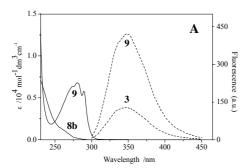
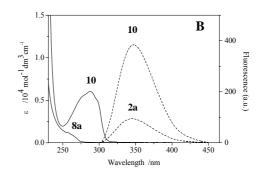
## **Supporting Information for**

## Model Studies of the (6–4) Photoproduct Photoreactivation: Efficient Photosensitized Splitting of Thymine Oxetane Units by Covalently Linked Tryptophan in High Polarity Solvents

## **Table of contents:**

| • | UV absorption spectra and/or fluorescence emission spectra of compound 2a, 3, 8b and 10  | S2   |
|---|--|------|
| • | The detail for measurement of the splitting quantum yield  | S2   |
| • | <sup>1</sup> H NMR spectra of compounds <b>4, 5, 8a, 8b, 1, 2a, 2b</b> and <b>3</b>  | -S10 |
| • | <sup>13</sup> C NMR spectra of compounds <b>4</b> , <b>5</b> , <b>8a</b> , <b>8b</b> , <b>1</b> , <b>2a</b> , <b>2b</b> and <b>3</b> | -S18 |





**Fig. S1** UV absorption spectra (solid) and/or fluorescence emission spectra (dash) ( $\lambda_{ex}$  = 290 nm) of compounds **9**, **8b** and **3** (A), **10**, **8a** and **2a** (B), in methanol.

## The detail for measurement of splitting quantum yields

The absorbances at 270 nm ( $A_{270}$ ) were measured at certain time intervals. The  $A_{270}$  change ( $\Delta A_{270}$ ) of the solution depends on the splitting reaction. The change of mole extinction coefficients ( $\Delta \varepsilon_{270}$ ) were obtained from those measured of model compounds **1–3** and the splitting products **4**, **5** and benzophenone or benzaldehyde at 270 nm, and the value of  $\Delta \varepsilon_{270}$  employed was  $1.80 \times 10^4$  mol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>dm<sup>-3</sup> for **1** and **2**,  $1.18 \times 10^4$  mol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>dm<sup>-3</sup> for **3**, respectively. The splitting concentration ( $c_{spl}$ ) of the model compound was obtained from  $\Delta A_{270}/\Delta \varepsilon_{270}$ . The plot of  $c_{spl}$  against the irradiation time (t, min) is fitted as a well straight line. The rate of splitting reaction was obtained from the slope (B) of the line (Fig. S2). The intensity of the incident light  $I_0$  was measured using ferrioxalate actinometry. The rate of proton absorbed ( $I_a$ ) by solution was obtained in term of Beer's law,  $I_a = I_0$  (1–10<sup>-A290</sup>). The absorbance of the model compound at 290 nm,  $A_{290}$  was determined before irradiation. Above these values allow the calculation of the quantum yield in terms of  $\Phi_{spl}$  = (rate of oxetane split)/(rate of photon absorbed) =  $BV_0/I_a$ , wherein  $V_0$  was the volume of irradiation solution,  $3 \times 10^{-3}$  L.

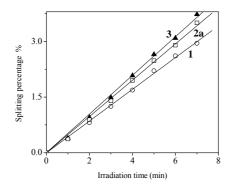


Fig. S2 Splitting rates determined for the model compounds  $\mathbf{1}(\circ)$ ,  $\mathbf{2a}(\square)$  and  $\mathbf{3}(\triangle)$  in methanol.

