	5
213#	<p>Chemical structure of 213#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a 6-(adamantan-1-ylmethoxy)hexyl group.</p>	4
214#	<p>Chemical structure of 214#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a 6-(adamantan-1-ylmethoxy)hexyl group.</p>	4
215#	<p>Chemical structure of 215#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position, a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position, and hydroxyl groups at the 4 and 5 positions. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a 2-(tert-butyl)oxyethyl group.</p>	5

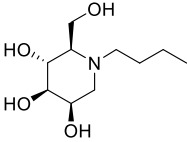
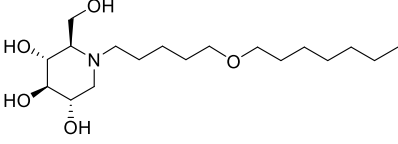
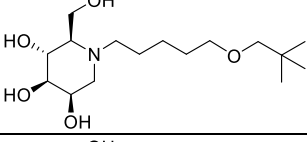
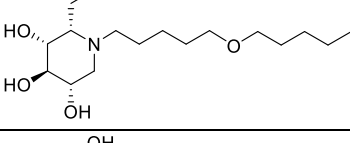
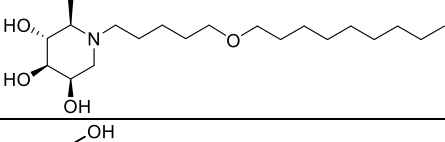
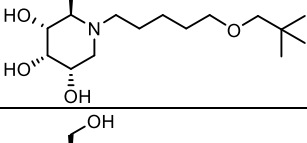
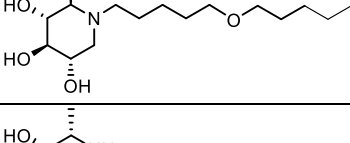
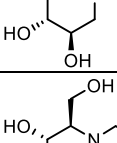
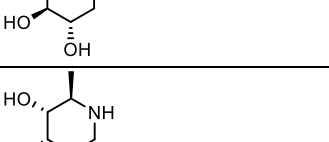
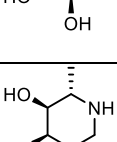
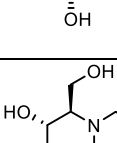
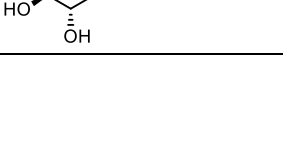
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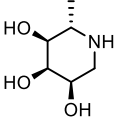
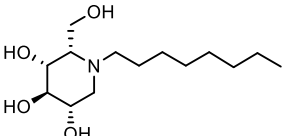
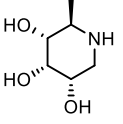
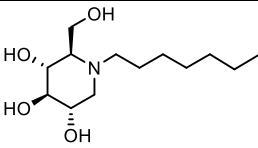
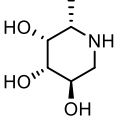
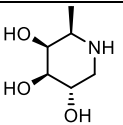
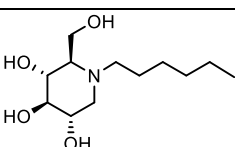
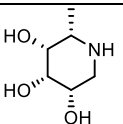
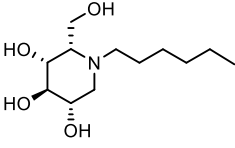
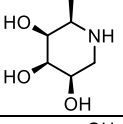
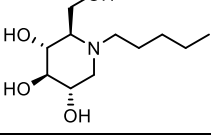
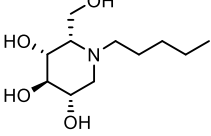
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250#		4

251#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group and a 2-O-(6-oxohept-5-enoxy)adamantane substituent.	8
252#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group, a 2-O-(6-oxohept-5-enoxy)adamantane substituent, and a 3-O-(2,2,4,4-tetramethylpentan-3-onyl) substituent.	1
253#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group and a 2-O-(6-oxohept-5-enoxy)adamantane substituent.	5
254#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group, a 2-O-(6-oxohept-5-enoxy)adamantane substituent, and a 3-amide substituent with a 6-oxohept-5-enoxy group.	1
255#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group and a 2-O-(6-oxohept-5-enoxy)adamantane substituent.	5
256#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group and a 2-O-(2-phenylethoxy) substituent.	5
257#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group and a 2-octyl substituent.	3
258#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group, a 2-propyl substituent, and a 3-carboxylic acid substituent.	1
259#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group, a 2-O-(6-oxohept-5-enoxy)adamantane substituent, and a 3-O-(4-phenylphenoxy) substituent.	6
260#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group, a 2-propyl substituent, and a 3-amine substituent.	1
261#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group and a 2-O-(6-oxohept-5-enoxy)adamantane substituent.	8
262#	A deoxynojirimycin derivative with a 6-hydroxymethyl group, a 2-propyl substituent, and a 3-carboxylic acid substituent.	1

