

Supplementary Information

Methylene-linked *bis*-phenylbenzimidazoles - a new scaffold to target telomeric DNA/RNA hybrid duplex

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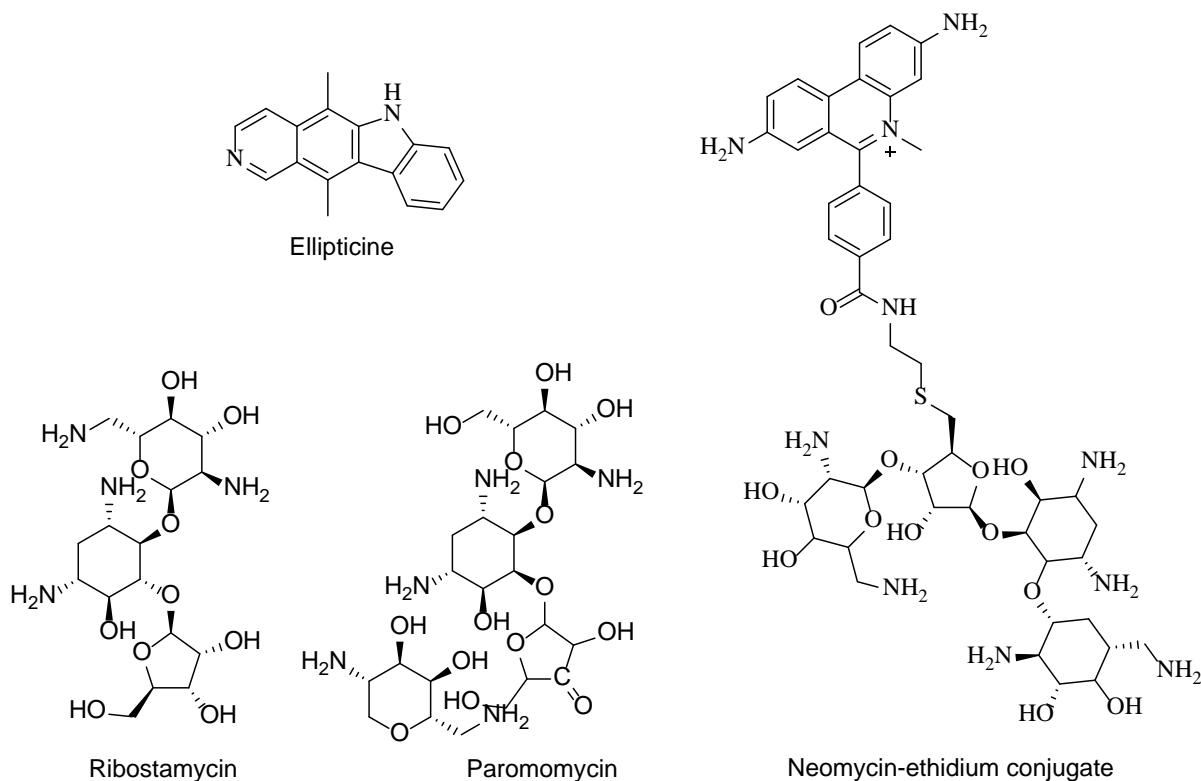
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S1: Reported molecules that bind to non-telomeric DRH duplexes.¹⁻⁵



S2. Synthesis, Purification and Analysis

A standard method for amide coupling was employed to prepare all *bis*-amide molecules in libraries 1 to 4. The reaction was carried out using 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOEt) and *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC).⁶ The HOEt/DIC-mediated amide coupling reaction was employed for all reactions due to the availability of the reagents and previous use within the research group with good yield. Additionally, most of the reactions were done with either dimethylformamide (DMF) or dichloromethane (DCM) as the solvent, because the urea by-product is soluble in DMF (easy to remove during washing) and the initial activation step is faster in nonpolar solvent like DCM.^{7,8} Initially, the activated ester was generated by treating the corresponding acid with HOEt in the presence of DIC.^{9,10} After its formation, selected diamines were added and in most cases, the reaction was completed after 14-18 h.

Every single reaction was checked by analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) performed on E. Merck silica gel-60 F₂₅₄ layered plates (0.25 mm). TLC plates were visualized under UV light (254 or 360 nm) and/or by staining the plates with vanillin spray or potassium permanganate solution followed by heating.

Compounds were purified by traditional column chromatography using Merck Flash Silica Gel-60 (230-400 mesh). To get an idea of a proper solvent system, traditional TLC was done using different solvent systems to get the best separation profile. Automated flash column chromatography is an air pressure-driven hybrid of medium pressure and short column chromatography, optimized for rapid separations on the basis of UV and ELSD detection. A Reveleris® Purification System was used to purify three compounds, where the mono-adduct and bi-adduct products' retention times (*rf* value) were very close to each other. Trituration process was used to purify

crude chemical combinations with solid impurities. A solvent (either polar or non-polar) was selected in which the desired product was very soluble and the unwanted by-products were insoluble (or *vice versa*). The crude material was washed with the solvent and filtered away, leaving the purified product in solid form and any impurities in solution.

The liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) technique was applied to monitor reaction progression and identification of the compounds. LC-MS was performed on a Waters Alliance 2695 with water and acetonitrile as the mobile phases. Formic acid (0.1%) was used with the acetonitrile to ensure acidic condition during the course of analysis. The gradient conditions were acetonitrile/water (95%) for 2 minutes which was increased to 50% acetonitrile over 3 minutes. The gradient was then held at 50% acetonitrile for one minute and then increased to 95% acetonitrile over 1.5 minutes. The quantity of acetonitrile was then returned to 5% over 1.5 minutes and held for 0.5 minutes. The total duration of each run was 5 and 10 minutes, which are described as **A** and **B**. The flow rate was 1 mL/min, 200 μ L was split *via* a zero dead volume T-piece which passed into the mass spectrometer. The wavelength range of the UV detector was 220-400 nm. A diode array (535 scans) was functionalized with the system. A monolithic (C-18, 50X4.60 mm) column was used in the system.

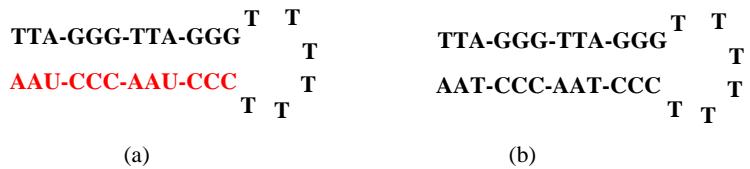
Proton NMR (^1H) and carbon NMR (^{13}C) were carried out on a Bruker Avance 400 MHz spectrophotometer. Chemical shifts (δ H) are cited in ppm (parts per million) and referenced to deuterated chloroform (CDCl_3 , residual signal ^1H δ = 7.26, ^{13}C δ = 77.2), deuterated dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO-d_6 , residual signal ^1H δ = 2.54, ^{13}C δ = 40.45), deuterated methanol (MeOD , residual methanol signal ^1H δ = 3.31, ^{13}C δ = 49.00). Multiplicities in ^1H NMR spectra are quoted as s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, ddd = doublet of doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, td = triplet of doublets, spt = septet and br = broad. The code (0) in ^{13}C NMR spectra denotes the presence of a quaternary carbon.