Figure S3 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 4

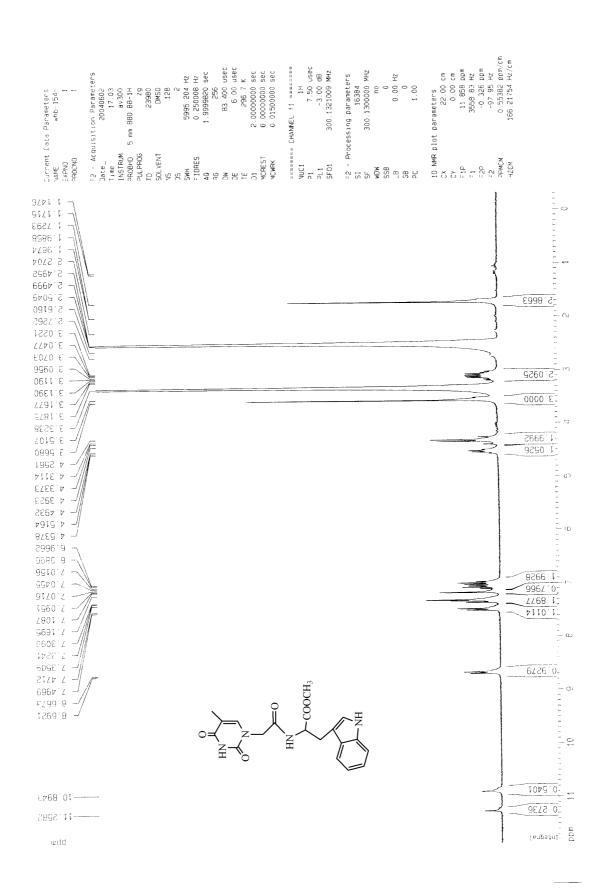


Figure S4 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 5

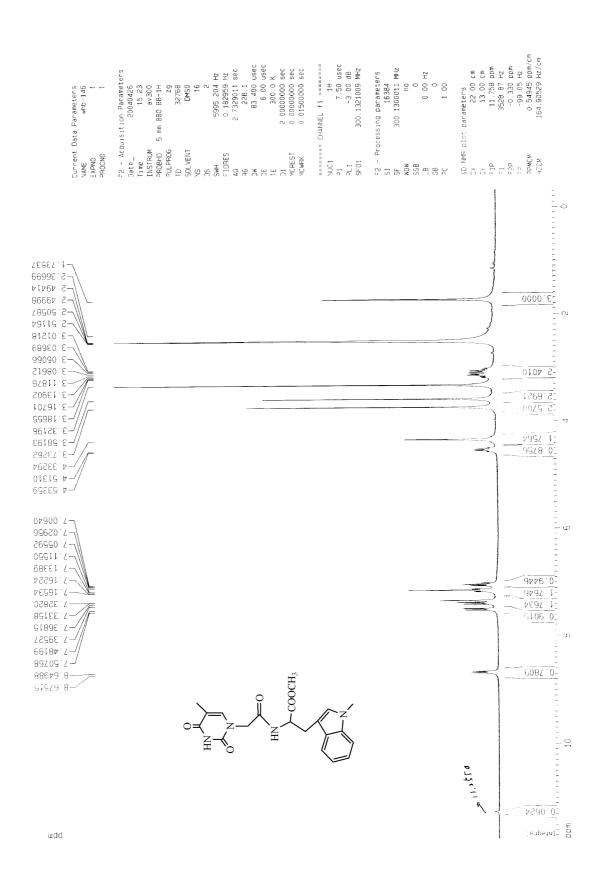


Figure S5 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 8a