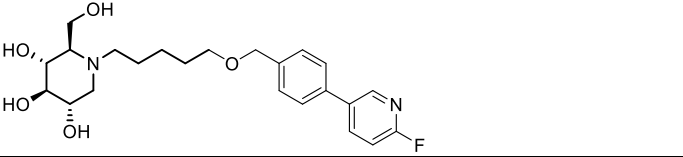

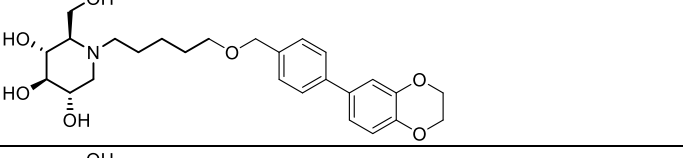
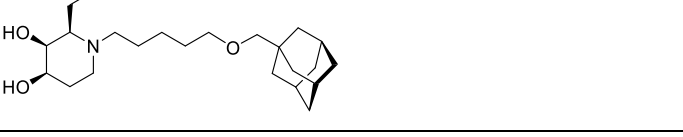
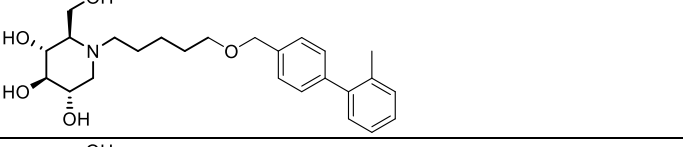

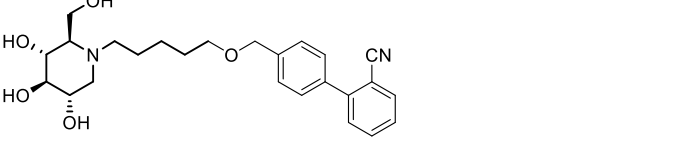
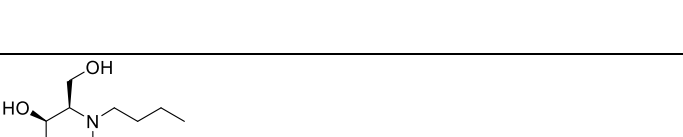
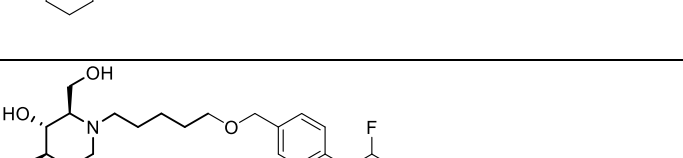
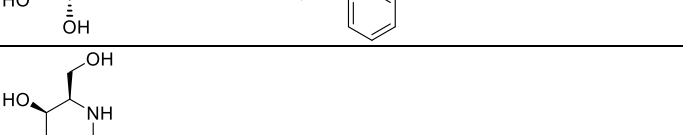
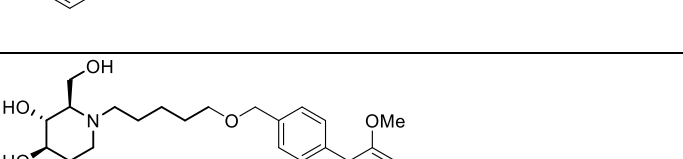
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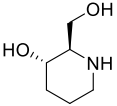
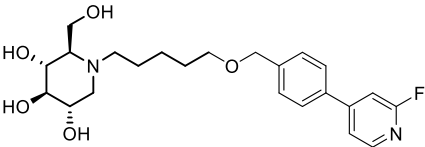
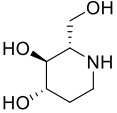
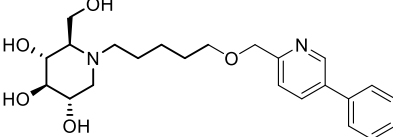
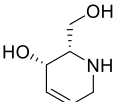
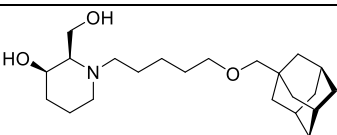
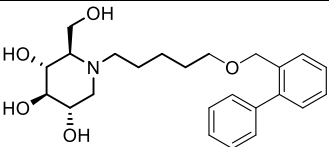