High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a Thermo Navigator mass spectrometer coupled with liquid chromatography (LC) using electrospray ionisation (ES) and time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometry. Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded on a Perkin Elmer spectrum 1000 instrument.

S3. Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) Assay

Stabilization of DNA/RNA hybrid duplex structures upon addition of the ligand results in an increase of melting temperature of the ligand-bound oligonucleotide. The difference in melting temperatures gives idea about the stabilizing efficiency of the ligand to the DNA structure. A ‘FRET melting assay’ utilizes this basic principle where an increase in temperature leads to denaturing or melting of the macromolecule, causing the distance between the probes to increase and leading to an increase in fluorescent energy. The technique has been found to be very useful in investigating various types of nucleic acid structures.¹¹

The synthesized molecules were screened against the telomeric DNA/RNA hybrid (DRH) duplex, a hairpin DNA/RNA hybrid duplex was used in this experiment where the DNA strand matched the exact human telomeric repeat sequence and RNA strand counterparts with the RNA template (red colour) of telomerase enzyme (**a**). cDD; Control DNA/DNA duplex – a hairpin form of oligonucleotide sequence was used in this experiment as a control for DRH, which is similar in orientation and base pairs to DRH with the exception of replacing the RNA bases with the corresponding DNA bases (**b**).



500 mL of buffer solution (100 mM K⁺) was prepared with potassium hydroxide and potassium chloride and adjusted to a pH of 7.4 with cacodylic acid (50 mM and 500 mM). The buffer was stored in the freezer at -20 °C. The fluorescence-tagged oligonucleotide sequences were diluted with sterile DEPC water (DNA Grade, Fisher Scientific) to obtain 20 μM solutions. 400 nM solutions prepared by serial dilution using FRET-buffer were annealed by heating at 85 °C for 5 minutes followed by cooling to room temperature over 3-4 hours (Grant Bio PCH-2 Dry Block Heating/Cooling System). For all ligands, 5 mM stock solutions were made with dimethyl sulfoxide (\geq 99.9 %, A.C.S. spectrophotometric grade, Sigma-Aldrich). From these stock solutions, 100 μM, 10 μM, 4 μM and 2 μM working solutions were prepared by serial dilutions with FRET buffer.

For the FRET-based DNA melting assay, 50 µL of annealed DNA was added to each well of a 96-well plate (Bio-Rad Laboratories), then 50 µL of ligand solution was added to each well. Three different concentrations (10 µM, 4 µM and 2 µM) of each compound were tested in triplicate. Most commonly, pure FRET buffer instead of ligand solution was added to all wells of the first line (A) of the plate to serve as a blank. After 15 minutes of incubation at room temperature, the plate was processed in a DNA Engine Opticon (Continuous Fluorescence Detector, MJ Research) and fluorescence measurements taken over a temperature range from 30-100 °C at intervals of 0.5 °C. Prior to each measurement, the temperature was kept constant for 30 seconds. The incident radiation was emitted at 450-495 nm and detection measured at 515-545 nm.

The achieved data was analyzed using the program Origin – Scientific Graphing and Analysis Software (Version 7.0, OriginLab Corp.). The increases of the melting temperatures (ΔT_m) were obtained by subtracting the value of the blank from the measured values of each sample. For each concentration of every compound, the average ΔT_m was calculated from the three corresponding values and plotted against the concentration of the ligand.

Table S1: FRET melting assay results for Libraries **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** molecules with telomeric DNA/RNA hybrid duplex (tDRH) and control cDD sequences.

Library	Compound	ΔT_m (°C) (SD = 0.0 - ±0.5, n = 3)			
		tDRH		cDD	
		2 μM	1 μM	2 μM	1 μM
Library-1	1	5.4	2.4	1.5	0.6
	2	5.6	2.3	3.3	0.2
	3	8.6	4.5	3.2	1.3
	4	9.5	7.2	1.3	0.8
	5	6.8	4.5	2.3	1.2
	6	8.2	6.8	1.4	0.9
Library-2	7	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.3
	8	3.6	3.2	1.2	0.6
Libray-3	9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
	10	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
	11	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
	12	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
	13	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
	14	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Libray-4	15	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
	16	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.3

	17	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.5
	18	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2

S4. Molecular Modelling Methodology for DNA/RNA Hybrid Duplex

The DNA/RNA hybrid duplex was constructed by first using *make-na* (<http://structure.usc.edu/make-na/server.html>) to create the RNA strand, followed by construction of the DNA sequence (including the TTT loop) using the AMBER module *nab*. The TTT loop was then covalently linked to the DNA backbone using parameters derived in-house. All compounds were docked in the minor groove of the DNA/RNA hybrid duplex sequence using AMBER *xleap*, parm99SB and modified parmbsc0 and Gaff AMBER force field parameters. Energy minimization was then undertaken in a gradient manner by initially placing the DNA or DNA/RNA hybrid duplex under a high force constraint (*i.e.* 500 kcal mol⁻¹ Angstrom⁻²), which was reduced in stages to zero to enable the ligand to find its local energy minimum, followed by reduction in force in a periodic manner with a relaxation of restraints. Once in equilibrium, production simulations were run for a period of 10 ns, and atomic coordinates were saved at 1 ps intervals. Simulations involving the control DNA duplex were undertaken in an identical manner with the use of the AMBER module *nuc* to create the DNA sequence. Analysis of molecular dynamics simulations was undertaken using *VMD*¹², and all models were created using *Chimera*¹³.

Figure S4.1: Below is the snapshot of a 10ns implicit solvent molecular dynamics simulation of compound **6** (blue spheres) with tDRH. Both benzimidazole moieties of the molecule intercalate the sequence; one between G4:C27 and G5:C26 (green) and the second between the A9 and A10 bases (yellow).

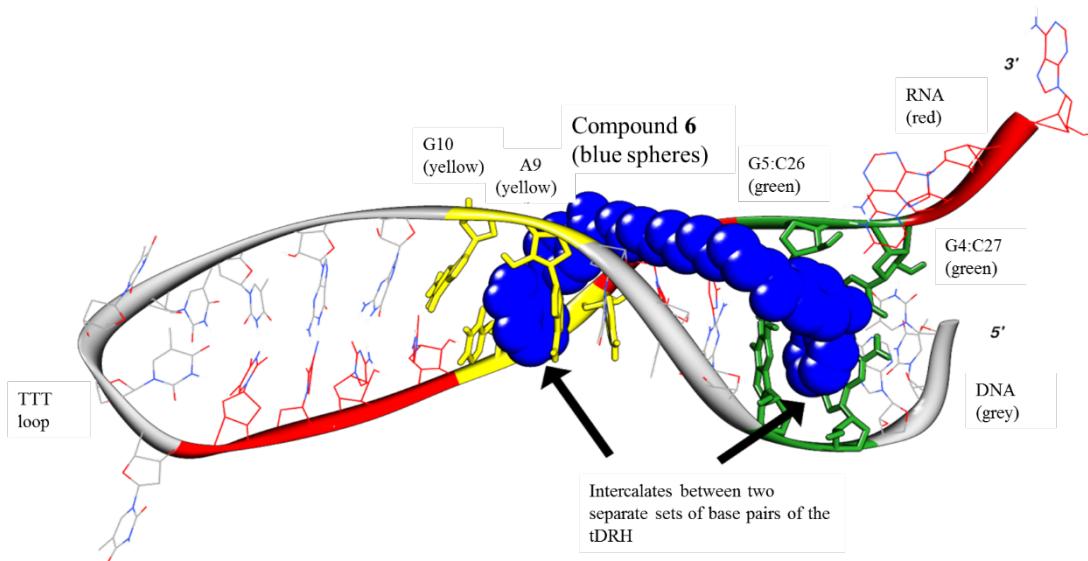


Figure S4.2: Following snapshot of a 10ns explicit solvent molecular dynamics simulation of **NSC 273829** (green spheres) shows some interaction with the tDRH sequence (**a**, grey and red) and the cDD (**b**, grey). The molecule is accommodated in each, but the shape-fit of the molecule to the tDRH is more favorable due to the different topological features of the tDRH structure.