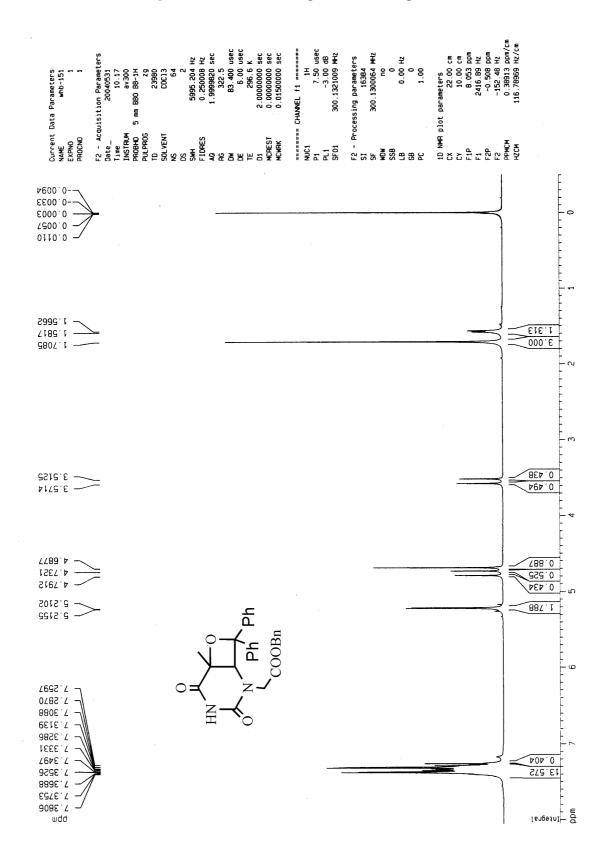


Figure S6 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 8b

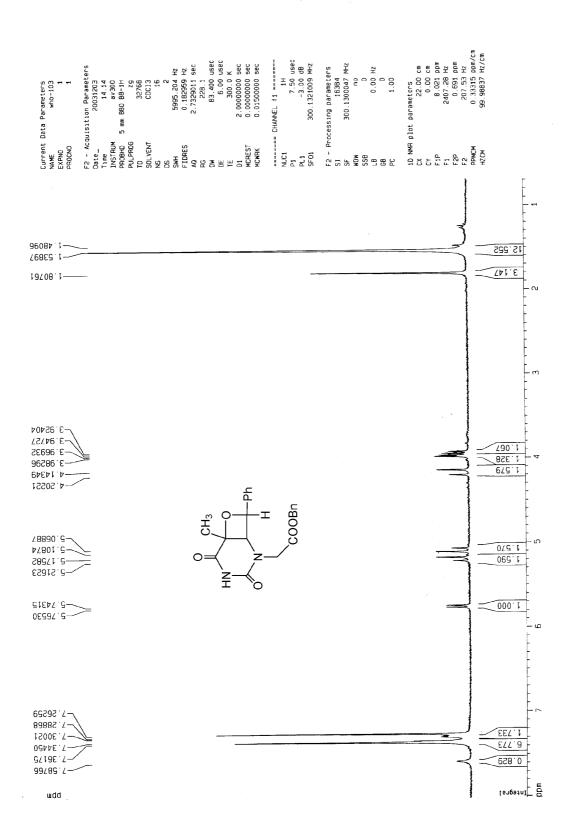


Figure S7 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 1

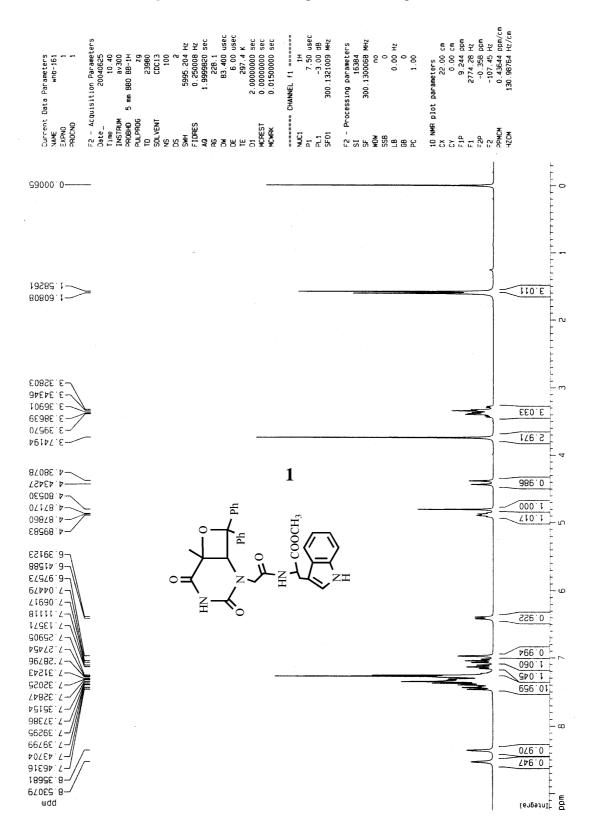