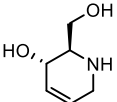
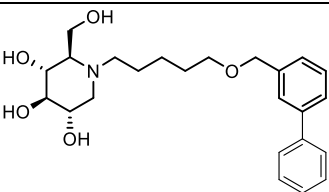
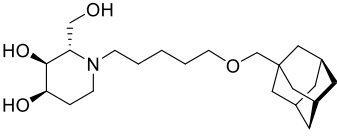
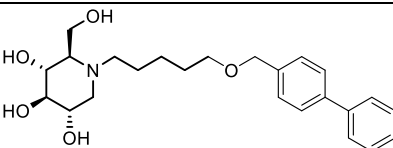
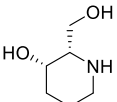
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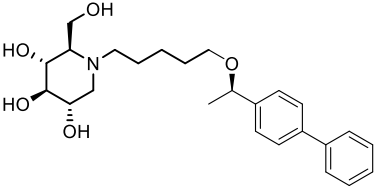
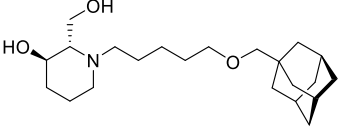
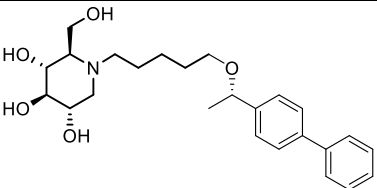
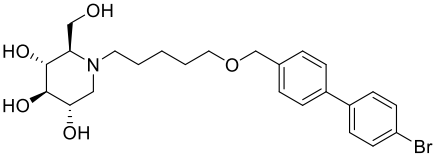
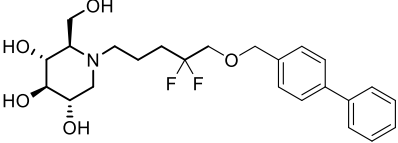
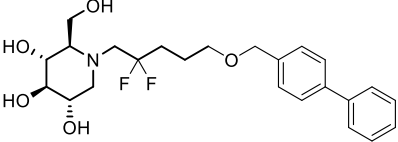
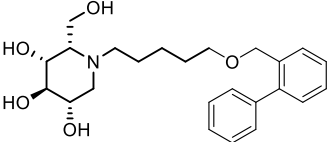
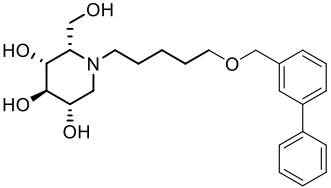
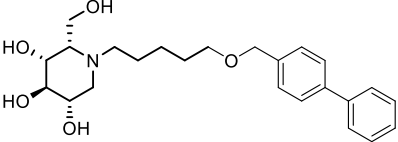
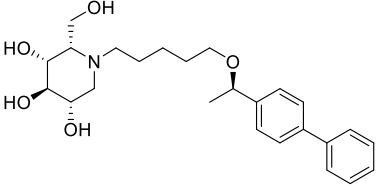
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298#		3