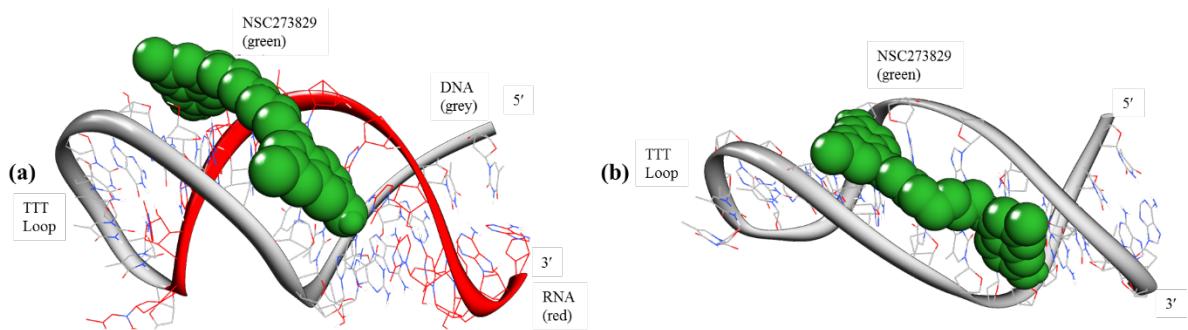


Figure S4.3: Following snapshot of a 10ns molecular dynamics simulation of **compound 4** (blue spheres) shows significant disorder of the RNA duplex structure (RRH, red ribbon) and benzimidazoles do not intercalate between base pairs.

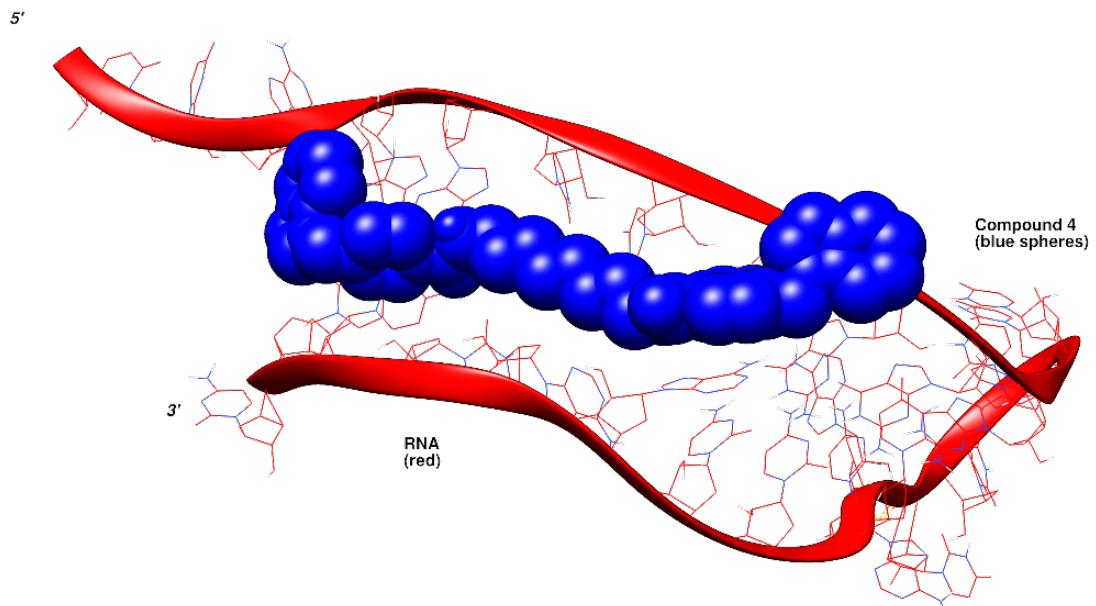
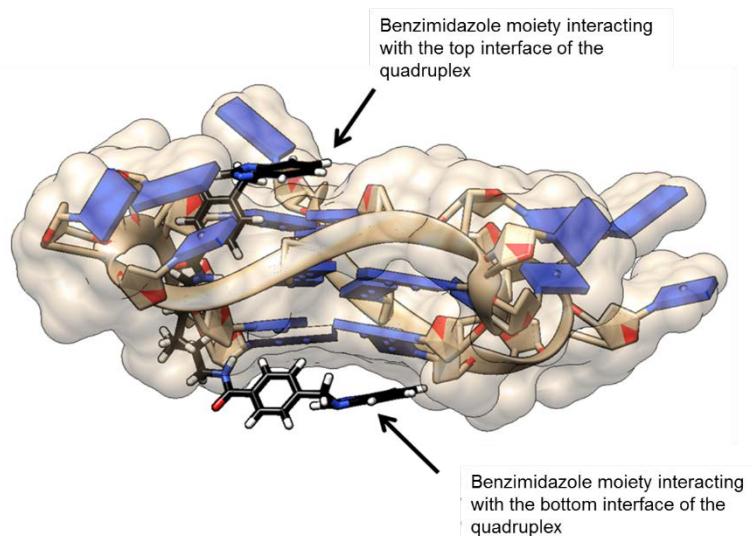


Figure S4.4: Image of the highest scoring (GBSA) docked pose of compound **3** (black) interacting with the F21T quadruplex (PDB ID: 3CDM) (blue and white). The benzimidazole moieties interact with the top and bottom faces of the quadruplex through van der Waals interactions, thus providing stabilization.



S5. Circular Dichroism (CD) Analysis¹

The fourteen selected molecules with good and moderate selectivity towards DNA/RNA hybrid duplexes (based on preliminary FRET results and molecular modelling studies) were screened against DRH (DNA/RNA hybrid duplexes), cDD (control DNA/DNA duplexes).

Simultaneous UV absorption and CD spectra were acquired on Chirascan or Chirascan Plus spectrometers (Applied Photophysics, Leatherhead, UK). The instruments were flushed with pure nitrogen gas throughout the measurements. Far-UV spectra were recorded from 450 to 200 nm with a 1 nm spectral bandwidth, 0.5 nm stepsize and a 1 s spectrometer time-per-point. A rectangular 0.5 mm path length was employed. Unless otherwise stated, all spectra were measured at 25 °C (temperature controller made by Quantum NorthWest, Model-TC125). During data processing, a spectrum of the DNA media or solution was buffer-subtracted and Savitsky-Golay smoothing with a convolution width of 5 points applied. CD spectra were normalized for concentration and path length and expressed in terms of molar ellipticity per residue. Secondary structure analyses were performed using CDPro.