Figure S8 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 2a

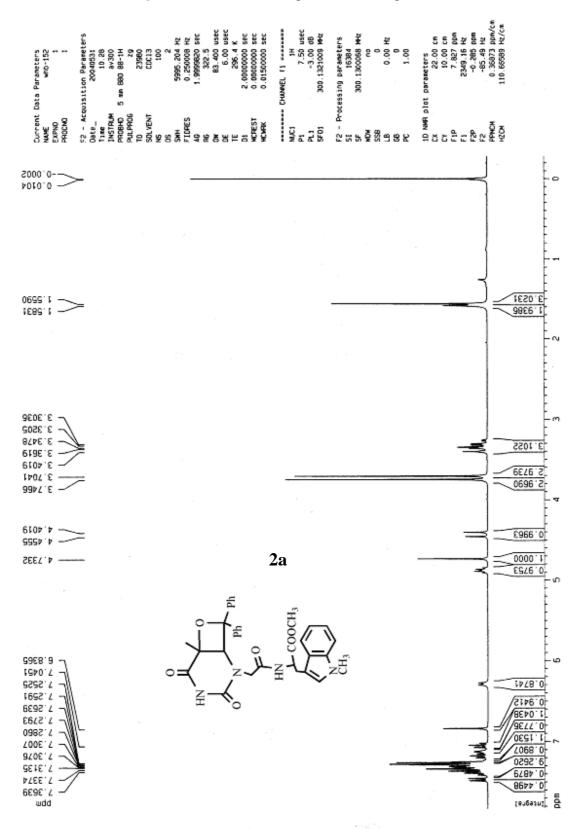


Figure S9 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 2b

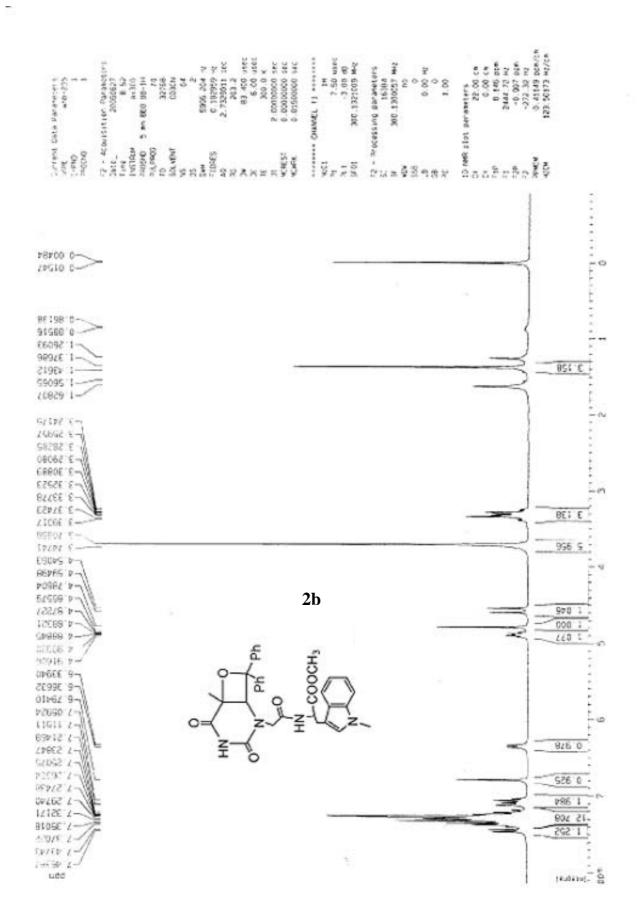


Figure S10 The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 3

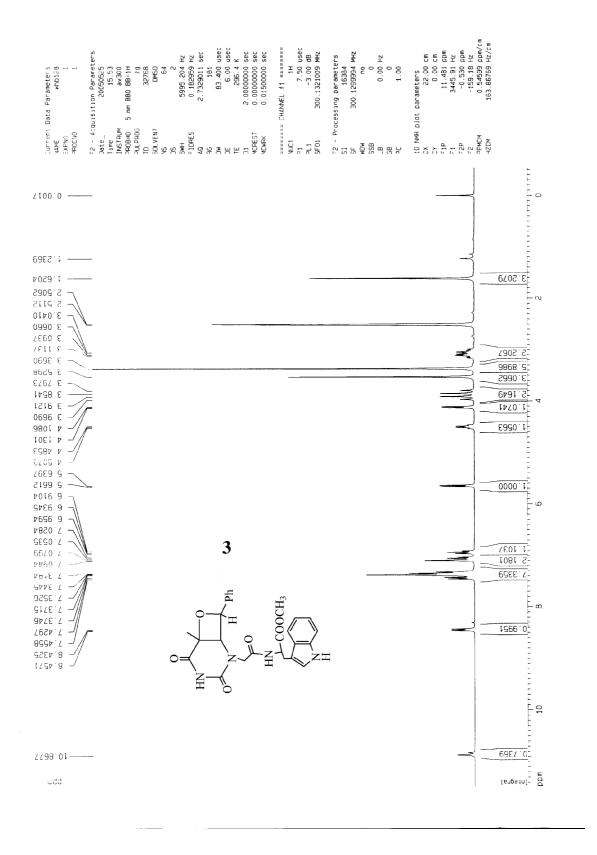


