1. Title Page

Title: Characterization of Novel Fluorescent Bile Salt Derivatives for Studying Human Bile Salt and Organic Anion Transporters[#]

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2. Running Title Page

a) **Running title:** Canalicular Transporters Studied with Fluorescent Bile Acids

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c) **Number of…**

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Tables: 5

Schemes: 1

Figures: 5

References: 63

Words in *Abstract*: 247 (max 250)

Words in *Introduction*: 750 (max 750)

Words in *Discussion*: 1325 (max 1500)

d) **Abbreviations:** ASBT, apical sodium-dependent bile salt transporter; BA, bile acid(s); BS, bile salt(s); BSEP, bile salt export pump; DNS, dansyl, 5-(dimethylamino)naphthalene-1-sulfonamide; MRP, multidrug resistance-related protein; NBD, 4-nitrobenzo[*c*][1,2,5]oxadiazole; NTCP, Na$^+$-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide; OATP, organic anion transporting polypeptide; OST, organic

solute transporter; PB, pacific blue, 6,8-difluoro-7-hydroxy-2-oxo-2*H*-chromene-3-carboxamide; WT,

wild type (cells).

e) Section assignment for table of contents: 1. *Gastrointestinal, Hepatic, Pulmonary, and Renal* or 2.

Metabolism, Transport, and Pharmacogenomics

3. Abstract

Bile salts such as cholate, glycocholate, taurocholate and glycochenodeoxycholate are taken up from the portal blood into hepatocytes via transporters such as the Na^+-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide (NTCP) and organic anion transporting polypeptides (OATPs). These bile salts are later secreted into bile across the canalicular membrane, which is facilitated by the bile salt export pump (BSEP). Apart from bile salt transport, some of these proteins (e.g. OATPs) are also key transporters for drug uptake into hepatocytes. *In vivo* studies of transporter function in patients by using tracer compounds has emerged as an important diagnostic tool to complement classic liver parameter measurements by determining dynamic liver function both for diagnosis and monitoring progression or improvement of liver diseases. Such approaches include use of radioactively labeled bile salts (e.g. for PET) and fluorescent bile salt derivatives or dyes (e.g. indocyanine green). To expand the list of liver function markers, we have synthesised fluorescent derivatives of cholic and chenodeoxycholic acid by conjugating small organic dyes to the bile acid side chain. These novel fluorescent probes were able to block substrate transport in a concentration-dependent manner of NTCP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OATP2B1, BSEP and intestinal apical sodium-dependent bile salt transporter (ASBT). Whereas the fluorescent bile acid derivatives themselves were transported across the membrane by OATP1B1, OATP1B3 and OATP2B1 they were not transport substrates for NTCP, ASBT, BSEP and multidrug resistance-related protein 2 (MRP2). Accordingly, these novel fluorescent bile acid probes can potentially be used as imaging agents to monitor the function of OATPs.

4. Significance Statement

Synthetic modification of common bile acids by attachment of small organic fluorescent dyes to the bile acid side chain resulted in bright, fluorescent probes that interact with hepatic and intestinal organic anion (OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OATP2B1), bile salt uptake (NTCP, ASBT) and bile salt efflux (BSEP, MRP2) transporters. Whilst the fluorescent bile salt derivatives are taken up into cells via the OATPs, the efflux transporters do not transport all but one of them.

5. Visual Abstract

See separate image file

6. Introduction

Bile formation is one of several important liver functions (Stieger, 2011). The liver is also a second barrier for preventing the entry of harmful substances into the body via the oral route, due to its role in detoxification (Corsini and Bortolini, 2013; Selvapatt et al., 2014). Consequently, the liver is constantly at risk of insults by xenobiotics, which may lead to liver injury in susceptible patients (Corsini and Bortolini, 2013).

The major constituents of bile are bile salts (BS), organic anions like conjugates of bilirubin and lipids (Esteller, 2008). BS are absorbed from the portal blood into hepatocytes from where they are secreted across the canalicular membrane into bile draining into the small intestine. In the intestine, BS are almost quantitatively absorbed and transported back into the liver by the portal vein, where their journey starts again. The transport systems involved in hepatocellular handling of bile acids (BA) and BS are known (Stieger, 2011; Pollheimer et al., 2014) and include for the uptake from the blood plasma the Na^+-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide NTCP and the organic anion transporting polypeptides (OATPs) OATP1B1, OATP1B3 and OATP2B1. Efflux of BS from hepatocytes into bile is mediated by the BS export pump BSEP. In the intestine, BS are reclaimed by the apical sodium-dependent BS transporter ASBT in the apical membrane of enterocytes in the distal ileum. Export from enterocytes is accomplished through the basolateral membrane by the organic solute transporter OSTα/OSTβ (Dawson and Karpen, 2015). In hepatocytes, MRP3, MRP4 and OSTα/OSTβ are expressed at the basolateral membrane and may act as salvage transporters for BS in cholestatic conditions (Halilbasic et al., 2013).

BS export by BSEP constitutes the rate-limiting step of hepatocellular BS flux. Inherited or acquired impairment of BSEP function may lead to liver disease (Aithal et al., 2011; Bull and Thompson, 2018). The substrate specificity of BSEP is restricted with very few exceptions to BS (Stieger, 2011). Similarly, the main substrates for NTCP and ASBT are BS (Anwer and Stieger,

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2014). In addition to contributing to BA uptake into hepatocytes, OATPs have a broad substrate specificity and are key transporters for drug uptake (Hagenbuch and Stieger, 2013).

Measurements of so-called liver parameters are an important part of diagnosing liver disease. These parameters often only allow indirect conclusions on liver function. For example, serum-bilirubin levels give indirect information on the uptake, metabolic and excretory/secretory functions of the liver (Hoekstra et al., 2013). To obtain more direct functional (or dynamic) information on the liver, *in vivo* determination of hepatocellular transporter function has become an active area of translational research (Stieger et al., 2012). Recent data show, for instance, that *in vivo* determination of liver function by monitoring hepatobiliary transport of ^{99m}Tc-mebrofenin with scintigraphy improves the outcome of risk assessment for patients needing major liver resection (Cieslak et al., 2016).

It was recognized that BS are elevated in plasma in patients with liver disease (Frosch and Wagener, 1967), later demonstrated that in such patients the clearance of glycocholate is reduced (LaRusso et al., 1975) and that the clearances of taurocholate and indocyanine green correlate well (Paumgartner et al., 1979). However, due to the endogenous BS pool, clearance measurements require radioactive BS (LaRusso et al., 1975). Studying BS transport *in vivo* is currently explored by PET where hepatic transport of a BA derivative can be monitored in healthy individuals and patients (Cieslak et al., 2016; Kjaergaard et al., 2021). Such techniques expose patients to internal radiation and require complex methodologies. An alternate method is using fluorescence measurements. Spectrophotometric determination of indocyanine green clearance is routinely used to assess liver function (Stieger et al., 2012) and can also be performed transcutaneously allowing continuous monitoring of liver function (Sakka, 2018). A pilot study demonstrated that the plasma clearance of the fluorescent BS cholyl-lysyl-fluorescein is reduced in patients with liver cirrhosis compared to healthy controls (Milkiewicz et al., 2000). However, this BS derivative is neither a substrate of NTCP nor BSEP (de Waart et al., 2010). Other fluorescein-BS conjugates like CGamF (Holzinger et al., 1997; Holzinger et al., 1998) and, more recently, ^{18}F-labeled BS derivatives (Testa et al., 2017) have been studied as potential tracers of hepatic transporters in rat.

In this work, we aimed testing novel fluorescent BA as potential liver function indicators. We synthesized novel fluorescent BA conjugates by modifying the side chain and tested their interaction with BS transporters using *in vitro* test systems. While the new fluorescent BS conjugates inhibited all tested transporters except MRP2, these conjugates were substrates to OATPs only, albeit to different extents.

7. Materials and Methods

Materials Transporter Biology

Radiolabeled [6,7-^{3}H(N)]-estradiol 17β-D-glucuronide (E17βG), [6,7-^{3}H(N)]-estrone sulfate, [^{3}H(G)]-taurocholic acid and scintillation cocktail Ultima Gold were obtained from PerkinElmer (Schwerzenbach, Switzerland). E17βG and taurocholic acid sodium salt were from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Cell Culture Material: CHO-Flp-In cells and lipofectamine® 2000 were from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA). The baculovirus expressing MRP2 (de Waart et al., 2010) was the generous gift of Drs. Paulusma and Oude Elferinik, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam (The Netherlands).

Transporter Expression Systems

Chinse hamster ovary (CHO) cells stably expressing OATP1B1, OATP1B3 or OATP2B1 were characterized in (Treiber et al., 2007; Gui et al., 2008). The cells were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10 % (v/v) FCS; 50 µg/mL L-proline, 100 U/100µg per mL penicillin/streptomycin and 500 µg/mL geneticin sulfate for transfected cells.

The generation of CHO Flp-In^{TM} cells stably expressing NTCP was reported in (de Waart et al., 2010). The CHO cell line stably expressing ASBT was established as follows: CHO Flp-In^{TM} cells were co-transfected with pcDNATM5^{TM}/FRT-hASBT (Zhao et al., 2015) and pOG44 (ratio 1 to 9) using the lipofectamine® 2000 method according to the manufacturer's protocol. Cells were selected in medium supplemented with 500 µg/mL hygromcin B and single clones were obtained by the use of cloning cylinders. The clones were assessed by determination of mRNA expression levels and taurocholate transport activity. CHO Flp-In^{TM} cells were cultured in HAM-F12 medium enriched with 10 % (v/v) FCS, 1 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/100µg per mL penicillin/streptomycin, 100 µg/mL zeocin (control cells) or 500 µg/mL hygromycin B (transfected cells).

The efflux transporter BSEP (Noe et al., 2002) and MRP2 (de Waart et al., 2006) were expressed with the baculovirus system in Sf21 cells and membrane vesicles isolated as described (Gerloff et al., 1998). Sf21 cells were grown Grace's insect medium containing 10 % (v/v) heat inactivated FCS and penicillin/streptomycin at 100 U/100μg per mL.