50 mM Tris (Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane) was prepared, adjusted to pH 7.4 with hydrochloric acid (1 N) and labelled as 50 mM ‘Tris-HCl’ buffer. The oligonucleotide sequences were diluted with sterile DEPC water (DNA Grade, Fisher Scientific) to obtain 100 µM solutions. 5 µM solutions of DNA were prepared by using CD-buffer (Tris-HCl buffer). The DNA solutions were stored in the freezer at -20 °C. For all tested compounds, 5 mM stock solutions were made with dimethyl sulfoxide ($\geq 99.9\%$, A.C.S. spectrophotometric grade, Sigma-Aldrich). From these stock solutions, 5 µM, 10 µM, 15 µM, 20 µM and 25 µM working solutions were prepared during experimentation with DNA solutions.

For the CD-based DNA binding titration assay, 1,000 µL of respective buffer was first scanned and subsequently 1 µL of ligand was added into the same cuvette (filled with buffer) to scan one more time. Following the first step, the cuvette was cleaned properly and dried with an N₂ flow. Afterwards, 1,000 µL of DNA solution were scanned to measure the appropriate wavelength for each type of DNA sequence. After determining the proper wavelength, 1 µL of ligand solution was added into the same cuvette to make a ligand concentration of 5 µM, which was then

¹ We would like to express our gratitude to Dr Tam Bui from Biomolecular Spectroscopy Centre, Pharmaceutical Optical & Chiroptical Spectroscopy Facility, King's College London for helping with the CD analysis of the synthesised compounds.

scanned again. Subsequently, an additional 1 μ L of ligand solution was added into the cuvette to make the 10 to 25 μ M ligand concentrations for each scanning. CD measurements were taken at 25 °C at a wavelength of 200–450 nm.

Figure S5.1: CD spectra of (a) the telomeric DRH duplex, and (b) the control DNA duplex (cDD).

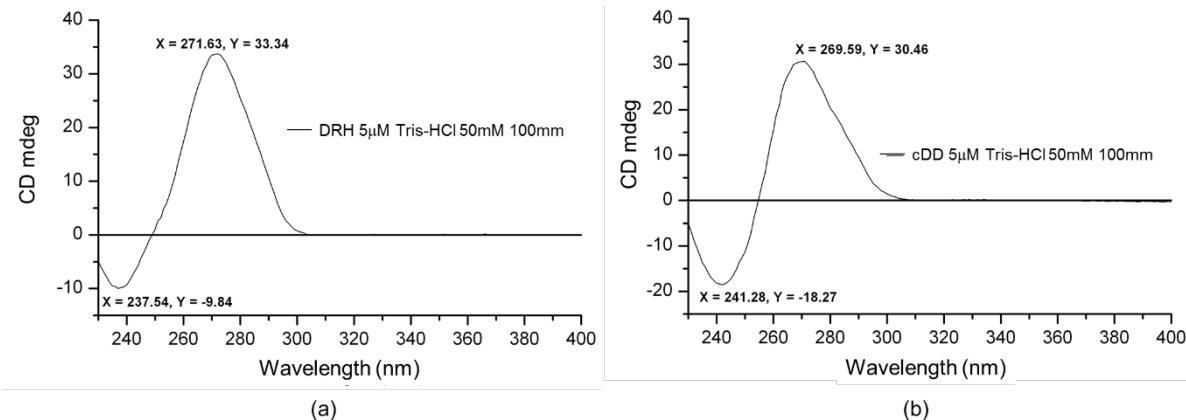


Figure S5.2: CD spectra of compound **4** (a) and **6** (b) for the control DNA duplex (cDD).

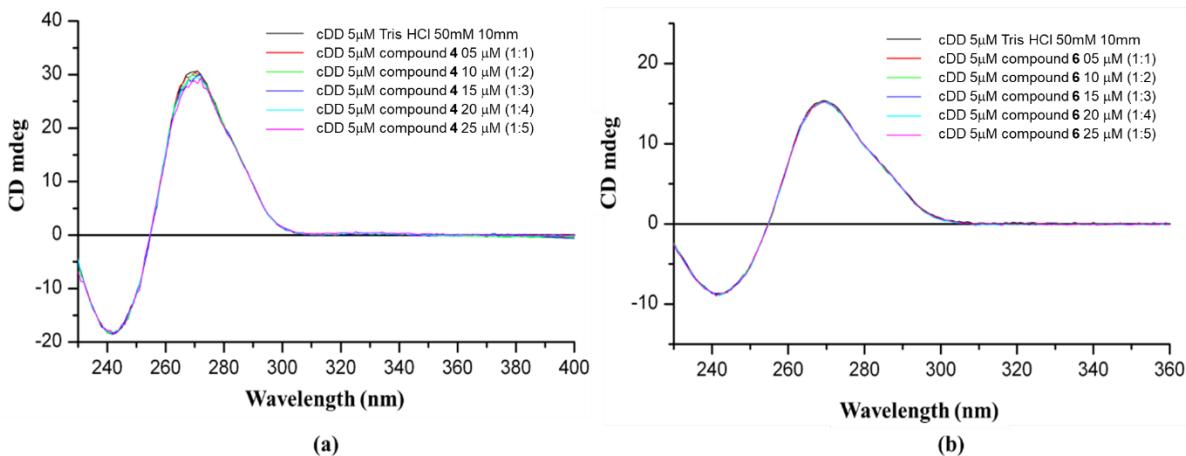


Figure S5.3: CD spectra of library-2 compounds **7** (a) and **8** (b) non-interacting with the telomeric DRH duplex sequence (5 μ M) in Tris buffer (pH 7.4) at 0-5 equivalents ligand concentration.