299#	<p>Chemical structure of 299#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group.</p>	11
300#	<p>Chemical structure of 300#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group.</p>	4
301#	<p>Chemical structure of 301#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(4-methylphenyl)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
302#	<p>Chemical structure of 302#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(4-methylphenoxy)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
303#	<p>Chemical structure of 303#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(benzofuran-2-yl)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
304#	<p>Chemical structure of 304#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(1,3-dioxolene-2-yl)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
305#	<p>Chemical structure of 305#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(4-methoxyphenoxy)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
306#	<p>Chemical structure of 306#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(3-methoxyphenoxy)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
307#	<p>Chemical structure of 307#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
308#	<p>Chemical structure of 308#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6
309#	<p>Chemical structure of 309#: A piperidine ring with a hydroxyl group at the 2-position and a hydroxymethyl group at the 3-position. The piperidine nitrogen is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a 6-(4-(4-cyanophenoxy)phenoxy)hexyl group.</p>	6

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Table S2. Iminosugars identified in the rhGAA FluoPol-ABPP assay. Residual FP-signal (%). IC₅₀ values for *in vitro* inhibition of lysosomal rhGAA (Myozyme) and ER- α -glucosidase II (GANAB) using 4-MU alpha glucoside substrate.

Cmp	#ID	GAA FP%	IC ₅₀ on rhGAA (in μ M)	IC ₅₀ on GANAB (in μ M)
	16	0.9	0.32	8.8
	18	24	0.36	2.4
	19	28	0.35	3.6
	20	17	0.33	19.0
	21	17	0.31	14.8
	22	6.5	0.17	6.0
	23	16	0.29	7.2
	25	13	0.10	4.1
	26	23	0.64	29
	27	8.4	0.28	2.8
	29	49	1.5	100
	31	35	0.91	60
	32	0.3	0.20	1.2
	33	28	0.54	16
	35	4.8	0.021	0.71
	37	3.6	0.037	1.6
	47	34	0.55	4.6
	58	7.7	0.25	0.85
6	62	3.8	1.2	8.3
15	66	25	0.11	2.0
	89	24	0.73	1.7

	90	6.8	0.49	2.5
14	97	34	4.0	>100
	99	5.6	0.28	1.3
	100	19	0.60	9.9
	103	18	0.32	9.0
	111	3.2	0.11	0.89
13	113	8.9	1.4	5.4
	118	2.9	0.018	0.48
	120	2.4	0.016	0.72
	122	35	1.3	100
	127	9.3	0.29	1.84
	131	14	0.026	0.44
	139	20	0.76	9.32
	141	1.8	0.29	0.58
	150	15	1.4	12
	153	14	3.6	19
	154	2.4	8.8	21
8	158	29	2.462	100
	159	23	0.45	100
	170	4.1	0.43	1.6
	197	0.4	0.22	1.3
	200	46	3.9	100
	203	9.2	0.042	2.1
	276	0.6	0.072	1.81
	281	4.2	0.54	3.7
	283	4.4	0.72	4.9
	286	9.1	0.76	8.5
	293	17	1.3	14
	297	12	1.7	100
	301	0.5	0.037	1.6
	302	0.1	0.020	1.6
	303	0.1	0.14	4.7
	304	0.6	0.037	1.2
	305	0.3	0.020	0.38
	306	0.8	0.015	0.39
	307	2.5	0.036	1.7
	308	1.5	2.4	14
	309	0.1	0.037	0.42
	310	2.5	0.054	1.0
	311	0.9	0.043	1.4
	312	0.9	0.024	1.0
	314	1.7	0.093	0.15
	316	1.1	0.089	1.3
	318	0.6	0.085	1.7
	320	1.0	0.082	1.3
	322	0.8	0.080	1.7
	324	0.9	0.012	0.57

326	0.8	0.012	0.69
328	0.7	0.021	1.7
330	0.8	0.098	1.6
332	0.8	0.13	1.3
334	1.5	0.16	1.6
336	0.4	0.037	0.31
339	0.9	0.10	0.62
341	1.8	0.054	0.52
343	0.6	0.043	0.25
345	1.5	0.058	0.37
347	0.4	0.042	0.40
348	3.1	0.023	0.61
349	3.0	0.028	4.4

Table S3. Crystallographic data collection and refinement statistics.

	15 in rhGAA	ABP II in rhGAA	ABP-IV in rhGBA1
Data collection			
Space group	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁
Cell dimensions			
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	96.75, 102.60, 129.18	97.34, 102.94, 129.92	52.96, 158.42, 68.24
α , β , γ , (°)	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 102, 90
Resolution (Å)	48.38-1.75 (1.78-1.75)	48.67-1.90 (1.93-1.90)	79.22-1.86 (1.89-1.86)
R _{merge}	0.120 (2.065)	0.130 (1.675)	0.119 (0.843)
R _{pim}	0.031 (0.537)	0.036 (0.465)	0.049 (0.345)
CC _{1/2}	0.999 (0.573)	0.999 (0.695)	0.996 (0.859)
<i>I</i> / σ <i>I</i>	14.1 (1.3)	14.5 (1.9)	9.1 (2.0)
Completeness (%)	100 (100)	100 (100)	100 (100)
Redundancy	15.6 (15.6)	13.7 (13.9)	6.9 (7.0)
Wilson B (Å ²)	21.0	24.2	22.7
Refinement			
Resolution (Å)	47.73-1.75 (1.795-1.75)	48.72-1.90 (1.949-1.90)	66.80-1.86
No. reflections working set	123307 (9022)	98106 (7212)	87211 (6456)
No. reflections test set	6501 (493)	5146 (361)	4665 (329)
R _{work} / R _{free}	0.1422/0.1749	0.1487/0.1779	0.1769/0.2318
No. atoms			
Protein	6661	6691	7819
N-glycans	182	147	120
Ligands/ions	130	134	364
Waters	785	612	744
<i>B</i> -factors (Å ²)			
Protein, main/side chains	39.0/44.2	40.2/45.2	23.8/26.2
N-glycans	74.2	66.8	52.0
Ligands/ions	61.9	63.2	43.7
Waters	52.9	53.6	35.0
R.m.s. deviations			
Bond lengths (Å)	0.010	0.010	0.009
Bond angles (°)	1.62	1.57	1.58
Ramachandran Plot			
Most favourable regions (%)	96.9	97.7	96.5
Allowed regions (%)	3.0	2.2	3.0
PDB	8CB1	8CB6	7NWV

Values in parentheses are for highest resolution shell

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Crystallographic data collection and refinement statistics