Transport Experiments

Cell culture and transport experiments with radioactively labeled substrates were performed as detailed in (Wlcek et al., 2013). Prior to transport experiments, the cells were cultured for 24 h in the respective medium containing 5 mM sodium butyrate to increase protein expression of the transporters (Palermo et al., 1991). The following substrate concentrations were used for transport experiments with radioactively labeled substrates: 1 μM taurocholate for ASBT, 5 μM taurocholate for NTCP, 1 μM estrone-3-sulfate for OATP1B1 and OATP2B1, 5 μM taurocholate for OATP1B3, 10 μM estradiol 17β-D-glucuronide for MRP2 and 2 μM taurocholate for BSEP. For the kinetic characterization of the established ASBT cell line, initial uptake rates were first determined (data not shown). To test fluorescent compounds as substrates, they were in all experiments used at a concentration of 5 μM. In case of fluorescently labeled bile salts, the cells were solubilized after the transport experiment for at least 30 minutes with 1 mL of 1 % (w/v) Triton x-100 and fluorescence was determined in a PerkinElmer LS-55 fluorescence spectrometer.

Transport experiments with vesicles isolated from Sf21 cells were described in (Wlcek et al., 2013). In case of radioactive substrates, the filters were dissolved in Filter Count liquid scintillation cocktail from PerkinElmer. In case of experiments with fluorescent substrates, after the uptake the filters were incubated in 1 mL of Triton 1 % (w/v) X-100 in an Eppendorf tube for 30 minutes and subsequently centrifuged for 40 minutes in an Eppendorf FA-45-30-11 rotor at 20'000 g. The supernatant was used for fluorescence determination in a Perkin Elmer LS-55 fluorescence spectrometer.

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Analytical Methods

The following settings were used for fluorescence measurements: Dansyl (DNS) derivatives: excitation (ex) 335 nm (slit 20 nm), emission (em) 520 nm (slit 20 nm); for NBD derivatives: ex 478 nm (slit 20 nm), em 545 nm (slit 20 nm); for Pacific Blue (PB) derivatives: ex 410 nm (slit 5 nm), em 451 nm (slit 5 nm). Standard curves were prepared with the fluorescent substrates in 1 % (w/v) Triton X-100. A total membrane fraction of WT and ASBT-expressing cells was isolated as described in (Huber et al., 2007) and used for Western blotting (Mahdi et al., 2016). Protein was quantified with the bicinchoninic acid method (Smith et al., 1985) using the BCA protein assay kit from Interchim (Montluçon, France).

Chemistry General Remarks

Reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources and were used without further purification or drying. Automated column chromatography was performed on a TeledyneISCO CombiFlash Rf+ machine on RediSepRf prepacked columns. Progress of chemical reactions was monitored on Alugram Xtra Sil G/UV254 TLC plates with detection of the compounds by UV-Vis absorption at 254 nm and 366 nm. Compounds were analyzed by UPLC-MS and their purity assessed by analytical RP-UPLC. RP-UPLC spectra were obtained from a Dionex Ultimate 3000 RSLC System and a Dionex Acclaim RSLC 120 column. The following elution method was used: A gradient from 100 % A (milliQ deionised water with 0.05 % TFA) to 100 % D (HPLC-grade acetonitrile/milliQ deionised water 9/1 with 0.05 % TFA) was applied for 4.5 minutes, followed by 100 % D washing. Low-resolution mass spectra were acquired on a Thermo Scientific LCQ Fleet by electron spray ionization (ESI) in the positive mode. NMR spectra were recorded on a BRUKER Advance 300 (^{1}H at 300 MHz; ^{13}C at 75 MHz; ^{19}F at 282 MHz spectra) and a BRUKER Advance II 400 (^{1}H at 400 MHz and ^{13}C at 101 MHz spectra). Chemical shifts are given in parts per million (δ)

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referenced to TMS (δ = 0.00 ppm ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR). The order of citation in parentheses is (1) multiplicity: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), br (broad peak), (2) coupling constant (J) in Hz and (3) number of equivalent nuclei (by integration). HSQC and HMBC were routinely used to assign peaks in ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) measurements were performed by the Mass Spectrometry Service at the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Bern, Switzerland on a Thermo Scientific LTQ OrbitrapXL. Absorption spectra were measured with a Varian Cary 100 Bio UV-visible spectrometer, emission spectra were measured with a Varian Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrometer. Copies of ^{1}H, ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR spectra of synthetic intermediates and final compounds, and UV-Vis absorption and fluorescence emission spectra of fluorescent probes are provided as *Supplemental Data*.

Compound Synthesis

(2-Aminoethyl)cholic amide (Cen). A solution of cholic acid (1 g, 2.45 mmol, 1 eq.) in methanol (25 mL) was treated with acetyl chloride (25 μL, 25 mg, 0.32 mmol, 0.13 eq.) at room temperature. The reaction was complete after 45 min. The solvent was concentrated *in vacuo* to give methyl cholate (1.1 g, quantitative) as a white foam (containing small amounts of MeOH). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 4.02 (br s, containing HDO, MeOH and the three OH), 3.77 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, J = 3.0, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.27 – 3.09 (m, 1H, partially overlapped with the MeOH signal), 2.44 – 1.91 (m, 5H), 1.88 – 1.53 (m, 6H), 1.53 – 0.76 (m, 13H). 0.91 (d, J = 6.0, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 3H). HRMS *m/z* calcd for $C_{25}H_{42}N_5Na$ [M+Na]$^+$ 445.2924, found 445.2917, Δ -1.70 ppm.

Methyl cholate (1.1 g, 2.62 mmol, 1 eq.) was added to ethylenediamine (5 mL, 74.79 mmol, 29 eq.) and the resulting solution was heated at reflux (140°C). After 3 h the reaction was complete. The reaction solution was then cooled to room temperature and ice-water (50 mL) was added into the solution, after which a white precipitate formed. The solid was filtered, washed with cold water and dried under reduced pressure to obtain **Cen** (848 mg, 72%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 7.69 (t, J = 5.6, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.09 (s, 1H), 4.00 (d, J = 3.3, 1H), 3.78 (s, 1H), 3.61 (s, 1H), 3.18 (s, 1H),

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3.00 (q, J = 6.2, 2H), 2.53 (q, J = 6.5, 2H), 2.32 – 0.74 (m, 26H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.2, 3H), 0.81 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 3H). HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{26}H_{47}N_2O_4$ [M+H]$^+$ 451.3530, found 451.3517, Δ -2.98 ppm. LC-MS t_R 2.3 min, m/z [M+H]$^+$ 451.28.

(2-Aminoethyl)chenodeoxycholic amide (CDCen). Similarly to the synthesis of **Cen** above, chenodeoxycholic acid (1 g, 2.54 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in MeOH (25 mL). Acetyl chloride (25 µL, 25 mg, 0.32 mmol, 0.13 eq.) was added at room temperature and the resulting solution was stirred overnight. The solvent was concentrated *in vacuo* to give methyl chenodeoxycholate (1.1 g, quantitative) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 4.02 (br s, containing HDO, MeOH and the two OH), 3.77 (s, 1H), 3.62 (d, J = 2.8, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.27 – 3.08 (m, 1H, partially overlapped with the MeOH signal), 2.42 – 2.08 (m, 3H), 1.97 – 1.53 (m, 7H), 1.53 – 0.78 (m, 16H), 0.88 (d, J = 6.4, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.60 (s, 3H). HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{25}H_{42}NaO_4$ [M+Na]$^+$ 429.2975, found 429.2964, Δ -2.66 ppm.

Methyl chenodeoxycholate (1.1 g, 2.68 mmol, 1 eq.) was added to ethylenediamine (5 mL, 74.79 mmol, 28 eq.). The resulting solution was stirred overnight at room temperature and refluxed (140°C) for 2 h. After that time the reaction was complete. The reaction solution was then cooled to room temperature and ice-water (7 mL) was added into the solution at -10°C. A white precipitate formed. The solid was filtered, washed with cold water and dried under reduced pressure. ^{1}H NMR analysis of the solid showed presence of ethylenediamine, which was responsible for the formation of an undesired byproduct in the next step. The solid was re-purified chromatografically (CombiFlash, SiO$_2$, 100% EtOAc) to obtain **CDCen** (720 mg, 62%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 7.70 (t, J = 5.6, 1H), 4.31 (d, J = 4.6, 1H), 4.11 (d, J = 3.4, 1H), 3.62 (s, 1H), 3.17 (s, 1H), 3.00 (q, J = 6.2, 2H), 2.53 (q, J = 6.7, 2H), 2.34 – 1.54 (m, 10H), 1.53 – 0.85 (m, 18 H), 0.88 (d, J = 6.5, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.60 (s, 3H). HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{26}H_{47}N_2O_3$ [M+H]$^+$ 435.3581, found 435.3582, Δ 0.25 ppm. LC-MS t_R 2.97 min, m/z [M+H]$^+$ 435.38.

CenNBD. 4-Chloro-7-nitrobenzofurazan (60 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2 mL). After the addition of triethylamine (60 µL, 44 mg, 0.44 mmol, 2.2 eq.) and **Cen** (90 mg,

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0.2 mmol, 1 eq.), the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction solution was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (5×15 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (5×10 mL) and then dried over Na_2SO_4. After evaporation under reduced pressure, a brown-green solid was obtained. The crude was purified by CombiFlash (SiO_2, 4g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2, compounds eluted between 15% and 20% MeOH). The final compound was isolated as a yellow/reddish solid (58 mg, 48%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, J = 8.9, 1H), 8.00 (t, J = 5.8, 1H), 6.43 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 4.30 (d, J = 4.2, 1H), 4.07 (d, J = 3.3, 1H), 3.99 (d, J = 3.4, 1H), 3.72 (d, J = 3.3, 1H), 3.56 (m, 3H), 3.39 (q, J = 5.7, 1H), 3.17 (m, 1H), 2.30 − 1.86 (m, 6H), 1.86 -1.50 (m, 6H), 1.50 − 0.69 (m, 16H), 0.87 (d, J = 6.1, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.49 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 173.40, 145.36, 144.39, 144.06, 137.85, 120.82, 99.11, 70.94, 70.40, 66.20, 48.56, 46.04, 45.65, 43.26, 41.49, 41.27, 39.44, 35.27, 34.95, 34.86, 34.34, 32.42, 31.46, 30.37, 28.50, 27.18, 26.31, 26.17, 22.70, 22.55, 17.06, 12.22. HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{32}H_{48}N_5O_7$ $[M+H]^+$ 614.3548, found 614.3554, Δ 0.97 ppm. LC-MS t_R 3.57 min, 99% pure (at λ_{214nm}). UV-Vis/Fluo (PBS Buffer + 1% DMSO): $\lambda_{max\ abs}$ 478 nm, $\lambda_{max\ em}$ 545 nm.