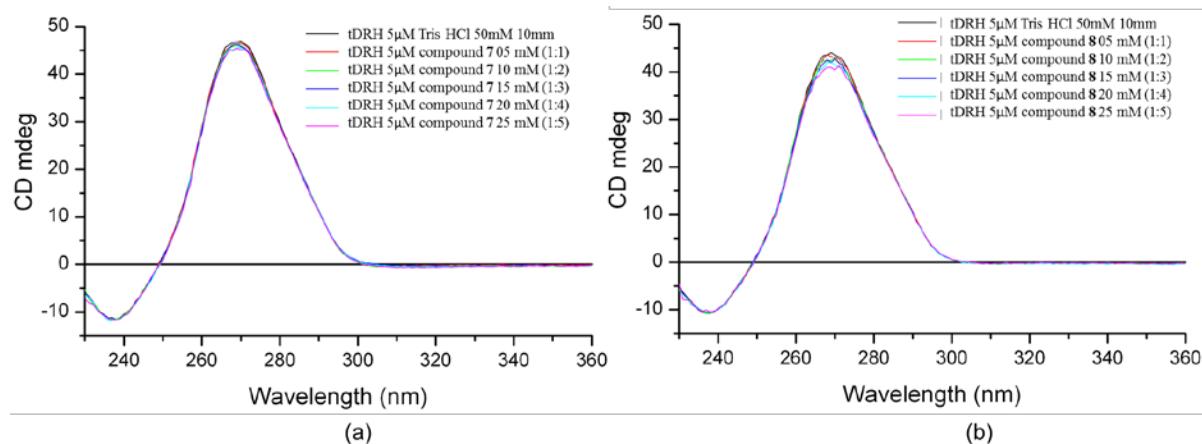
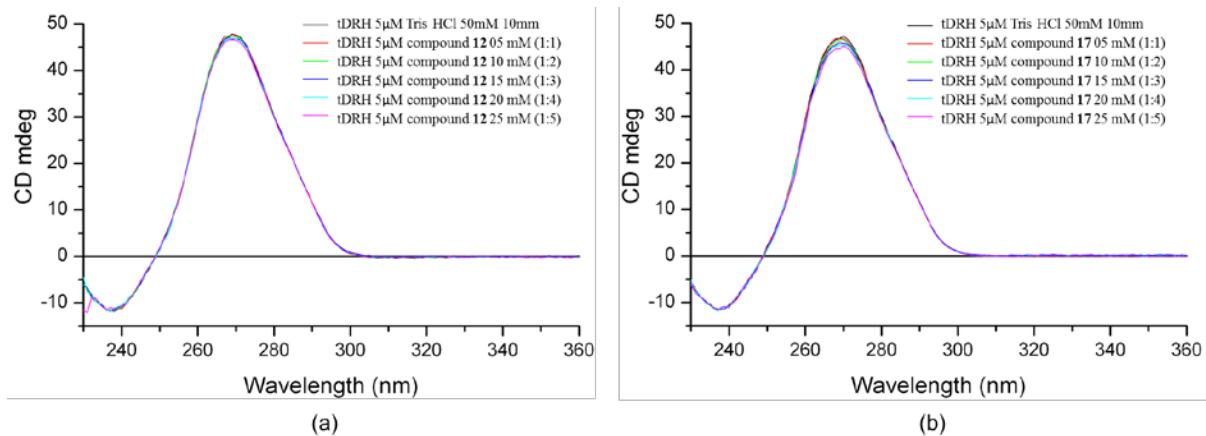


Figure S5.4: CD spectra of compounds from Library-3 (a, compound **12**) and Library-4 (b, compound **17**) with DRH (5 μ M) in Tris buffer (pH 7.4) at 0-5 equivalents ligand concentration.



S6. Synthesized molecules and their characterization

Table S6.1: bis-benzo[*d*]imidazole type molecules in Library 1

Compound	Structure	Purity (%)	
		A	B
1		89	100
2		45	37
3		92	94
4		100	100
5		97	70
6		100	74

(A = 5 minute run and B = 10 minute run)

***N,N'*-(pentane-1,5-diyl)bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-1-i)ethyl)benzamide (1)**, white solid; δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 8.09 (s, 2 H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4 H), 7.36-7.30 (m,

4 H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.50 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.38 (s, 4 H), 3.47 (q, J = 6.2 Hz, 4 H), 1.71-1.65 (m, 4 H), 1.48-1.43 (m, 2 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 163.0, 145.4, 143.8, 141.3, 133.9, 130.1 (2 C), 127.9 (2 C), 127.2, 124.3, 123.8, 120.6, 110.6, 50.2, 39.1, 31.3, 24.5; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3268, 2936, 1638, 1616, 1540, 1504, 1456, 1385, 1364; m/z Observed 571.2824 [M+H]⁺, Theoretical value 571.2816 [C₃₅H₃₄N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 23%

***N,N'*-(hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-1-yl)methyl)benzamide) (2)**, white solid; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.42 (s, 2 H), 8.37 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4 H), 7.68-7.64 (m, 4 H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4 H), 7.20-7.17 (m, 4 H), 5.55 (s, 4 H), 3.22-3.17 (m, 4 H), 1.46 (br s, 4 H), 1.28 (br s, 4 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 166.6, 144.4, 143.2, 141.7, 133.0, 130.2 (2 C), 127.5 (2 C), 127.2, 122.6, 121.9, 120.4, 110.6, 59.8, 39.7, 29.6, 26.8; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3285, 2935, 2359, 1641, 1569, 1540, 1456, 1436, 1363; m/z Observed 585.2964 [M+H]⁺, Theoretical value 585.2973 [C₃₆H₃₆N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 52%.

***N,N'*-(heptane-1,7-diyl)bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-1-yl)methyl)benzamide) (3)**, pale yellow solid; δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.95 (s, 2 H), 7.82-7.78 (m, 2 H), 7.75-7.70 (m, 4 H), 7.23-7.21 (m, 8 H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4 H), 4.20 (br s, 4 H), 3.86-3.80 (m, 2 H), 3.43-3.36 (m, 2 H), 1.56 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 4 H), 1.34 (br s, 4 H), 1.21 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H); δ_{C} (101 MHz, CDCl₃) 166.5, 143.5, 142.8, 138.4, 134.5, 133.4, 127.3 (2 C), 126.7 (2 C), 122.9, 122.1, 120.1, 109.6, 48.1, 30.5, 28.9, 28.2, 26.2; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3339, 2966, 1614, 1556, 1494, 1458, 1361; m/z Observed 599.3123 [M+H]⁺, Theoretical value 599.3129 [C₃₇H₃₈N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 83%.

***N,N'*-(octane-1,8-diyl)bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-1-yl)methyl)benzamide) (4)**, white solid; δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.98 (s, 1 H), 7.84 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 2 H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.13 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.41 (s, 2 H), 4.00 (br s, 2 H), 3.84 (dd, J = 13.1, 6.6 Hz, 5 H), 3.45-3.39 (m, 2 H), 1.62-1.56 (m, 2 H), 1.34 (br s, 2 H), 1.16 (m, 15 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 161.0, 148.1, 143.3, 142.8, 138.4, 134.2, 127.3 (2 C), 126.9 (2 C), 123.1, 122.3, 120.2, 109.6, 48.2, 39.7, 29.2, 28.6, 23.2; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3328, 2928, 1627, 1562, 1496, 1458, 1383, 1325; m/z Observed 613.3268 [M+H]⁺, Theoretical value 613.3286 [C₃₈H₄₀N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 74%

***N,N'*-(nonane-1,9-diyl)bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-1-yl)methyl)benzamide) (5)**, pale yellow solid, δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.97 (s, 2 H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H) 7.72 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H) 7.24 (td, J = 2.9, 1.1 Hz, 4 H) 7.21 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H) 6.20-6.15 (m, 2 H) 5.41 (s, 4 H) 3.87-3.83 (m, 4 H) 3.45-3.39 (m, 4 H) 1.27 (br s, 10 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 162.2, 143.9, 142.8, 142.0, 134.1, 127.6, 127.3, 126.8, 125.5, 122.9, 120.2, 109.6, 76.9, 50.5, 36.1, 31.1, 28.6, 23.2; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3335, 2966, 2360, 2338, 1638, 1556, 1495, 1458, 1384, 1325; m/z Observed 627.3436 [M+H]⁺, Theoretical value 627.3442 [C₃₉H₄₂N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 31%