Crystallographic studies of rhGBA1

A co-crystal structure of rhGBA1 in complex with **ABP-IV** (MDW933) was obtained at 1.86 Å resolution to reveal a single molecule of **ABP-IV** bound covalently to the catalytic nucleophile (Glu340) of both rhGBA1 chains in the crystallographic dimer. Specifically, the cyclophellitol moiety reacts with Glu340 through its epoxide warhead, to form a covalent trans-diaxial ring opened cyclitol in the 4C_1 chair conformation (Fig. S2). Whilst only the reacted cyclitol and triazole linker of the ABP molecule bound in chain B could be modelled (likely due to disorder of the alkyl linker and/or probe decomposition), sufficient electron density was observed to model the full, intact probe bound in chain A. The C6-triazole linker and subsequent 4-carbon alkyl chain were modelled through a broad active site cleft, formed by Tyr244, Pro245, Phe246, Tyr313 and Asn396, which extends towards the dimer interface where the BODIPY tag binds (Fig. S3). The BODIPY binds in a hydrophobic cavity at the dimer interface formed by residues Leu241, Leu314, Phe316, Phe347 and Trp348 of rhGBA1 chain A and residues Leu241, Leu314, Phe316 and Leu317 of rhGBA1 chain B, consistent with the binding of a Cy5-tagged ABP we reported previously¹⁵ and with a recently reported serendipitous co-complex of **ABP-IV** and *N*-acyl cyclophellitol aziridine (KY358).¹⁶ Electron density was also observed for the BODIPY tag and the triazole-alkyl linker of a decomposed probe bound in a distant site on the surface of the TIM-barrel domain of rhGBA1 (S4).

Production and crystallization of rhGBA1

Recombinant human GBA1 (rhGBA1) was produced in an insect-baculovirus expression system and purified according to previously published procedures.¹⁷ rhGBA1 was subsequently crystallised in a 48-well MRC sitting-drop vapour-diffusion format using previously reported conditions containing 0.2 µL GBA1 (10 mg.mL⁻¹) + 0.4 µL well solution [0.2 M sodium sulfate, 14% (v/v) PEG 3350, 0.25 M HEPES pH 7] + 0.1 µL seed solution (1:1000 dilution).¹⁷

ABP IV co-crystal complex

ABP IV was prepared at 50 mM in 100% DMSO and diluted to 5 mM in mother liquor containing 0.2 M sodium sulfate, 0.25 M HEPES pH 7.0, 14% (v/v) PEG 3350. Unliganded rhGBA1 crystals were soaked overnight in **ABP IV** spiked mother liquor before briefly transferring to a 25% (v/v) ethylene glycol cryoprotectant solution. Crystals were flash frozen in liquid N₂ for data collection.

Data collection, structure solution and refinement

Data were collected at the i03 beamline of the Diamond Light Source (DLS) UK and processed using XIA2¹⁸ and AIMLESS^{19,20} data reduction pipelines through the CCP4i2 suite.²¹ The structure was solved by molecular replacement using MOLREP with the previously deposited unliganded structure (PDB 6TJK)¹⁷ as homologous search model.

Structure refinement was performed using REFMAC²² followed by several rounds of manual model building with COOT.^{23,24} Idealized coordinate sets and refinement dictionaries for the ligand were generated using ACEDRG^{25,26} in the CCP4 suite. Conformation of all sugars were validated using Privateer²⁷ and the structure was validated using MolProbity²⁸ and the wwPDB Validation service (validate.rcsb-1.wwpdb.org/) prior to deposition. All crystal structure figures were generated using CCP4 mg.²⁹ Data collection and refinement statistics are summarised in Table S3.

Crystallographic studies of rhGAA in complex with ABP-II

The structure of rhGAA (Myozyme®) soaked with **ABP-II** has been obtained at 1.9 Å resolution. As can be seen in Fig. S5, during the time-laps of rhGAA crystals bathing in crystallization solution supplemented with **ABP-II**, the rhGAA nucleophile Asp518 operated a nucleophilic attack on the *epi*-cyclophellitol aziridine warhead, leading to a covalent and irreversible enzyme-inhibitor complex where the cyclitol moiety of **ABP-II** adopts a ¹S₃ chair conformation. The cyclitol hydroxyl groups establish the same hydrogen-bonding interactions as described for the rhGAA-*N*-PNT-DNM **15** complex in the main text. The nitrogen from the reacted aziridine establishes two water mediated contacts with Asp616 and Asp282, respectively. The alkyl chain is lined with Met519, Trp376, Trp481 and Phe525, and the triazole ring stacks against Phe525. Finally the subsequent alkyl chain blots against Phe525 and Val480 and the terminal nitrogen atom, last atom to be seen in the electron density map, establishes a hydrogen-bond interaction with the main-chain carbonyl of Val480. The remaining part of the probe, notably the TAMRA group, could not be observed in the electron density, most likely due to structural disorder. Globally, it appears that Phe525 is a major player in **ABP-II** recognition, where the ensemble of alkyl chains and the triazole adduct wrap around the side chain of this amino-acid. In summary it can be noticed that the **ABP-II** probe accommodates perfectly within the rhGAA substrate-binding groove, making it a suitable activity-based probe for GAA.