CDCenNBD. Analogously to **CenNBD**, the title compound was prepared from 4-chloro-7-nitrobenzofurazan (60 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 eq.), **CDCen** (86 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 eq.) in the presence of triethylamine (60 µL, 44 mg, 0.44 mmol, 2.2 eq.) in DMF (2 mL). The crude was purified twice by CombiFlash (SiO_2, 4g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2) to obtain the final compound as a yellow/reddish solid (50 mg, 42%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, J = 8.9, 1H), 8.01 (t, J = 5.7, 1H), 6.43 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 4.30 (d, J = 4.6, 1H), 4.09 (d, J = 3.4, 1H), 3.56 (m, 3H), 3.38 (q, J = 5.8, 2H), 3.25 − 3.10 (m, 1H), 2.33 − 1.52 (m, 12H), 1.52 − 0.72 (m, 24H), 0.51 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_4-MeOD) δ 177.71, 146.83, 145.80, 145.39, 138.47, 123.30, 99.95, 72.84, 69.03, 57.20, 51.42, 44.68, 43.59, 43.11, 40.90, 40.70, 40.41, 39.08, 36.71, 36.51, 36.16, 35.83, 34.07, 33.97, 33.12, 31.32, 29.17, 24.53, 23.36, 21.70, 18.89, 12.12. HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{32}H_{48}N_5O_6$ $[M+H]^+$ 598.3599, found 598.3592, Δ -1.24 ppm. LC-MS t_R 3.86 min, 95% pure (at λ_{214nm}).

AcenNBD. The same procedure was used as for **CenNBD** above. 4-Chloro-7-nitrobenzofurazan (293 mg, 1.47 mmol, 1.47 eq.), N-(2-aminoethyl) acetamide (95 µL, 102 mg, 1 mmol, 1 eq.) reacted

in the presence of triethylamine (300 µL, 218 mg, 2.15 mmol, 2.2 eq.) in DMF (10 mL). The crude was purified by CombiFlash (SiO$_2$, 12g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2). Only the purest fractions were collected, as many were contaminated with traces of a fluorescent byproduct, and the final compound was isolated as a yellow/reddish solid (22 mg, 8%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.44 (br s, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.9, 1H), 8.07 (t, J = 5.9, 1H), 6.43 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 3.53 (br s, 2H), 3.35 (q, J = 6.1, 2H), 1.80 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 169.94, 145.37, 144.46, 144.10, 137.93, 120.86, 99.12, 43.10, 37.28, 22.58. HRMS m/z calcd for C$_{10}$H$_{11}$N$_5$O$_4$ [M+H]$^+$ 266.0884, found 266.0884, Δ 0.04 ppm. LC-MS t$_R$ 2.02 min, >90% pure (at λ$_{214nm}$).

CenDNS. Dansyl chloride (30 mg, 0.11 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was dissolved in DCM (1 mL) and added to **Cen** (45 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1 eq.) in DCM (1 mL) at 0°C, followed by the addition of triethylamine (30 µL, 22 mg, 0.22 mmol, 2.2 eq.). The resulting solution was stirred overnight while slowly warming up to room temperature. After 18 h, the reaction solution was diluted with aq. NaHCO$_3$ (5 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×25 mL), the organic layer was dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by CombiFlash (SiO$_2$, 12g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2). The title compound was obtained as pale yellow solid (51 mg, 75%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.46 (dt, J = 8.5, 1.1, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 8.08 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.2, 1H), 7.94 (t, J = 5.8, 1H), 7.69 (t, J = 5.7, 1H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.26 (dd, J = 7.7, 0.9, 1H), 4.31 (d, J = 4.3, 1H), 4.07 (d, J = 3.6, 1H), 3.99 (d, J = 3.4, 1H), 3.75 (d, J = 3.4, 1H), 3.60 (br s, 1H), 3.25 − 3.10 (m, 1H), 3.02 (q, J = 6.3, 2H), 2.83 (s, 6H), 2.76 (q, J = 6.2, 2H), 2.37 − 0.76 (m, 24H), 0.87 (d, J = 6.2, 3H), 0.81 (s, 3H), 0.53 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_4-MeOD) δ 177.16, 153.29, 136.74, 131.29 (2C), 130.92, 130.29, 129.21, 124.31, 120.45, 116.47, 74.04, 72.89, 69.05, 48.00, 47.48, 45.81 (2C N(CH$_3$)$_2$), 43.34, 43.22, 43.00, 41.03, 40.49, 40.28, 36.83, 36.50, 35.91, 33.98, 33.07, 31.20, 30.73, 29.60, 28.66, 27.89, 24.21, 23.17, 17.74, 12.99. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 172.76, 151.35, 135.73, 129.42, 129.05, 128.98, 128.26, 127.83, 123.52, 118.97, 115.11, 70.95, 70.39, 66.20, 48.55, 46.03, 45.67, 45.03, 41.95, 41.49, 41.32, 38.46, 35.28, 35.01, 34.86, 34.35, 32.37, 31.47, 30.37, 28.52, 27.22, 26.18, 22.73, 22.59, 17.05, 12.26 (one signal overlapped with the solvent signal). HRMS m/z calcd for C$_{38}$H$_{58}$N$_3$O$_6$S

[M+H]$^+$ 684.4041, found 684.4043, Δ 0.32 ppm. LC-MS t_R 3.48 min, 97% pure (at λ_{214nm}). UV-Vis/Fluo (MeOH + 1% DMSO): $\lambda_{max\ abs}$ 334 nm, $\lambda_{max\ em}$ 520 nm.

CDCenDNS. The procedure above was used for the synthesis of **CDCenDNS**. Starting from dansyl chloride (60 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.1 eq.) and **CDCen** (86 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 eq.) in DCM (2 mL) and triethylamine (60 µL, 44 mg, 0.44 mmol, 2.2 eq.). After purification by CombiFlash (SiO$_2$, 4g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2), the final compound was isolated as a pale yellow solid (81 mg, 61%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.46 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 8.7, 1H), 8.08 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.3, 1H), 7.94 (t, J = 5.9, 1H), 7.69 (t, J = 5.7, 1H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.26 (d, J = 7.4, 1H), 4.31 (d, J = 4.7, 1H), 4.10 (d, J = 3.5, 1H), 3.62 (s, 1H), 3.02 (q, J = 6.5, 2H), 2.83 (s, 6H), 2.76 (q, J = 6.6, 2H), 2.19 (q, J = 12.9, 1H), 2.07 – 0.66 (m, 35H), 0.54 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, d_4-MeOD) δ 177.07, 153.17, 136.67, 131.25, 131.17, 130.86, 130.25, 129.19, 124.29, 120.40, 116.37, 72.80, 68.96, 57.15, 51.46, 45.82, 43.60, 43.32, 43.10, 40.98, 40.70, 40.41, 40.37, 36.77, 36.53, 36.17, 35.87, 33.98, 33.94, 33.04, 31.34, 29.21, 24.58, 23.43, 21.75, 18.94, 12.22. HRMS m/z calcd for C$_{38}$H$_{58}$N$_3$O$_5$S [M+H]$^+$ 668.4092, found 668.4080, Δ -1.72 ppm. LC-MS t_R 3.80 min, 99% pure (at λ_{214nm}).

AcenDNS. This control compound was prepared similarly to **CenDNS** and **CDCenDNS** from *N*-(2-aminoethyl) acetamide (95 µL, 102 mg, 1 mmol, 1 eq.) and dansyl chloride (290 mg, 1.077 mmol, 1.077 eq.) in DCM (7.5 mL) and triethylamine (300 µL, 218 mg, 2.15 mmol, 2.2 eq.). The crude was purified by CombiFlash (SiO$_2$, 12g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2) to obtain **AcenDNS** as a pale yellow solid (275 mg, 82 %). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.47 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 8.28 (d, J = 8.7, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.2, 1H), 7.96 (br s, 1H), 7.77 (t, J = 5.6, 1H), 7.63 (dd, J = 8.6, 7.3, 1H), 7.60 (dd, J = 8.5, 7.7, 1H), 7.27 (dd, J = 7.6, 0.9, 1H), 3.09 – 2.93 (m (pseudo q), 2H), 2.84 (s, 6H), 2.79 (t, J = 6.9, 2H), 1.69 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 169.32, 151.37, 135.75, 129.45, 129.07, 129.00, 128.30, 127.86, 123.58, 119.03, 115.14, 45.06, 41.91, 38.62, 22.45. HRMS m/z calcd for C$_{16}$H$_{21}$N$_3$O$_3$S [M+H]$^+$ 336.1376, found 336.1370, Δ -1.90 ppm. LC-MS t_R 2.32 min, >90% pure (at λ_{214nm}).