***N,N'*-(decane-1,10-diyl)bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-1-yl)methyl)benzamide) (6)**, white solid; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.06 (s, 2 H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4 H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4 H), 7.22 (td, J = 2.9, 1.1 Hz, 4 H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4 H), 6.20-6.15 (m, 2 H), 5.41 (s, 4 H), 3.87-3.83 (m, 4 H), 3.45-3.39 (m, 4 H), 1.26 (s, 12 H); δ_{C} (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 165.9, 144.4, 143.6, 139.9.8, 134.3, 128.6, 127.7, 127.6, 122.6, 121.9, 119.6, 110.8, 47.4, 40.1, 29.2, 28.8, 26.6; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3336, 2924, 2850, 1639, 1616, 1543, 1492, 1438, 1369; m/z Observed 641.3580 [M+H]⁺, Theoretical value 641.3599 [C₄₀H₄₄N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 70%

Table S6.2: bis-benzo[d]imidazole type molecules with rigid linker in Library 2

Compound	Structure	Purity (%)
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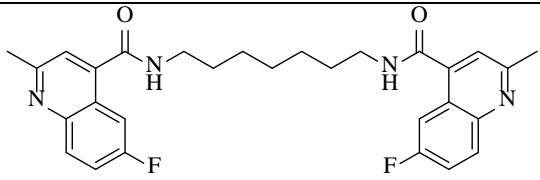
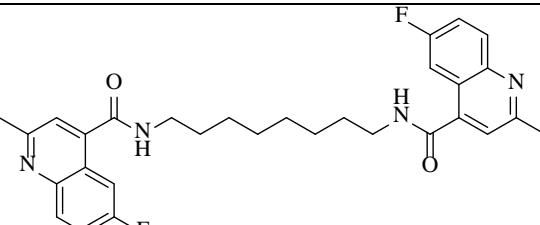
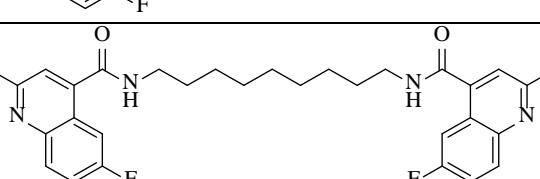
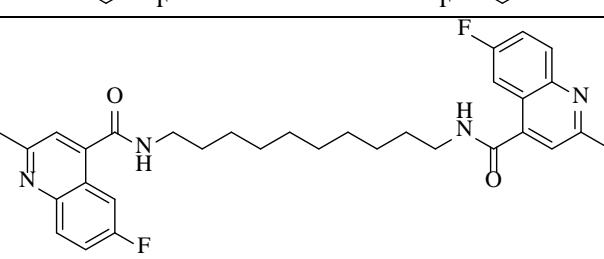
		A	B
7		100	100
8		68	74

***N,N'*-(1,4-phenylene)bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-1-yl)methyl)benzamide (7)**, white powder; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 10.19 (s, 2 H), 8.46 (s, 2 H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 4 H), 7.71-7.64 (m, 6 H), 7.51 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2 H), 7.43 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 4 H), 7.23-7.17 (m, 4 H), 5.60 (s, 4 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 164.9, 143.9, 140.4, 134.9, 134.5, 131.8, 128.1 (2 C), 127.4 (2 C), 123.7 (2 C), 122.5, 121.7, 120.5, 110.7, 59.9; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3286, 3163, 3066, 2947, 1612, 1570, 1492, 1458, 1350; m/z Observed 577.2371 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 577.2347 [C₃₆H₂₈N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 51%.

N₄,N_{4'}-bis(4-((1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-dicarboxamide (8), white solid; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 10.47 (s, 2 H), 9.69 (s, 2 H), 8.11-8.07 (m, 4 H), 7.94-7.91 (m, 4 H), 7.90-7.86 (m, 4 H), 7.85-7.82 (m, 4 H), 7.58-7.54 (m, 4 H), 7.51 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 4 H), 5.72 (s, 4 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 164.2, 144.9, 142.2, 139.6, 134.9, 134.3, 133.1, 132.9, 128.9 (2 C), 128.7 (2 C), 127.1 (2 C), 125.9, 122.6, 122.0, 120.8 (2 C), 113.4, 51.5; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3105, 3032, 2989, 1597, 1493, 1438, 1415, 1385, 1365; m/z Observed 653.2670 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 653.2660 [C₄₂H₃₂N₆O₂+H]⁺; yield 90%.

Table S6.3: bis-(6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline) molecules in Library 3

Compound	Structure	Purity (%)	
		A	B
9		88	81
10		77	87

11		100	100
12		92	100
13		100	100
14		72	77

(A = 5 minute run and B = 10 minute run)

***N,N'*-(pentane-1,5-diyl)bis(6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline-4-carboxamide) (9),** pale yellow solid; δ_H (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.63 (dd, J = 8.6, 5.1 Hz, 2 H), 8.29-8.26 (m, 2 H), 7.94-7.86 (m, 2 H), 7.69-7.66 (m, 2 H), 7.42-7.34 (m, 2 H), 3.16 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 4 H), 2.46 (s, 6 H), 1.60-1.56 (m, 4 H), 1.32-1.28 (m, 2 H); δ_C (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 166.4, 158.3, 156.9, 145.1, 142.1, 131.6, 126.6, 123.5, 120.9, 107.2, 40.0, 29.1, 23.5, 23.4; (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}) 3336, 2931, 2874, 1612, 1558, 1523, 1462, 1385, 1361; m/z Observed 477.2101 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 477.2097 [C₂₇H₂₆F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 37%

***N,N'*-(hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline-4-carboxamide) (10),** white solid; δ_H (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.79-8.77 (m, 2 H), 8.03 (dd, J = 9.1, 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.84-7.76 (m, 2 H), 7.72-7.64 (m, 2 H), 7.51-7.48 (m, 2 H), 3.66-3.60 (m, 4 H), 2.71 (s, 6 H), 1.60-1.58 (m, 4 H), 1.43-1.39 (m, 4 H); δ_C (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 166.4, 158.3, 156.9, 145.1, 141.7, 131.6, 123.6, 123.5, 120.9, 108.7, 40.3, 29.1, 26.4, 24.8; (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}) 3275, 2966, 2943, 2854, 1639, 1593, 1562, 1547, 1288; m/z Observed 491.2252 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 491.2253 [C₂₈H₂₈F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 31%

***N,N'*-(heptane-1,7-diyl)bis(6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline-4-carboxamide) (11),** white powder; δ_H (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.93 (dd, J = 9.2, 2.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.89 (dd, J = 9.2, 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.25 (br s, 2 H), 8.08 (dd, J = 5.0 Hz, 2.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.71 (s, 2 H), 7.42-7.39 (m, 2 H), 3.39-3.36 (m, 4 H), 2.52 (s, 6 H), 1.53-1.49 (m, 4 H), 1.26-1.23 (m, 6 H); δ_C (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 166.7, 161.2, 158.7, 145.3, 142.0, 131.8, 123.7, 121.1, 120.3, 120.0, 109.2, 47.4, 41.2, 29.2, 28.8, 26.9, 25.0; (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}) 3282, 2966, 2965, 2858, 1639, 1593, 1549, 1465; m/z Observed 505.2410 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 505.2410 [C₂₉H₃₀F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 25%