Figure S11 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 4

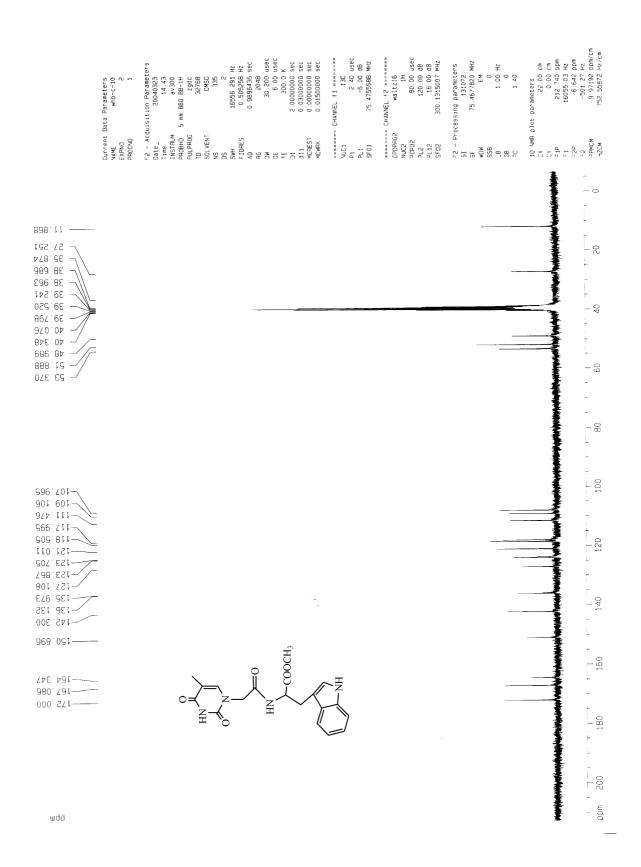


Figure S12 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 5

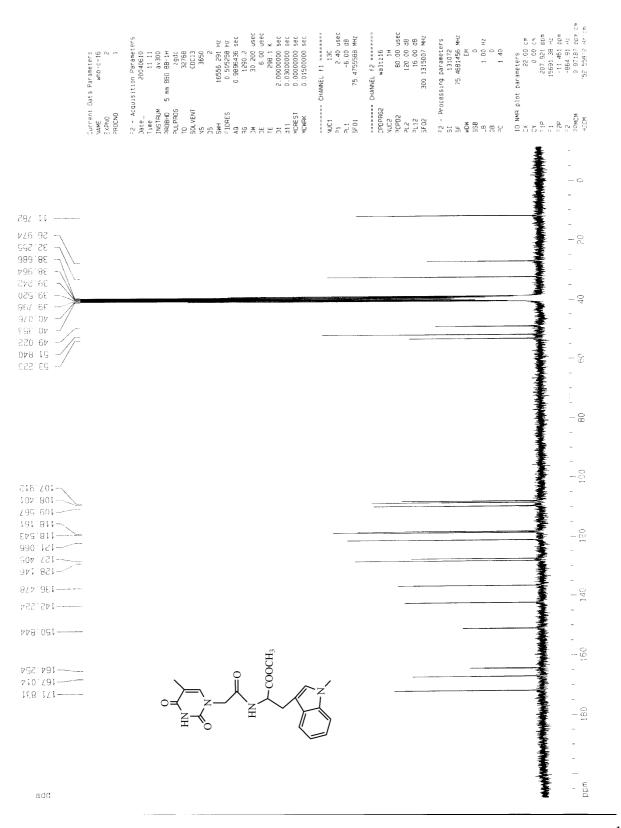


Figure S13 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 8a