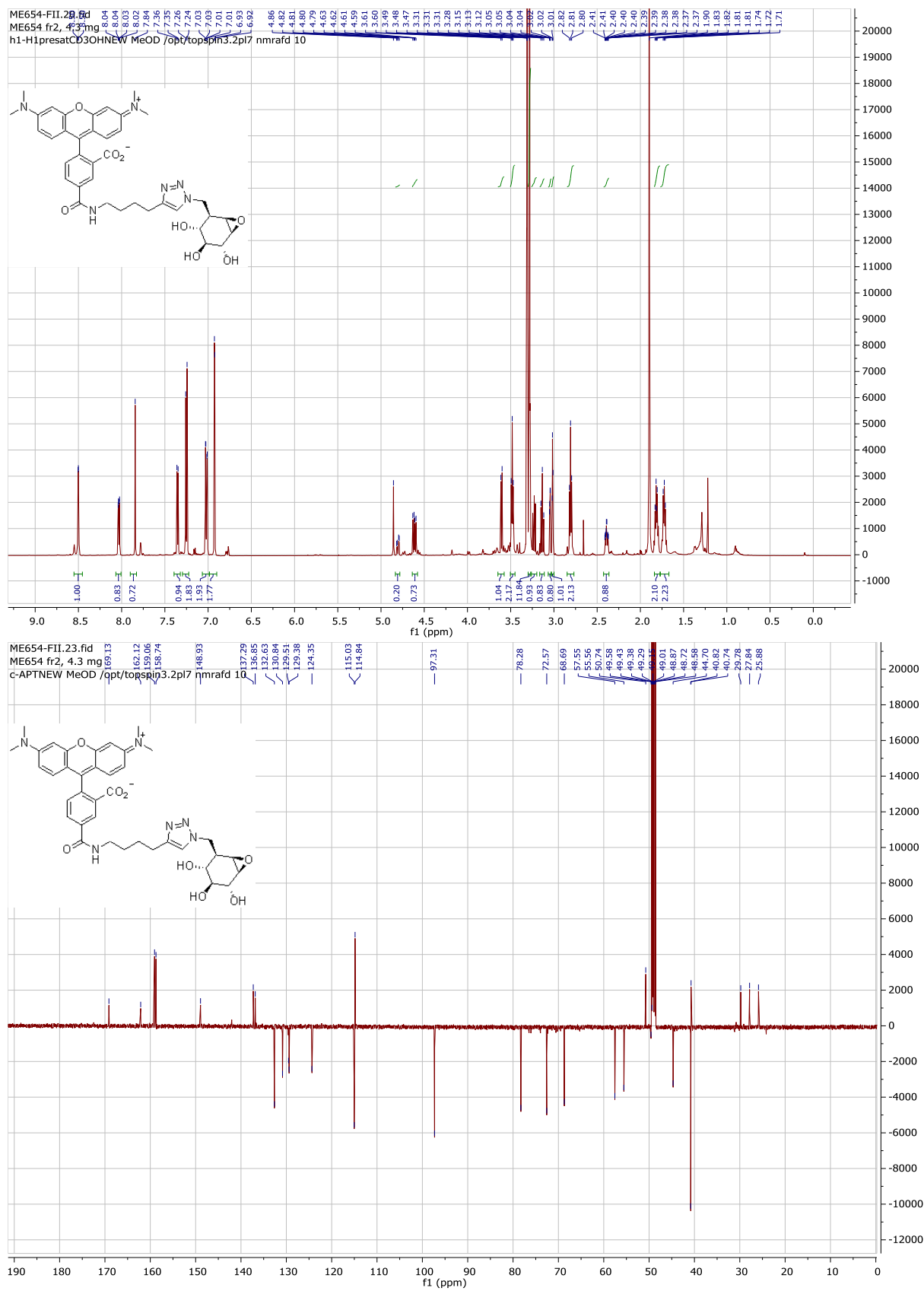
rhGAA sample preparation, crystallization and crystallographic procedures