N,N'-(octane-1,8-diyl)bis(6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline-4-carboxamide) (**12**), white solid; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.78 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.03 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.71-7.64 (m, 2 H), 7.52-7.49 (m, 1 H), 5.48 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.67-3.58 (m, 2 H), 3.34-3.31 (m, 6 H), 2.69-2.66 (m, 2 H), 1.36-1.34 (m, 2 H), 1.02-0.97 (m, 12 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 166.5, 158.5, 157.2, 145.3, 141.9, 131.8, 123.4, 121.1, 120.1, 101.5, 39.3, 29.3, 29.1, 26.8, 23.7; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3275, 2966, 2851, 1643, 1593, 1547, 1466, 1334; *m/z* Observed 519.2567 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 519.2566 [C₃₀H₃₂F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 92%

N,N'-(nonane-1,9-diyl)bis(6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline-4-carboxamide) (**13**), white powder; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.77 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2 H), 8.04 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.78 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.80 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (td, J = 8.7, 2.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.50 (s, 2 H) 3.32-3.28 (m, 4 H), 2.67 (s, 6 H), 1.60-1.54 (m, 4 H), 1.34-1.30 (m, 10 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 166.1, 158.3, 158.1, 144.9, 141.6, 131.5, 123.4, 123.2, 120.7, 108.7, 38.9, 29.0, 28.9, 28.7, 26.4, 24.6; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3298, 2935, 2854, 1639, 1593, 1539, 1466, 1334; *m/z* Observed 533.2716 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 533.2723 [C₃₁H₃₄F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 81%

N,N'-(nonane-1,9-diyl)bis(6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline-4-carboxamide) (**14**), white powder; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.03 (dd, J = 9.3, 5.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.79 (dd, J = 9.8, 2.8 Hz, 3 H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.47 (ddd, J = 9.3, 7.9, 2.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.33 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.31 (s, 2 H), 3.56-3.51 (m, 3 H), 2.70 (s, 6 H), 1.70-1.65 (m, 4 H), 1.46-1.39 (m, 5 H), 1.36-1.32 (m, 4 H), 1.26 (s, 2 H); δ_{C} (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 175.1, 168.3, 154.1, 144.8, 143.5, 130.0, 128.9, 120.8, 120.1, 104.4, 40.1, 32.0, 29.4, 28.9, 26.7, 24.8; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3271, 2920, 2850, 1643, 1547, 1226, 1161; m/z Observed 547.2885 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 547.2879 [C₃₂H₃₆F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 90%.

Table S6.4: bis-acridine molecules in Library 4

18		91	91
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(A = 5 minute run and B = 10 minute run)

***N,N'*-(hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine-9-carboxamide) (15),** tan solid; δ_H (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.72 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.98 (dd, J = 9.3, 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (td, J = 8.8, 2.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (dd, J = 9.9, 2.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.40-3.35 (m, 4 H), 3.05-3.00 (m, 4 H), 2.85 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 4 H), 1.89 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 4 H), 1.85-1.80 (m, 4 H), 1.59 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 4 H), 1.44 (br s, 4 H); δ_C (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 165.8, 158.4 (2 C), 142.9, 141.8, 131.2, 126.9, 121.1, 117.1, 107.5, 48.6, 33.2, 28.9, 28.2, 22.3, 22.0 (2 C); ν_{max}/cm^{-1} 3232, 3055, 2947, 2866, 1632, 1555, 1496, 1450; m/z Observed 571.2877 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 571.2879 [C₃₄H₃₆F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 55%

***N,N'*-(heptane-1,7-diyl)bis(7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine-9-carboxamide) (16),** pale yellow solid; δ_H (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.73-8.69 (m, 2 H), 7.98 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (td, J = 8.7, 2.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (dd, J = 9.8, 2.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.05-3.00 (m, 4 H), 2.86-2.82 (m, 4 H), 1.87-1.84 (m, 4 H), 1.85-1.78 (m, 6 H), 1.61-1.56 (m, 4 H), 1.40-1.38 (m, 8 H); δ_C (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 165.8, 158.4 (2 C), 142.9, 141.8, 131.3, 126.9, 123.7, 119.0, 107.7, 40.1, 33.2, 28.9, 28.4, 26.5, 26.0, 22.3 (2 C); ν_{max}/cm^{-1} 3225, 3074, 2928, 2858, 1631, 1558, 1493, 1454, 1431; m/z Observed 585.3028 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 585.3036 [C₃₅H₃₈F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 39%

***N,N'*-(octane-1,8-diyl)bis(7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine-9-carboxamide) (17),** yellow powder; δ_H (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.70 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.98 (dd, J = 9.3, 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (td, J = 8.8, 2.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (dd, J = 9.8, 2.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.66-3.59 (m, 2 H), 3.40-3.36 (m, 2 H), 3.05-3.00 (m, 4 H), 2.84 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 4 H), 1.89 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 4 H), 1.84-1.79 (m, 4 H), 1.57 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 4 H), 1.42-1.37 (m, 8 H); δ_C (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 168.2, 164.4 (2 C), 142.9, 141.3, 131.9, 126.6, 123.3, 120.0, 105.1, 39.6, 33.8, 31.4, 27.5, 27.1, 26.4, 21.9 (2 C); ν_{max}/cm^{-1} 3336, 3271, 2858, 1628, 1554, 1493, 1454, 1442; m/z Observed 599.3190 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 599.3192 [C₃₆H₄₀F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 57%

***N,N'*-(nonane-1,9-diyl)bis(7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine-9-carboxamide) (18),** white solid; ; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.89 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.35 (td, J = 8.6, 2.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 2 H), 6.40 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 3.52 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 4 H), 3.02-2.98 (m, 4 H), 2.83 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 4 H), 1.91-1.85 (m, 4 H), 1.83-1.77 (m, 4 H), 1.69-1.63 (m, 4 H), 1.45-1.36 (m, 10 H); ; δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 167.6, 165.0 (2 C), 144.1, 139.2, 133.6, 127.3, 122.9, 121.1, 103.4, 40.6, 32.8, 29.8, 27.1, 26.4, 26.2, 22.2 (2 C); ν_{max}/cm^{-1} 3336, 2935, 2874, 1612, 1562, 1523, 1462, 1384, 1327; m/z Observed 613.3354 [M+H]⁺; Theoretical value 613.3349 [C₃₇H₄₂F₂N₄O₂+H]⁺; yield 74%

S7. Cytotoxicity Tests with the MTT Assay

MTT assay was done to look for cytotoxic compounds by screening "hits" from initial high-throughput drug screening for cytotoxic effects. Cytotoxicity was monitored by using 3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide (MTT). A colorimetric reaction is used in this assay to measure the reducing potential of the cell. Viable cells will reduce the MTT reagent to a coloured formazan product. HeLa (Cervical cancer), MDA-

MB-231 (Triple negative breast cancer) and NCI H1975 (Non-small cell lung cancer) cell lines were used in this assay, which were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA).