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CenPB. Amine **Cen** (13 mg, 0.029 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (0.8 mL). Diisopropylethylamine (100 µL, 76 mg, 0.59 mmol, 20 eq.) was added followed by Pacific Blue succinimidyl ester (10 mg, 0.029 mmol, 1 eq.). The mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature after which the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by column chromatography (SiO$_2$, EtOAc/MeOH 8:2) and the obtained compound was re-crystallized from water/MeOH (4:1). The pale yellow solid was filtered, washed with cold water and dried *in vacuo* to yield **CenPB** (11 mg, 55%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 11.95 (br s, 1H) 8.63 (m, 2H), 7.86 (t, J = 5.3, 1H), 7.51 (d, J = 10.9, 1H), 4.29 (br s, 1H), 4.06 (m, 2H), 3.97 (br s, 1H), 3.72 (d, J = 3.4, 1H), 3.56 (br s, 1H), 3.4-3.11 (m, 4H, partially overlapped with the solvent signal), 2.34 – 1.85 (m, 6H), 1.86 – 1.53 (m, 6H), 1.48 – 1.02 (m, 10H), 1.02 – 0.73 (m, 2H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.2, 3H), 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.48 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 173.34, 162.68, 160.82, 147.69, 110.30 (d, J = 22.5), 71.48, 70.93, 66.71, 49.07, 46.71, 46.18, 42.02, 41.75, 39.28, 38.77, 35.78, 35.43, 35.34, 34.84, 33.06, 32.09, 30.88, 28.96, 27.72, 26.65, 23.23, 23.01, 17.57, 12.72. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ -135.66 (br s). HRMS *m/z* calcd for C$_{36}$H$_{49}$F$_2$N$_2$O$_8$ [M+H][+] 675.3451, found 675.3453, Δ 0.24 ppm. LC-MS t$_R$ 3.23 min, 97% pure (at λ$_{214nm}$). UV-Vis/Fluo (PBS Buffer + 1% DMSO): λ$_{max\ abs}$ 410 nm, λ$_{max\ em}$ 451 nm.

CDCenPB. Analogously to above, **CDCen** (50 mg, 0.115 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL). Diisopropylethylamine (200 µL, 152 mg, 1.176 mmol, 10 eq.) was added followed by Pacific Blue succinimidyl ester (39 mg, 0.115 mmol, 1 eq.). The mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature and the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by CombiFlash (SiO$_2$, 4g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2) to give **CDCenPB** (38 mg, 50%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.69 (d, J = 1.6, 1H), 8.64 (t, J = 5.7, 1H), 7.87 (t, J = 5.4, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 10.7, 1H), 4.29 (br s, 1H), 4.13 – 4.01 (m, 2H), 3.57 (br s, 1H), 3.44 – 3.10 (m, 4H, partially overlapped with the solvent signal), 2.33 - 0.85 (m, 26H), 0.85 (d, J = 6.3, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.49 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_4-MeOD) δ 177.17, 164.63, 162.00, 152.24 (d, J = 243.0), 149.23, 147.00, 142.68 (dd, J = 38.0, 7.9), 140.06 (d, J = 6.5), 114.30, 110.89 (d, J = 21.3), 109.17 – 108.68 (m), 72.86, 69.01, 57.40, 51.43, 43.61, 43.16, 40.96, 40.74, 40.45, 40.29, 39.88, 36.72, 36.53, 36.17, 35.87, 34.21,

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33.96, 33.21, 31.33, 29.21, 24.57, 23.33, 21.71, 18.91, 12.17.1 ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ -135.48 (br s). HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{36}H_{48}F_2N_2NaO_7$ [M+Na]$^+$ 681.3322, found 681.3309, Δ -1.86 ppm. LC-MS t_R 3.53 min, 98% pure (at λ_{214nm}).

AcenPB. As above, N-(2-aminoethyl) acetamide (20 μL, 21 mg, 0.209 mmol, 1.77 eq.) and Pacific Blue succinimidyl ester (40 mg, 0.118 mmol, 1 eq.) reacted in the presence of diisopropylethylamine (100 μL, 76 mg, 0.59 mmol, 20 eq.) in DMF. The crude was purified by CombiFlash (SiO_2, 4g, EtOAc/MeOH 10:0 to 8:2) to obtain **AcenPB** as a pale yellow solid (25 mg, 68 %). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 12.10 (s, 1H), 8.70 (d, J = 1.6, 1H), 8.66 (t, J = 5.8, 1H), 7.96 (t, J = 5.5, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 11.1), 3.36 (q, J = 6.1, 2H), 3.19 (q, J = 6.1, 2H), 1.80 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 169.49, 161.97, 160.12, 150.40 (dd, J = 240.9, 5.5), 147.27 (t, J = 3.3), 146.29 – 145.41 (m), 141.28 (d, J = 8.4), 139.56 (dd, J = 242.1, 7.9), 112.06, 110.06 (dd, J = 21.1, 3.0), 106.66 – 105.90 (m), 38.86, 38.36, 22.60. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ -135.47 (t, J = 11.3). HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{14}H_{12}F_2N_2O_5$ [M+H]$^+$ 327.0787, found 327.0789, Δ 0.72 ppm. LC-MS t_R 1.94 min, >90% pure (at λ_{214nm}).

8. Results

Synthesis of Fluorescent Bile Salt Probes

Previous examples of fluorescent BS derivatives indicate that the carboxylic acid side chain at C-24 of the bile acid skeleton is tolerant towards substitution with fluorescent dyes and other moieties (Holzinger et al., 1997; Yamaguchi et al., 2006; Rais et al., 2010; Dong et al., 2015; Testa et al., 2017). In addition, we have decided to introduce a short ethylene diamine linker unit in order to mimic the amino acid glycine and taurine that are commonly conjugated at this position in human bile acids (Figure 1A). With regards to the choice of fluorescent dyes, we reasoned that small organic fluorescent dyes would least interfere with the transport mechanisms, and therefore we conjugated nitrobenzoxadiazole (NBD), dansyl (DNS) and Pacific Blue (PB) to the C-24 position of cholic and chenodeoxycholic acid (Figure 1B). Furthermore, these three dyes could potentially mimic certain features of the natural transport substrates; NBD and DNS both have slightly acidic NH groups, the sulfonamide group of DNS is similar to the sulfonic acid end group of taurine and, due to the two strongly electron-withdrawing fluorine atoms, the phenol group of PB is always deprotonated under physiological conditions like the end groups of human bile acids (Figure 1A).

The synthesis of the fluorescent BS derivatives started from cholic or chenodeoxycholic acid which were transformed to the corresponding methyl esters (Scheme 1A). Aminolysis in refluxig ethylenediamine yielded the two amide building blocks **Cen** and **CDCen**. It is important at this point to quantitatively remove any remaining ethylenediamine. The three fluorescent dyes were then coupled to the primary amine terminus of **Cen** and **CDCen** using standard conditions and commercial dye reagents NBD chloride, dansyl chloride and Pacific Blue *N*-hydroxysuccinimid (OSu) ester. The isolated final probes were subjected to a number of purification steps, including washing, precipitation and chromatographic methods, in order to ensure that all traces of uncoupled fluorescent dyes were removed. This is crucial, as several studies in the past have shown that fluorescent dyes alone can also act as transport substrates (De Bruyn et al., 2011; Patik et al., 2015; Patik et al., 2018). Consequently,

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our extensive purification efforts delivered the final fluorescent BS probes in high purity (>95% according to NMR and HPLC) albeit at the expense of isolated yields (42-75%). In a similar fashion, we have also generated truncated control compounds **AcenNBD**, **AcenDNS** and **AcenPB**, lacking the bile acid moiety. All final compounds showed strong fluorescence emission in the region of 450-550 nm (Scheme 1B).

Generation of CHO-ASBT Cells

To demonstrate the successful transfection of CHO cells with functional ASBT, we determined their capacity for sodium-dependent BS uptake. Figure 2A shows sodium-dependent uptake into transfected CHO cells, which is absent in wild type CHO cells. Figure 2B confirms expression of ASBT by Western blotting and expression at the plasma membrane of transfected CHO cells by immunofluorescence, again being absent in wild type cells. Hence, we successfully established an ASBT expressing CHO cell line. For a final characterization of this novel cell line we determined the concentration dependence of sodium-dependent uptake of taurocholate under initial uptake conditions. Figure 3 shows that the K_m value is about 34 µM, which is in line with published values (Craddock et al., 1998).

Inhibition of Transporters by Fluorescent Bile Salt Probes

In order to test the different fluorescent BS derivatives as potential substrates of BS and organic anion transporters, we chose a two-tier approach. First, the new BS derivatives were tested as potential inhibitors of a radioactively labeled standard substrate for the respective carrier. Derivatives inhibiting transport where secondly tested as potential substrates by performing a transport experiment. Table 1 lists the uptake of standard substrates for all transporters investigated. Comparing transport under control and transporter-mediated conditions shows for all transporters a transporter to control ratio of more than 2.5, which makes the test systems amenable for the inhibition studies.