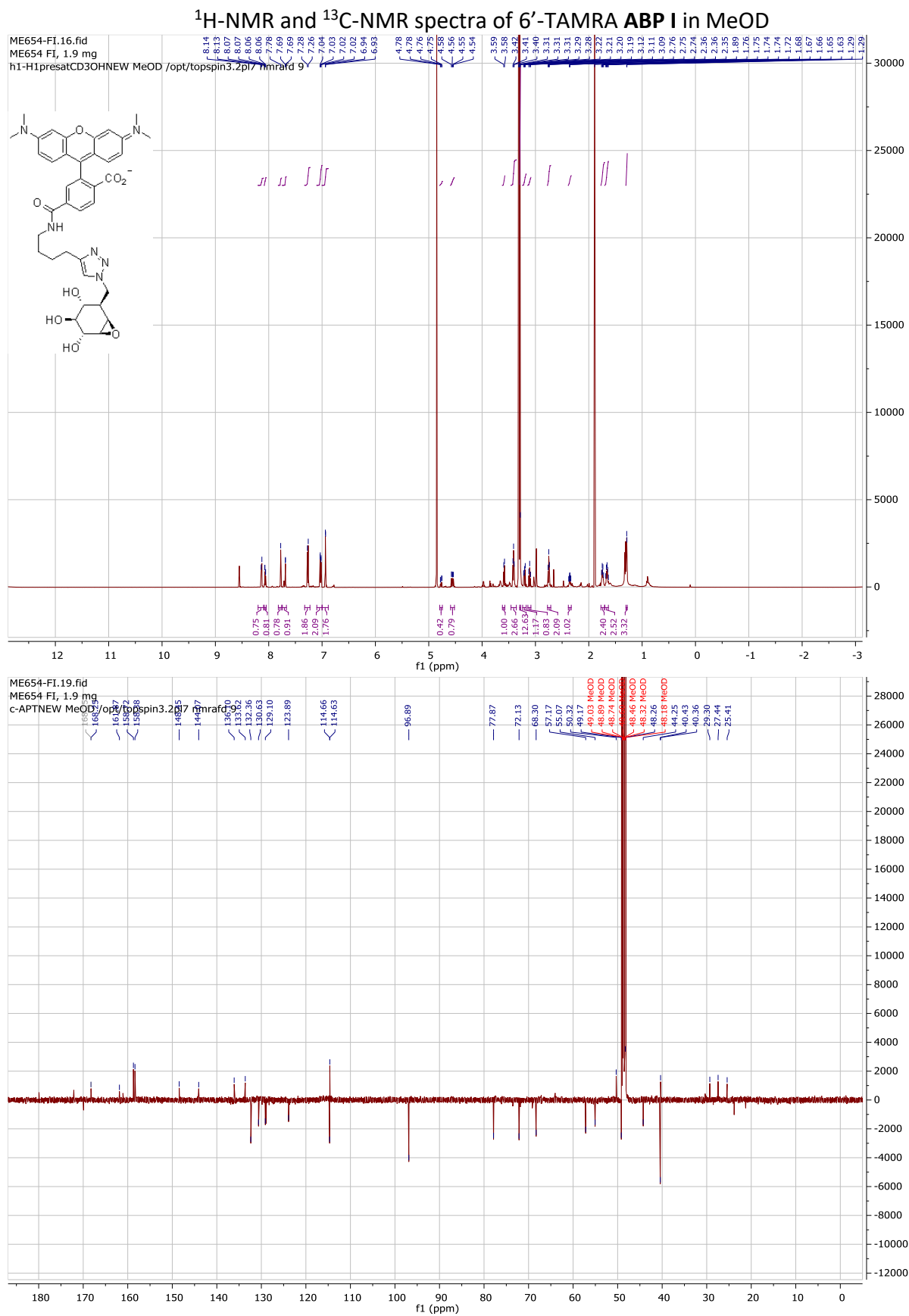
Samples of recombinant human GAA (rhGAA) were kindly provided by the teams of Giancarlo Parenti and Marco Moracci, University of Naples. Shortly, these were residual amounts of the infusions of Myozyme® (Sanofi Genzyme, Cambridge, MA) administered for the treatment of Pompe patients at the Department of Translational Medical Sciences, Federico II University, Naples, Italy. Sample conditioning and crystallization were performed as described

previously.³⁰ Crystal soaking was achieved by transferring crystals of rhGAA to small drops composed of crystallization liquor and either compound **15** or **ABP-II** at a final concentration of 10 mM, followed by incubation for ~3 hours. Crystals were then cryo-protected with reservoir solution supplemented with 30% (v/v) glycerol prior flash cooling in liquid N₂. X-ray diffraction data have been acquired at beam line Proxima2, Synchrotron Soleil, Gif-sur-Yvette, France, and processed with XDS³¹ and the CCP4 software suite.²¹ Structures were obtained by difference Fourier synthesis with REFMAC²² using the native structure of rhGAA (PDB entry 5NN3) as starting model. Ligand coordinates were generated with jLigand.³² Models were refined with subsequent rounds of Refmac²² and Coot²⁴ respectively. Indices for the R_{free} cross-validation data sets were taken over from PDB entry 5NN4 and extended to 1.75 Å resolution for the complex with compound **15**. Model quality was assessed with internal modules of Coot²⁴ and with the Molprobit server.²⁸ Figures were generated with Pymol (The PyMOL Molecular Graphics System, Version 2.3.5, Schrödinger, LLC.).