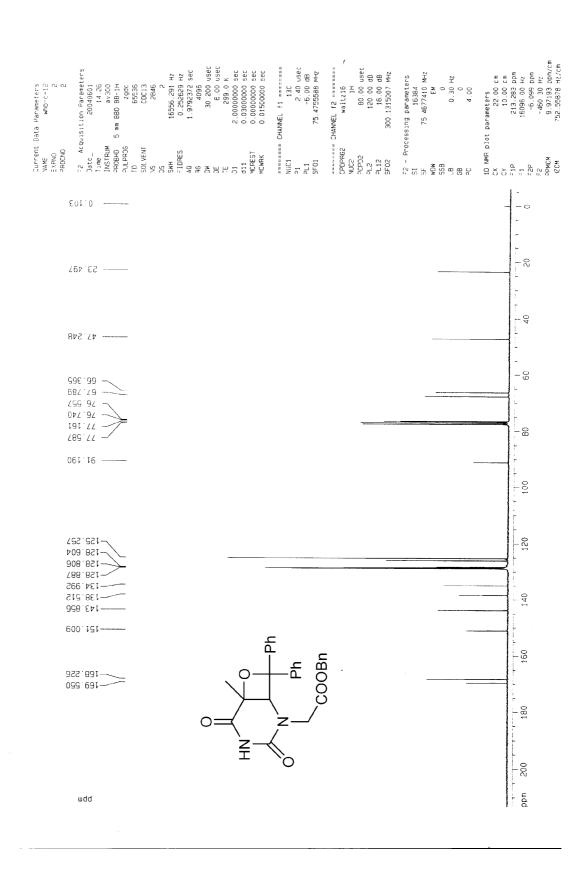


Figure S14 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 8b

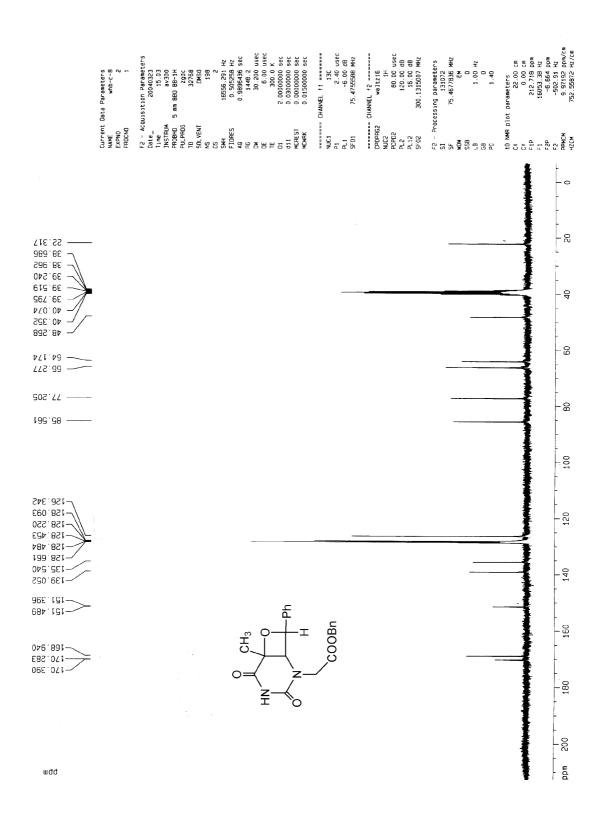


Figure S15 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 1

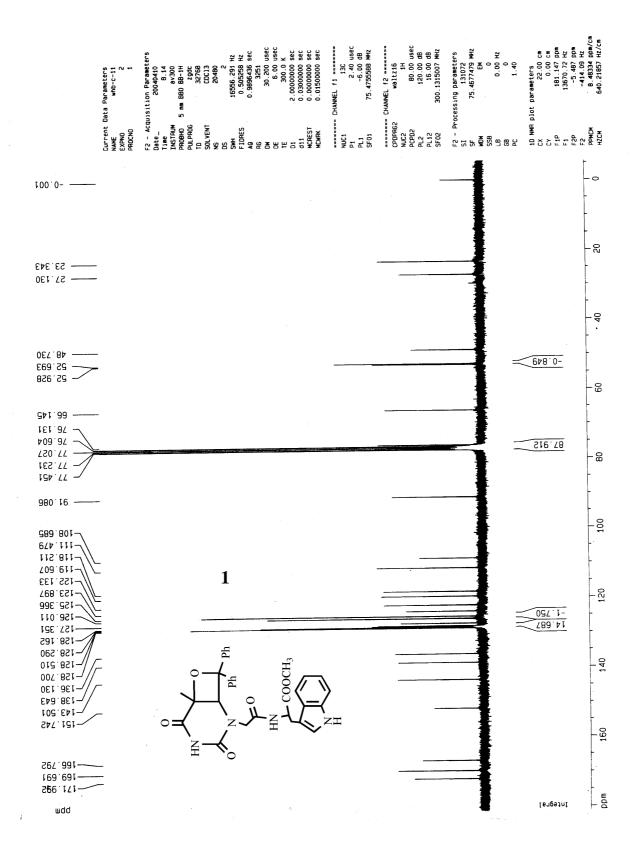