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Figure 4 shows a typical inhibition experiment with an uptake transporter. This figure clearly demonstrates the concentration-dependent inhibition of OATP1B1-mediated estrone-3-sulfate by **CenNBD**. It should also be noted, that **CenNBD** did not affect the plasma membrane barrier function of the cells, as even at 100 μM no increase of estrone-3-sulfate uptake into WT cells was found. Figure 5 gives an example of the efflux transporter BSEP. Here ATP-dependent uptake of taurocholate is inhibited by **CDCenNBD** in a concentration-dependent manner. Similarly, no impact on vesicle membrane barrier function was found as evidenced by an unchanged taurocholate transport in the absence of ATP. Due to the number of compounds to be tested on a large number of transporters, the experiments were not designed to obtain IC_{50} values for inhibiting fluorescent BS derivatives. Table 2 shows the summary of the inhibition experiments with uptake transporters. The pattern of inhibition is somewhat unexpected as NTCP is strongly inhibited in a concentration-dependent manner by all fluorescent BS derivatives with the exception of **CDCenDNS**, which inhibits up to ~55 % at 100 μM. This finding contrasts to some extent the known restricted substrate specificity of NCTP (Stieger, 2011). Among the OATPs, the pattern is different and transporter specific: strong inhibition was observes for **CenNBD** against OATP1B3 and OATP2B1; **CenDNS** against OATP1B1 and OATP2B1; **CenPB** against OATP1B3; **CDCenPB** against OATP1B1, OATP1B3 and OATP2B1. A weaker inhibition was found for **CenNBD** against OATP1B1; **CenDNS** against OATP1B3; **CenPB** against OATP1B1 and OATP2B1; **CDCenNBD** against OATP1B3 and OATP2B1 and **CDCenDNS** against OATP1B3 and OATP2B1. No relevant inhibition was observed for **CDCenNBD** against OATP1B1 and **CDCenDNS** against OATP1B1. Given the known broad substrate specificity of OATPs (Obaidat et al., 2012; Hagenbuch and Stieger, 2013), a good inhibition of most OATPs was anticipated. Finally, we also tested the intestinal BS transporter ASBT. Not unexpected, none of the derivatives was a strong inhibitor: with the exception of **CDCenDNS** and **CDCenNBD** (no inhibition), all derivatives were weak inhibitors. In order to exclude an interference of the fluorophores with the transporter, truncated probes **AcenNBD**, **AcenDNS** and **AcenPB** were also tested but showed not relevant interaction with transport of test substrates (Table 2). The efflux transporter BSEP was strongly inhibited by all BS derivatives, whereas the unconjugated fluorophores showed no interaction (Table 3). In contrast, MRP2 tended to be stimulated, rather than inhibited by

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the NBD and DNS conjugates of the bile acids (Table 3). However, this stimulation was also observed by the respective unconjugated fluorophores **AcenNBD** and **AcenDNS**. In contrast, **AcenPB** showed no interaction with MRP2 whereas **CDCenPB** stimulated MRP2 transport activity at 10 μM, but acted as an inhibitor at 100 μM. The unconjugated **AcenPB** did not inhibit MRP2-mediated transport of estradiol 17β-D-glucuronide.

Transport of Fluorescent Bile Salt Probes

Finally, we assessed the fluorescent BS derivatives, which were positive in the inhibition assay as potential transport substrates of the investigated organic anion transporters. The data for the uptake transporters are presented in Table 4. Overall, most inhibitory interactions did not result in positive transport data. None of the truncated fluorescent probes turned out to be a substrate of any transporter investigated. As the **CenPB** derivatives were neither a substrate for NTCP nor for ASBT, **AcenPB** was not tested on these two transporters (Table 4). ASBT does not transport any of the tested fluorescent BS derivatives and NTCP accepts **CenDNS** as substrate at low capacity. **CenNBD** is a low capacity substrate of OATP1B1 and OATP2B1. **CenDNS** is well transported by OATP1B3 and OATP2B1. Similar to **CenNBD**, **CenPB** is a low capacity substrate of OATP1B1 but it is also a substrate of OATP1B3. **CDCenNBD** turned out to be a substrate for all hepatocellular OATPs, while **CDCenDNS** and **CDCenPB** are only transported by OATP1B3 and OATP2B1. Table 5 demonstrates that the ABC transporters BSEP and MRP2 do not transport the new fluorescent bile acid derivatives. **CenPB** (BSEP) and **CDCenPB** (BSEP and MRP2) were both positive in two independent experiments, however with large SD values. Hence, while these compounds may be used as substrates for BSEP or MRP2, transport experiments will be difficult given the high variability found here and we would therefore rather conclude that they are not transported.

9. Discussion

The aim of the present study was to thoroughly test the impact of BS side chain modifications with small fluorophores on the interaction with hepatocellular organic anion transporters, both with respect to inhibition and as potential substrates. The main findings are that firstly, all tested uptake transporters are inhibited by at least one novel bile acid derivative (Table 2), whereby the interaction with ASBT was more restricted than interaction with other transporters. Secondly, neither NTCP (with the exception of a low transport activity for **CenDNS**) nor ASBT transport fluorescent BS derivatives, while all investigated OATPs accept more than one derivative (Table 4). Thirdly, the efflux transporter BSEP is subject to inhibition by all fluorescent bile acid derivatives, while MRP2 is not inhibited, but rather stimulated in some instances (Table 3). Fourthly, efflux transport activity of the new BS derivatives is, compared to the uptake transporters, very restricted (Table 5).

Given that in particular OATPs (Stieger and Hagenbuch, 2014) as well as MRP2 (van der Schoor et al., 2015) have a very broad substrate specificity and both are able transporting fluorescent dyes (Cantz et al., 2000; Brouwer et al., 2013; Patik et al., 2015), special care was taken to separate the desired reaction products (fluorescent bile acid conjugates) with great purity from the fluorescent dye starting materials after the synthetic coupling reactions. As an additional control, possible interactions of the fluorescent dyes with the investigated transporters were probed. To this end, bile acid-truncated fluorescent probes **AcenNBD**, **AcenDNS** and **AcenPB** were tested as potential inhibitors and substrates. None of these fluorophores was found to be a substrate. Using the molecules as inhibitors, **AcenNB** weakly interacted with OATP2B1, while **AcenPB** and **AcenDNS** weakly inhibited OATP1B3. This interaction is not surprising, as different fluorescent molecules have been shown to be transported by OATPs (Patik et al., 2015; Patik et al., 2018). In contrast, **AcenDNS** exhibited stimulation of OATP2B1 activity at high concentration. A stimulation of OATP2B1 transport activity by small molecules has been reported for prostaglandins (Pizzagalli et al., 2003) or steroids (Grube et al., 2006), but such stimulation is not restricted to OATP2B1 (Stieger and Hagenbuch, 2014). All

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fluorescent bile acid derivatives interacted with the tested transporters. As all of these uptake transporters are bile salt and bile acid transporters we conclude that coupling of fluorophores to the side chain does not prevent the final probes from interacting with the respective bile acid binding sites on the transporters. Of note, **CDCenDNS** tended to transiently stimulate the transport activity of ASBT. This, to our knowledge, is a new finding and a similar observation was made for silibinin for the low-affinity binding site of OATP1B1 (Wlcek et al., 2013). The truncated fluorescent probes did not interact with BSEP, but **AcenNBD** and **AcenDNS** were able to stimulate the transport activity of MRP2. A stimulation of the transport activity of MRP2 has also been reported for bosentan (Mano et al., 2007) and other selected drugs (Lagas et al., 2009; Gilibili et al., 2018).

In essence, neither NTCP nor ASBT transported any of the tested substrates. However, it cannot be concluded from this finding that modification of the side chain prevents bile salts to be substrates of NTCP. Since endogenous conjugation of taurine as well as glycine to the side chain of bile acids is via amide bond, we also coupled the fluorescent dyes to the side chain by an amide bond in the present work, similarly to an earlier study (Maglova et al., 1995). These authors report that two different side chain derivatives of cholate were taken up in part in a sodium-dependent manner into primary rat hepatocytes, while an identical side chain derivative of chenodeoxycholate displayed no dependence on sodium (Maglova et al., 1995). A fluorescein side chain derivative of glycocholate was shown to be imported into rat hepatocytes in a sodium-dependent manner, indicating transport by rNTCP (Grune et al., 1996). On the other hand, a lysyl-fluorescein side chain derivative of cholate was not transported by NTCP (de Waart et al., 2010). A fluorescent side chain derivative of cholate has previously been shown to be transported by heterologously expressed NTCP and rNTCP (De Bruyn et al., 2014). While developing fluorinated BS derivatives amenable to PET studies, it was observed that a lithocholic acid derivative with a modified side chain was accepted by NTCP as substrate (Testa et al., 2017). Hence, based on the current literature, it is hard to predict the impact of side chain modification of bile acids affecting their substrate properties for NTCP. It should be pointed out however, that the substrate pattern of NTCP not only includes bile salts, but also other organic anions as well as some drugs (Anwer and Stieger, 2014). It is interesting to note that a

substrate pharmacophore for NTCP without consideration of the side chain has been presented (Greupink et al., 2012; Dong et al., 2015). There is a consensus that the substrate specificity of ASBT is much narrower than NTCP (Claro da Silva et al., 2013; Anwer and Stieger, 2014; Dawson and Karpen, 2015). In this context, the results for ASBT were not surprising.

Given the broad substrate specificity of OATPs, we expected that they would also transport some of our novel BS derivatives (Table 4). Here, it is interesting to note that OATP2B1 transports five out of the six tested fluorescent BS probes. This is in contrast to an earlier study, where we found no transport of conjugated bile acids by OATP2B1 (Kullak-Ublick et al., 2001). It is however very reassuring that none of the fluorescent dyes we used, was a substrate of the tested OATPs. Hence, these dyes might be coupled to different positons of the bile acid skeleton (Yamaguchi et al., 2006).

Given that a fluorescent side chain derivative of bile salts was reported to be a BSEP substrate (Yamaguchi et al., 2010), it was somewhat unexpected that none of our derivatives was transported by BSEP. However, our data fit well with the concept that BSEP transports almost exclusively conjugated bile acids (Stieger, 2011). While all derivatives were inhibitors of BSEP, none of the truncated fluorescent probes significantly interacted with this transporter. While MRP2 transports a wide variety of endogenous metabolites as well as drug and xenobiotic metabolites (Keppler, 2011), none of our bile acid derivatives was a good substrate. This is interesting in view of the fact that some of our derivatives were able to stimulate transport activity of a prototypical substrate of MRP2. This may, at least in part, be explained by the rather complex transport kinetics of MRP2 (Guyot et al., 2014). Again, none of the fluorescent dyes used here was transported by MRP2. However, it should be kept in mind that extrapolation of driving forces from *in vitro* systems to *in vivo* situations is very difficult at best. It can therefore not be excluded that in an *in vivo* model **CDCenPB** might be taken up into a liver system and secreted into bile. As it is possible keeping livers with continuous perfusion alive out of bodies for up to a week now (Eshmuminov et al., 2020; Eshmuminov et al., 2021), **CDCenPB** for instance could be evaluated as a dynamic liver function marker in *ex situ* perfused (human) livers.