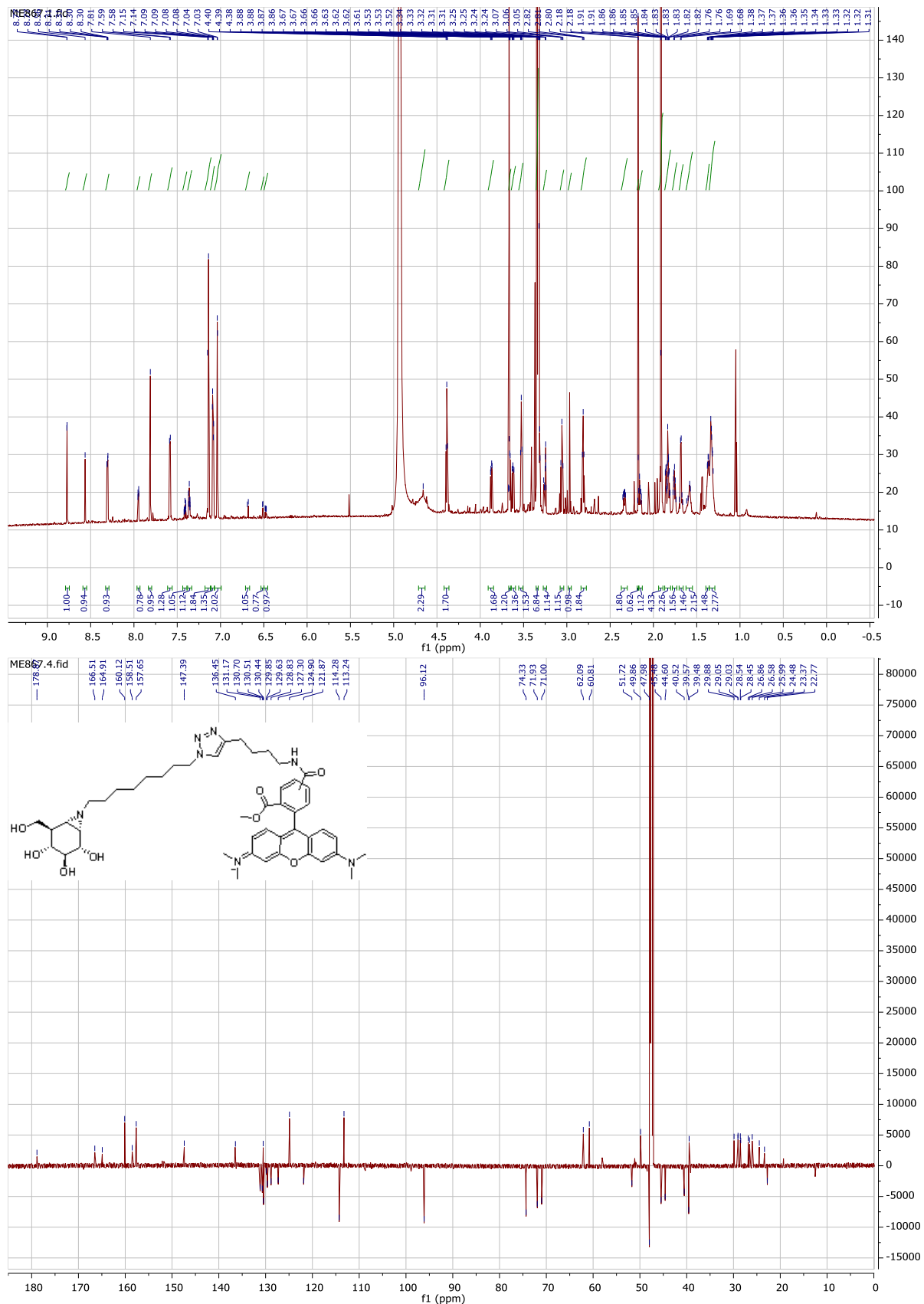
3. NMR Spectra

¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra of 5'-TAMRA ABP I in MeOD





$^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra of 5'- and 6'-TAMRA **ABP II** in MeOD



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