Figure S16 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 2a

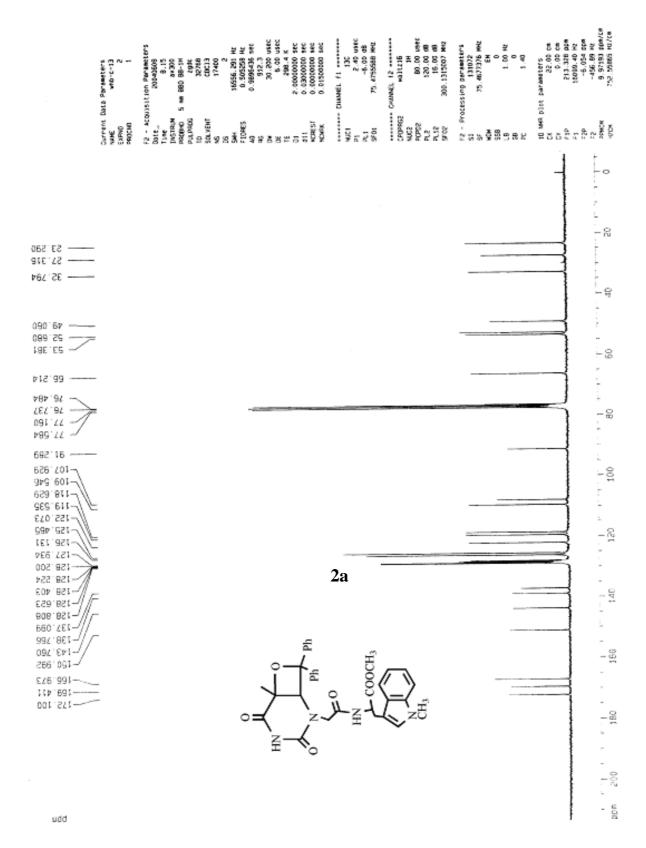


Figure S17 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 2b

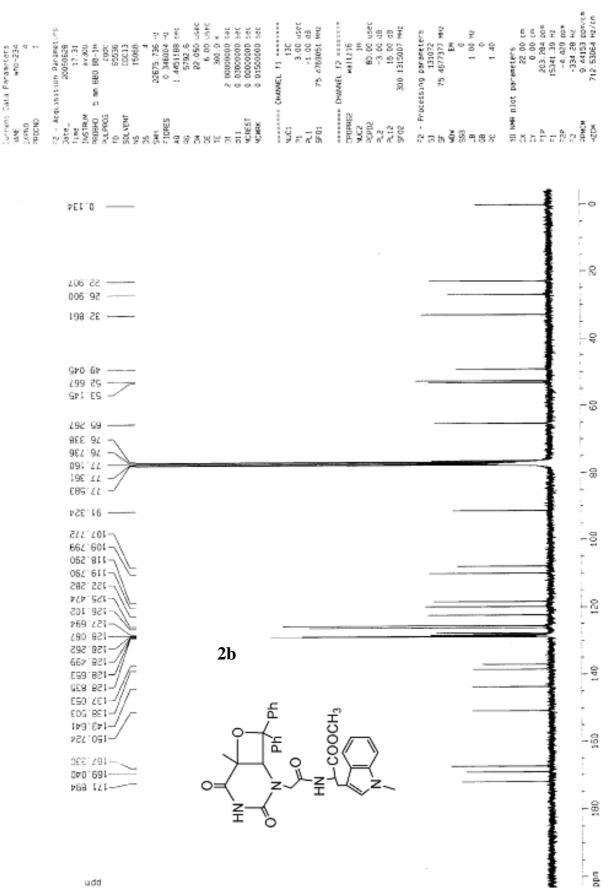


Figure S18 The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 3