In conclusion, side chain modification of bile acids does not prevent the conjugates interacting with organic anion and bile salt uptake and efflux transporters. However, the new fluorescent compounds are not transport substrates for bile acid uptake transporters NCTP and ASBT. Furthermore, with the exception of **CDCenPB**, they are not transported by the canalicular efflux transporters and thus are not suitable for *in vivo* studies. Nevertheless, these new fluorescent BS derivatives have some potential as imaging agents if substrate uptake into hepatocytes or cells is to be followed. Since **CDCenPB** may be both a substrate of the uptake transporters OATP1B3 and OATP2B1, as well as of the canalicular efflux transporters BSEP and MRP2, future studies in *in vivo* models of bile formation with this compound are warranted.

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10. Acknowledgements

11. Authorship Contributions

Participated in research design: Leuenberger, Häusler, Stieger, and Lochner

Conducted experiments: Leuenberger, Häusler, Höhn, and Euler

Contributed new reagents or analytical tools: Leuenberger

Performed data analysis: Leuenberger, Häusler, Stieger, and Lochner

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Leuenberger, Stieger, and Lochner

No author has an actual or perceived conflict of interest, or financial conflict, with the contents of this article. Chemical structures of all new compounds cited or discussed in the manuscript are presented, or a citation to the published literature is provided.

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13. Footnotes

[&]These authors contributed equally to the work.

14. Figure and Scheme Legends

Figure 1. (A) Structures of common human bile salts. (B) Structures of synthetic fluorescent bile salt derivatives.

Figure 2. Characterization of ASBT expressing CHO cells. (A) Uptake of 5 μM taurocholate in WT and ASBT-expressing cells was measured for 3 minutes in the presence of absence of sodium as described in *Materials and Methods*. (B) Left: Western blot of WT and ASBT expressing cells. The band for ASBT is indicated by an arrow. Right: immunolocalization of ASBT at the plasma membrane of transfected cells (upper panel). The WT cells (lower panel) are negative.

Figure 3. Kinetic analysis of taurocholate transport into ASBT-CHO cells. Taurocholate uptake was determined as described in *Materials and Methods* over 1 min. Uptake was calculated as difference between uptake in the presence of sodium and in the presence of choline. Data are mean ± SD of an experiment with triplicates.

Figure 4. Inhibition of 1 μM taurocholate uptake into WT (open bars) and OATP1B1 CHO cells (closed bars) in the presence of increasing concentrations **CenNBD**. The difference between OATP1B1 CHO and WT cells (hatched bars) is taken as OATP1B1-mediated transport. Transport was determined for 40 sec as described in *Materials and Methods*. Data are mean ± SD of a representative experiment with 3 technical replicates.

Figure 5. Inhibition of 2 μM taurocholate uptake in the absence (open bars) and presence of ATP (closed bars) into BSEP expressing insect cell vesicles cells in the presence of increasing concentrations **CDCenNBD**. The difference between uptake in the presence and absence of ATP (hatched bars) is taken as BSEP-mediated transport. Transport was determined for 5 min as described in *Materials and Methods*. Data are mean ± SD of a representative experiment with 3 technical replicates.

Scheme 1. (A) Chemical synthesis of fluorescent bile salt derivatives. Reagents: Ac-Cl, acetyl chloride; Et$_3$N, triethylamine; DMF, *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide; DCM, dichloromethane; PB-OSu, Pacific Blue *N*-hydroxysuccinimid ester; DIPEA, *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine. (B) Absorption and emission properties of fluorescent bile salt derivatives. Normalized UV-Vis absorption and fluorescence emission spectra, **CenNBD**: λ$_{max}$ abs 478 nm, λ$_{max}$ em 545 nm; **CenDNS**: λ$_{max}$ abs 334 nm, λ$_{max}$ em 520 nm; **CenPB**: λ$_{max}$ abs 410 nm, λ$_{max}$ em 451 nm. TLC, spotted compounds run on thin layer chromatography plates (silica gel; ethyl acetate/methanol 8:2) and excited at 366 nm. Note the difference in polarity between **CenDNS** and **CenPB**.

15. Tables

Table 1. Uptake rates of tested transport systems.

Transport experiments were performed as described in *Material and Methods* using the substrates and concentrations given in the table. Uptake was normalized to pmol/mg protein x min. The ratio was calculated by dividing transporter mediated uptake rates by uptake rates under control conditions. Data are given as mean ± SD.

transport system	substrate	conditions		ratio	n
		choline buffer	sodium buffer		
NTCP	5 µM taurocholate	39.6 ± 20.9	135 ± 77	3.6 ± 1.7	12
ASBT	1 µM taurocholate	9.07 ± 3.89	44.9 ± 13.7	5.0 ± 2.8	8
		WT	transfected		
OATP1B1	1 µM estrone-3-sulfate	6.62 ± 2.06	78.8 ± 30.5	12.7 ± 0.9	15
OATP1B3	5 µM taurocholate	19.0 ± 6.9	69.9 ± 18.9	3.9 ± 1.1	12
OATP2B1	1 µM estrone-3-sulfate	6.77 ± 2.20	69.1 ± 23.6	11.4 ± 5.3	13
		without ATP	with ATP		
BSEP	2 µM taurocholate	6.97 ± 1.77	39.9 ± 10.8	6.2 ± 2.8	11
MRP2	10 µM estradiol 17β-D-glucuronide	24.9 ± 3.2	61.7 ± 8.3	2.5 ± 0.4	8

Table 2. Inhibition of uptake transporters by fluorescent bile acid derivatives.

Transport experiments were performed as described in *Material and Methods*. The following substrates were used: NTCP, OATP1B3: 5 µM taurocholate; ASBT: 1 µM taurocholate OATP1B1 and OATP2B1: 1 µM estrone-3-sulfate. Transport was measured for 40 sec. Substrate uptake values in % were corrected for uptake into WT CHO cells. Uptake in the absence of inhibitor was set to 100 %. Results are the means from 2 to 4 independent experiments with 3 technical replicates. ND, not determined.

compound	[I] (µM)	NTCP	OATP1B1	OATP1B3	OATP2B1	ASBT
CenNBD	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	98.5	101	108	90.9	95.8
	1	108.3	95.1	83.0	76.6	86.5
	10	38.7	64.9	26.6	23.0	76.4
	100	4.9	9.4	22.9	3.6	64.2
CenDNS	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	85.9	98.8	82.7	94.0	85.5
	1	49.1	89.2	57.0	55.5	80.1
	10	7.8	30.4	13.0	11.5	59.4
	100	2.4	16.5	41.7	7.4	47.9
CenPB	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	93.8	98.7	69.0	95.4	47.7

	1	73.9	93.7	62.0	89.8	40.4
	10	28.9	72.7	28.6	55.0	50.4
	100	5.8	51.2	19.0	15.7	51.0
CDCenNBD	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	85.6	99.7	132	86.3	99.1
	1	67.5	95.6	95.5	85.4	108
	10	15.7	90.8	34.1	64.7	113
	100	17.7	86.8	41.2	66.9	91.7
CDCenDNS	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	92.9	99.8	83.0	87.8	68.9
	1	61.8	94.3	64.0	87.9	123
	10	46.6	83.3	55.9	73.0	164
	100	46.2	84.0	50.5	62.7	109
CDCenPB	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	64.5	91.9	56.7	98.0	43.4
	1	29.6	71.5	37.5	60.5	42.3
	10	6.7	36.3	28.8	13.2	48.6
	100	3.9	3.1	19.8	3.7	45.3

AcenNBD	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	75.8	93.2	87.5	83.0	79.0
	1	87.6	89.4	103	86.7	98.8
	10	118	86.3	103	83.7	100
	100	75.8	78.3	88.4	49.1	144
AcenDNS	0	100	100	100	100	100
	0.1	92.7	99.6	109	95.8	82.0
	1	110	94.8	102	95.7	92.2
	10	120	93.5	94.8	114	99.6
	100	80.2	90.8	69.9	147	101
AcenPB	0	ND	100	100	100	ND
	0.1	ND	99.7	81.3	99.2	ND
	1	ND	96.8	63.8	96.4	ND
	10	ND	96.1	62.5	94.3	ND
	100	ND	89.0	62.5	68.8	ND

Table 3. Inhibition of efflux transporters by fluorescent bile acid derivatives.

Transport experiments were performed as described in *Material and Methods*. The following substrates were used: BSEP 2 µM taurocholate and MRP2 10 µM estradiol 17β-D-glucuronide. Transport was measured for 5 min. Substrate uptake values in % were corrected for transport in the absence of ATP and uptake in the absence of inhibitor was set to 100 %. Results are the means from 2 to 4 independent experiments with 3 technical replicates.

compound	[I] (µM)	BSEP	MRP2
CenNBD	0	100	100
	1	87.5	94.5
	10	46.0	124
	100	12.0	140
CenDNS	0	100	100
	1	82.0	78.5
	10	50.5	106
	100	6.0	152
CenPB	0	100	100
	1	80.0	94.5
	10	58.0	94.5
	100	16.5	91.0
CDCenNBD	0	100	100

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	1	67.5	122
	10	40.5	151
	100	6.5	228
CDCenDNS	0	100	100
	1	85.5	115
	10	43.0	132
	100	25.5	179
CDCenPB	0	100	100
	1	61.5	107
	10	13.0	151
	100	0.5	59.3
AcenNBD	0	100	100
	1	103	136
	10	97.5	132
	100	94.5	145
AcenDNS	0	100	100
	1	96.5	139
	10	97.0	136

	100	87.5	151
AcenPB	0	100	100
	1	116	99
	10	108	95
	100	102	93

Table 4. Transport of fluorescent bile acid derivatives by uptake transporters.

Transport experiments were performed as described in *Material and Methods*. The substrate concentrations were 5 µM and transport was measured for 5 min. Uptake values were corrected for uptake into WT CHO cells. Results are given in pmol/mg protein x 5 min. Data are means ± SD from 2 to 4 independent experiments with 3 technical replicates. ND, not determined. NT, no transport.

compound	NTCP	OATP1B1	OATP1B3	OATP2B1	ASBT
CenNBD	NT	67.0 ± 30.0	NT	26.1 ± 13.7	NT
CenDNS	20.3 ± 10.0	NT	1577 ± 509	175 ± 20.2	NT
CenPB	NT	21.6 ± 13.1	306 ± 188	NT	NT
CDCenNBD	NT	908 ± 309	8545 ± 3200	1779 ± 405	NT
CDCenDNS	NT	NT	1524 ± 311	141 ± 26.61	NT
CDCenPB	NT	NT	162 ± 59.7	60.5 ± 18.4	NT
AcenNBD	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
AcenDNS	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
AcenPB	ND	NT	NT	NT	ND

Table 5. Transport of fluorescent bile acid derivatives by efflux transporters.

Transport experiments were performed as described in *Material and Methods*. The substrate concentrations were 5 μM and transport was measured for 5 min. Uptake values were corrected for uptake in the absence of ATP. Results are given in pmol/mg protein x 5 min. Data are means ± SD from 2 to 4 independent experiments with 3 technical replicates. NT, no transport.

compound	BSEP	MRP2
CenNBD	NT	NT
CenDNS	NT	NT
CenPB	81.4 ± 75.1	NT
CDCenNBD	NT	NT
CDCenDNS	NT	NT
CDCenPB	115 ± 103	404 ± 355
AcenNBD	NT	NT
AcenDNS	NT	NT
AcenPB	NT	NT

Scheme 1A
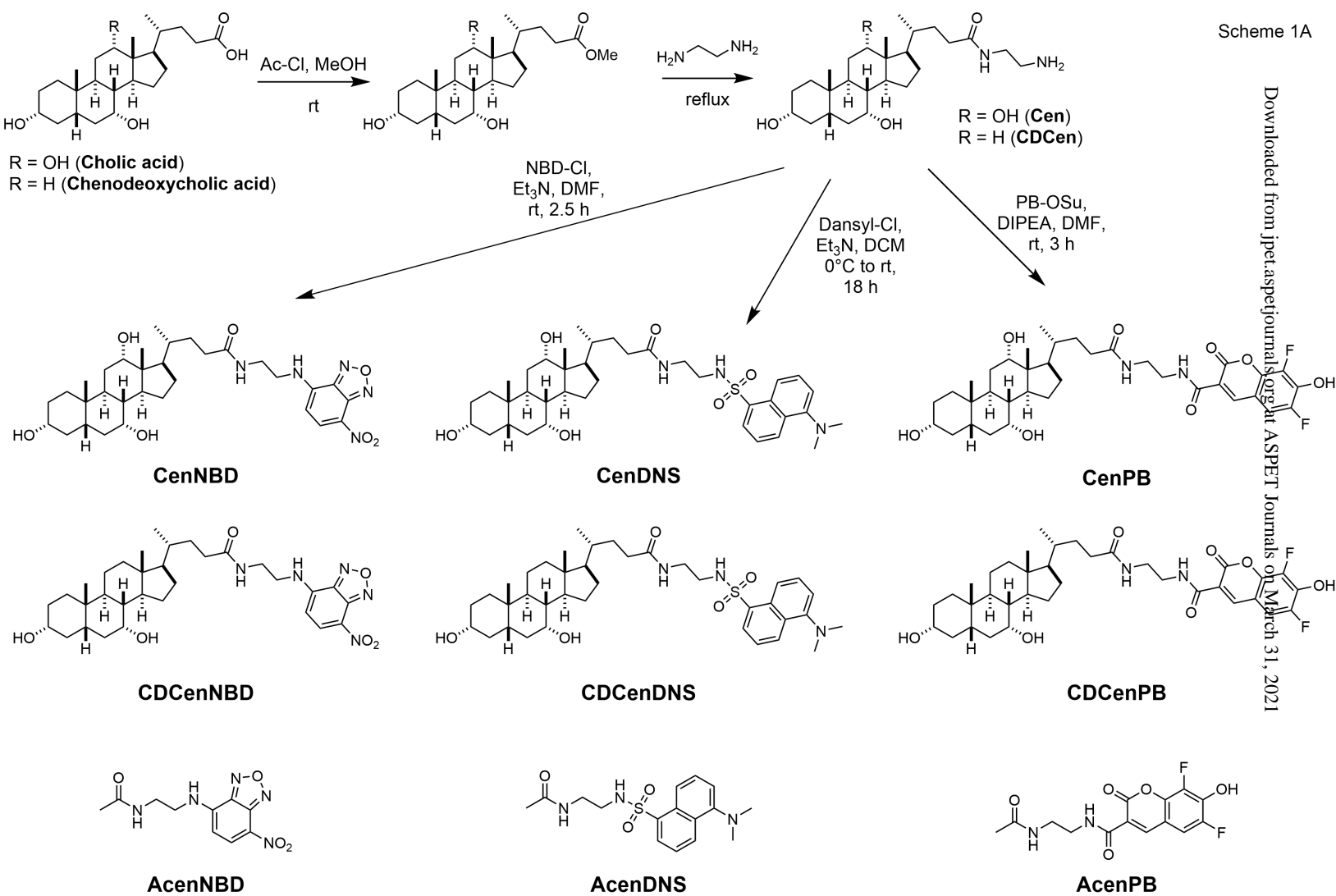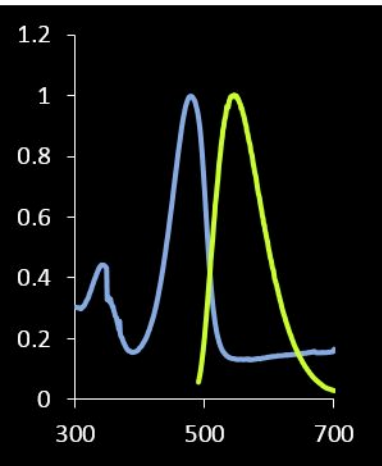
CenNBD

CenDNS

CenPB

CDCenNBD

CDCenDNS

CDCenPB

AcenNBD

AcenDNS

AcenPB

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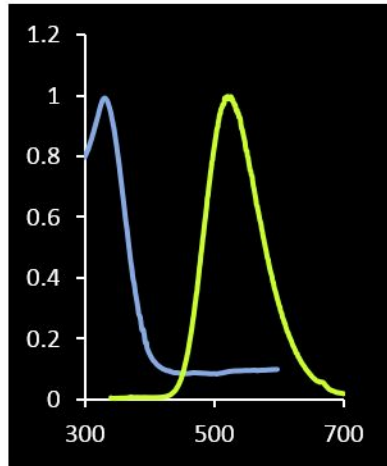
◄CenNBD

CenDNS ►

◄CenPB
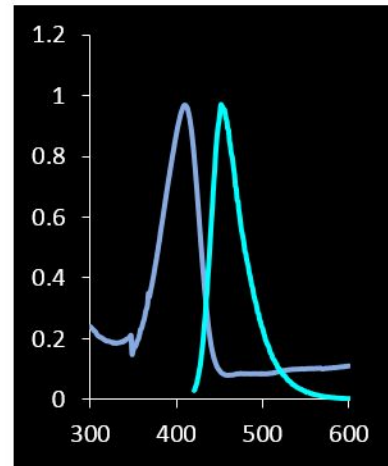
CenNBD

CenDNS

Scheme 1B
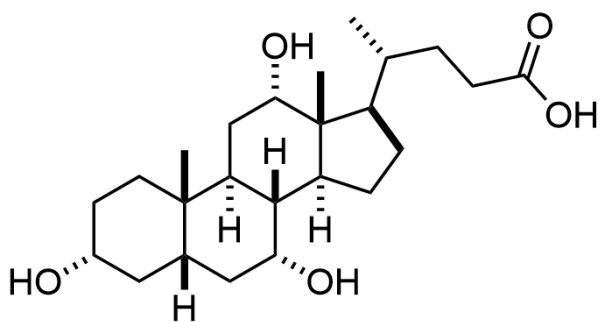
CenPB
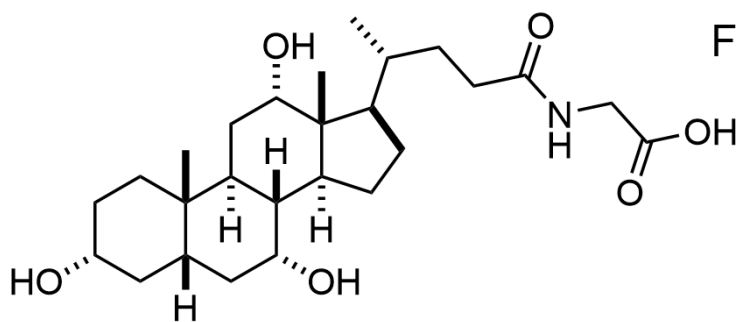
Cholic acid (CA)

Glycocholic acid (GCA)
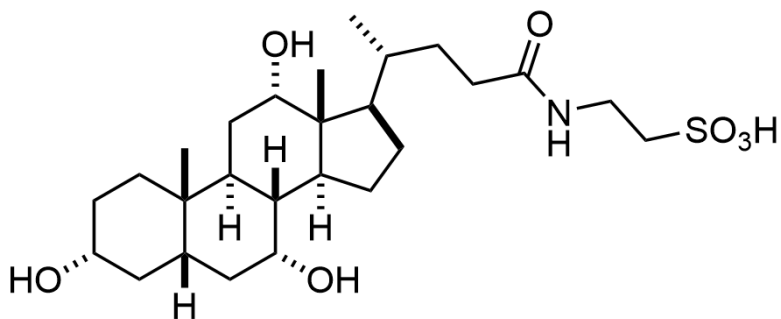
Taurocholic acid (TCA)
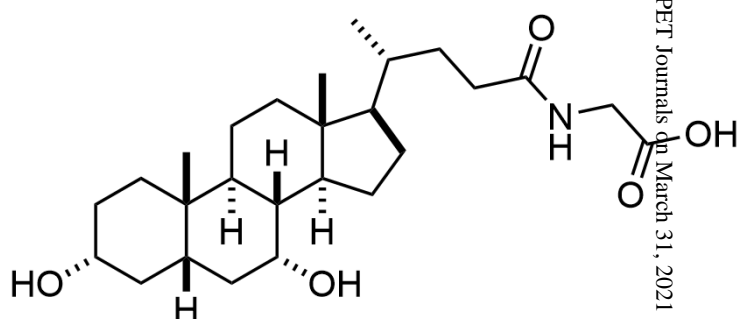
Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (GCDCA)

Figure 1B
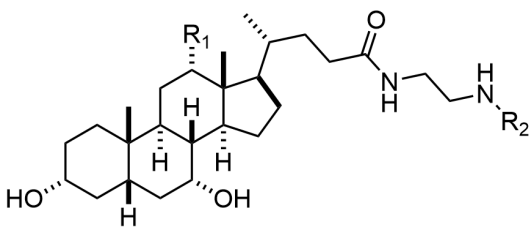
CenNBD: R_1= OH, R_2= NBD
CDCenNBD: R_1= H, R_2= NBD

CenDNS: R_1= OH, R_2= DNS
CDCenDNS: R_1= H, R_2= DNS

CenPB: R_1= OH, R_2= PB
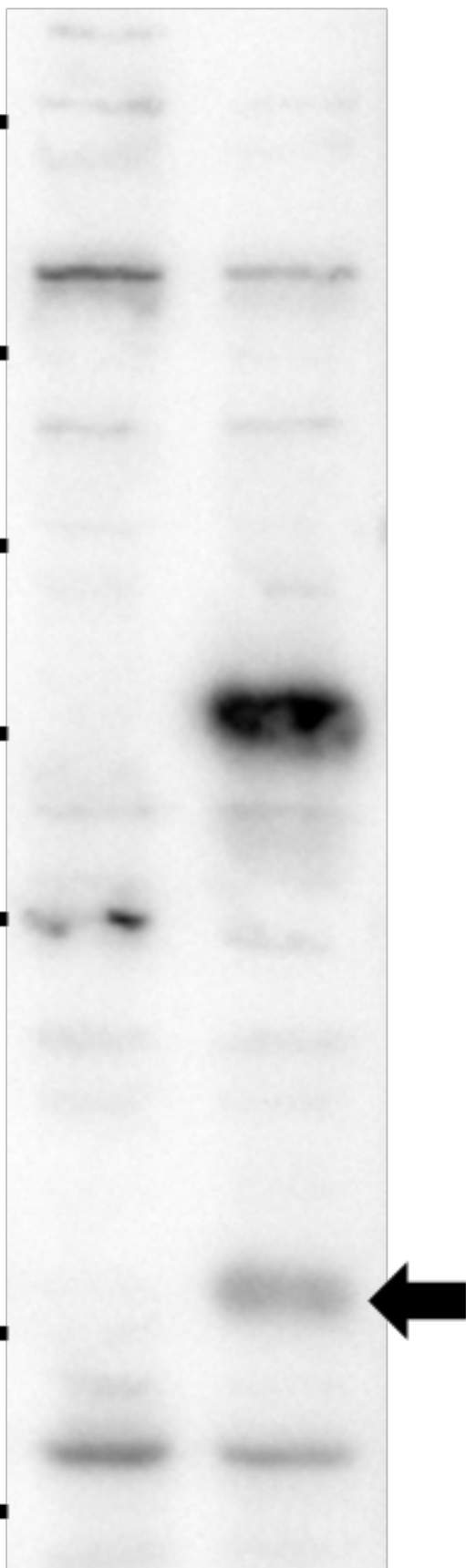**CDCenPB**: R_1= H, R_2= PB

$R_2 =$

NBD

DNS

PB
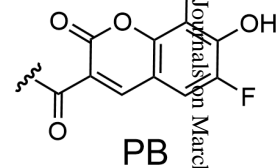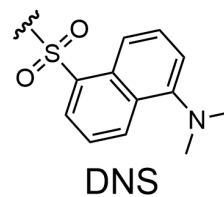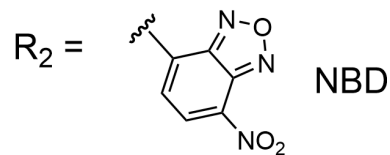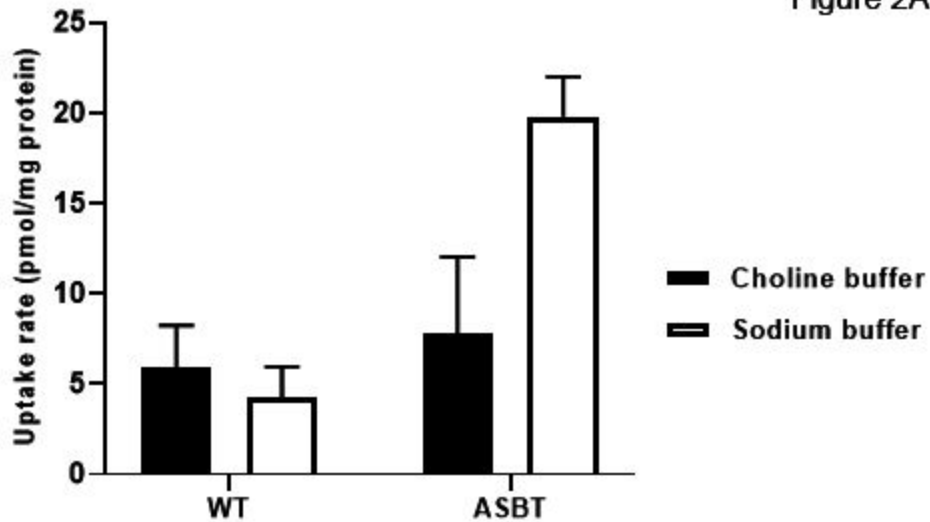
Figure 2A

Figure 2B
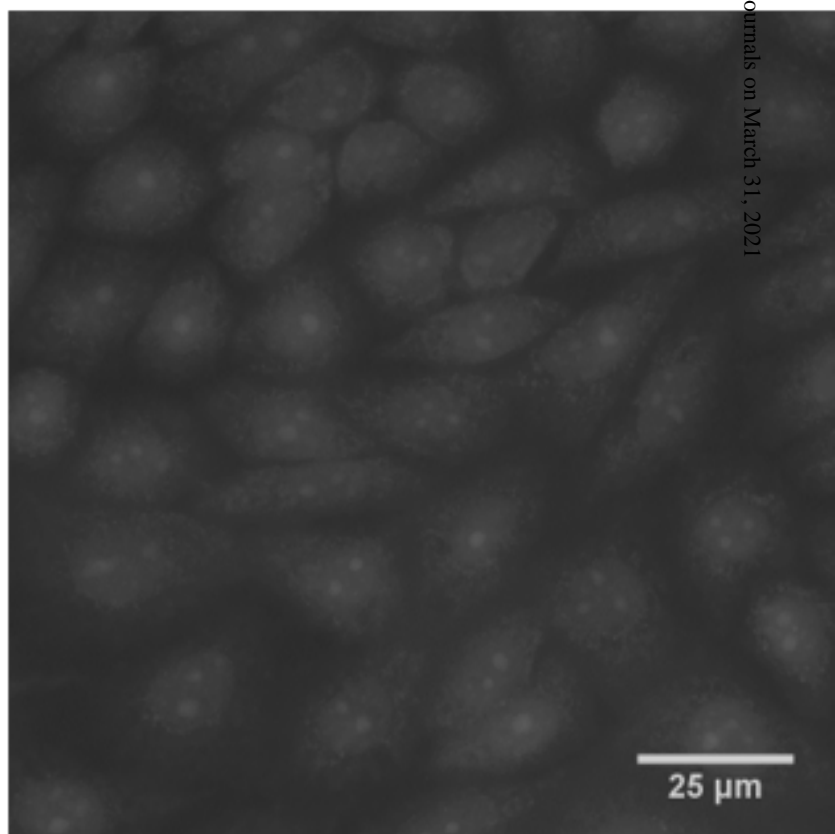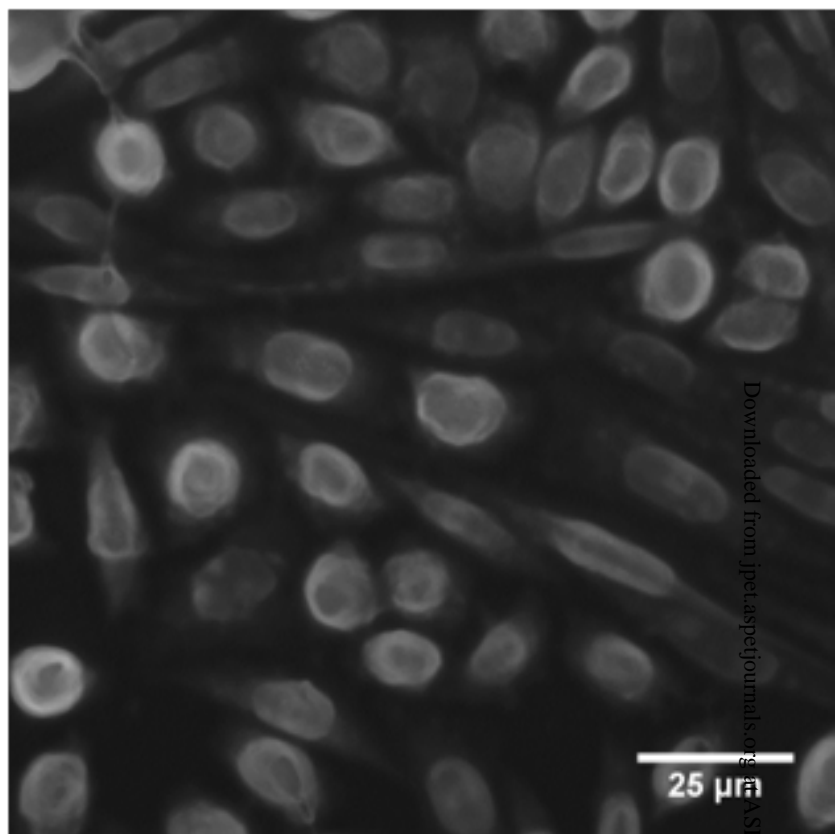
Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5