The MTT assay is comprised of a number of crucial steps, from cell splitting to 96-well plate reading in a photometer. The below steps were followed to process the MTT assay for each type of cell line:

HeLa and MDA-MB231 cell lines were cultivated in Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 1% penicillin and streptomycin and 1% NEAA (200x) non-essential amino acids. NCI H1975 cell lines were grown in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% penicillin and streptomycin. Three cells were maintained in an incubator at 37 °C with 5% CO₂.

Cells were passed when they are 70-80% confluent. In this process, a small number of confluent cells are transferred into a new vessel since a high density of rapidly dividing cells is related to cells going into senescence. Cells contained in a T-flask were taken out from the incubator and checked under a microscope (dead cells floated and appeared round-shaped, whereas growing cells were attached to the bottom surface in a rod-shaped and clustered fashion). Previous media was aspirated by using a vacuum pump (a sharp pointed pipette, 2 mL, was used for this purpose). 5 mL of DPBS was added to wash previous media fully and clean the T-flask, which was aspirated again to remove the floating dead cells as well. 1 mL of trypsin-EDTA was added to detach the growing cells and the flask was then incubated at 37 °C in a 5% CO₂ incubator for 2 minutes. 10 mL of DMEM was added to inactivate the trypsin; afterwards the total suspension was transferred into a falcon tube for centrifugation (2.5 minutes, 21 °C, 1.5 rpm). All the supernatant medium was aspirated out, leaving the cells at the bottom of the tube. Finally, 5 mL of DMEM was added and mixed properly and an appropriate amount of cell suspension transferred to a newly-labelled T-flask according to next passage time. Furthermore, an appropriate amount of DMEM was added into the same T-flask to make a total volume of 15 mL (in general, 15 mL is the optimum volume for the survival of cells in a T-flask). Lastly, the new T-flask was returned to the incubator (37 °C, 5% CO₂) for the next splitting schedule. Cells were passaged every 2 to 3 days. 70% ethanol was used to clean the fume hood, equipment, flask and pipette before starting any process.

In our experiments, 96-well polypropylene plates were used to seed cells and carry out the MTT experiments with tested compounds which are free of binding affinity for proteins or DNA, allowing complete sample recovery. These plates can withstand temperatures of -80 to +121°C. A haemocytometer was used to count cells, where a solution of cells was made with typan blue stain (10 µL cells/90 µL stain) to visualize the cells under an electron microscope. An appropriate amount of cell suspension was taken to make a dilution of cells with DMEM to confirm about 10⁶ cells per well. Afterwards, a multichannel pipette was used to seed cells on to the plate, which was then returned for incubation at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator (incubation time was varied from 24 – 72 hours).

During the addition of test compounds, the previous medium was aspirated out from every well by using sharp pipette tips and replaced with an equal amount (100 µL) of fresh medium and ligand of appropriate concentration, made from a 5 mM stock solution by using DMSO, which were then added onto the cell seeded plate. Lastly, the plate was returned for further incubation at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator (incubation time was 72 hours).

After incubation of 72 hours, plates were processed to read and assay the data. Firstly, old medium was aspirated off from each well after the predetermined incubation period and subsequently each well was washed with 100 µL of medium (high glucose content but without phenol red). Then all medium was aspirated off from each well and 100 µL of previously made MTT/medium phenol red-free solution was added into each well. A further 4

hours of incubation was done at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator and afterwards medium was aspirated off from each well and 100 µL of DMSO was added to dissolve the crystals formed. The plate was again incubated for 5 minutes at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator and subsequently placed in a shaker for 5 minutes (500 rpm) to remove all air bubbles. Absorbance were then taken by an Infinite 200Pro plate reader at a 570 nm wavelength and the data was processed with the help of Tecan i-control application software.

Of note, MTT solution was prepared in a 1:10 dilution with phenol red-free medium; *e.g.*, 1 mL of MTT was added into 9 mL of phenol red-free medium. The final solution was filtered through a 0.2 µm filter and kept in the dark at 4°C. Such solutions can be stored for up to a month.

S8. ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR spectrum and HRMS spectrum

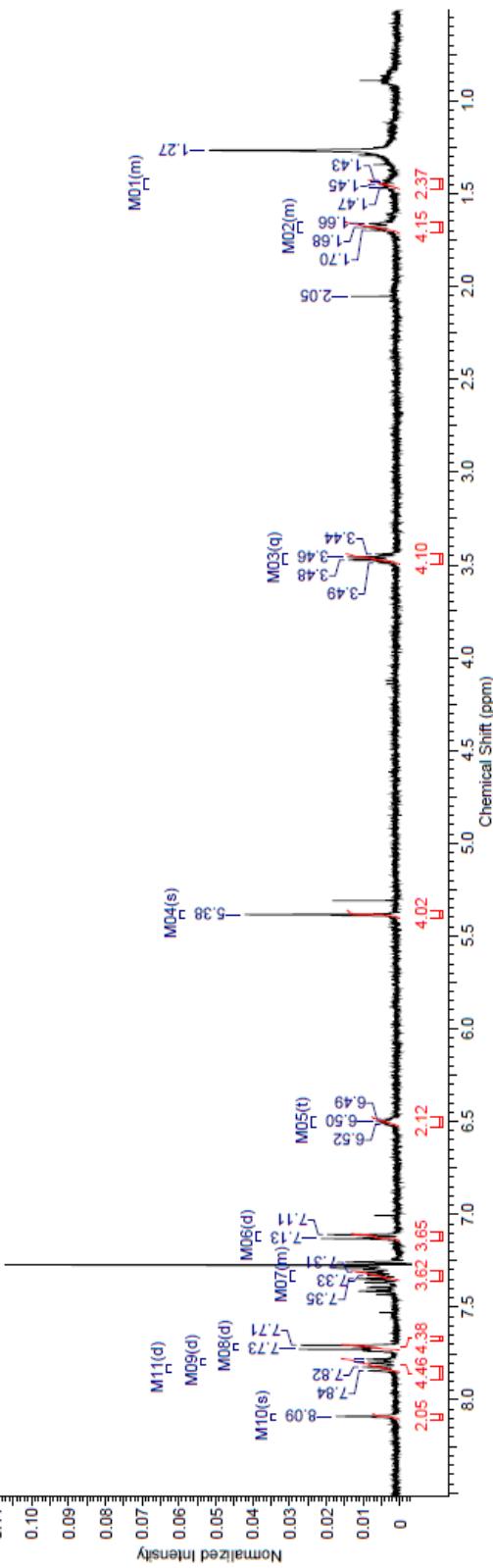
Compound 1

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Compound 1

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Receiver Gain	812.70	SW(cyclic) (Hz)	8278.15	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-d	Spectrum Offset (Hz)
Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	8277.89	Temperature (degree C)	27.000	

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-d) δ ppm 1.43 - 1.48 (m, 2 H) 1.65 - 1.71 (m, 4 H) 3.47 (q, *J*=6.32 Hz, 4 H) 5.38 (s, 4 H) 6.50 (t, *J*=6.06 Hz, 2 H) 7.12 (d, *J*=8.59 Hz, 4 H) 7.30 - 7.36 (m, 4 H) 7.72 (d, *J*=8.34 Hz, 4 H) 7.83 (d, *J*=8.59 Hz, 2 H) 7.79 (d, *J*=7.33 Hz, 2 H) 8.09 (s, 2 H)

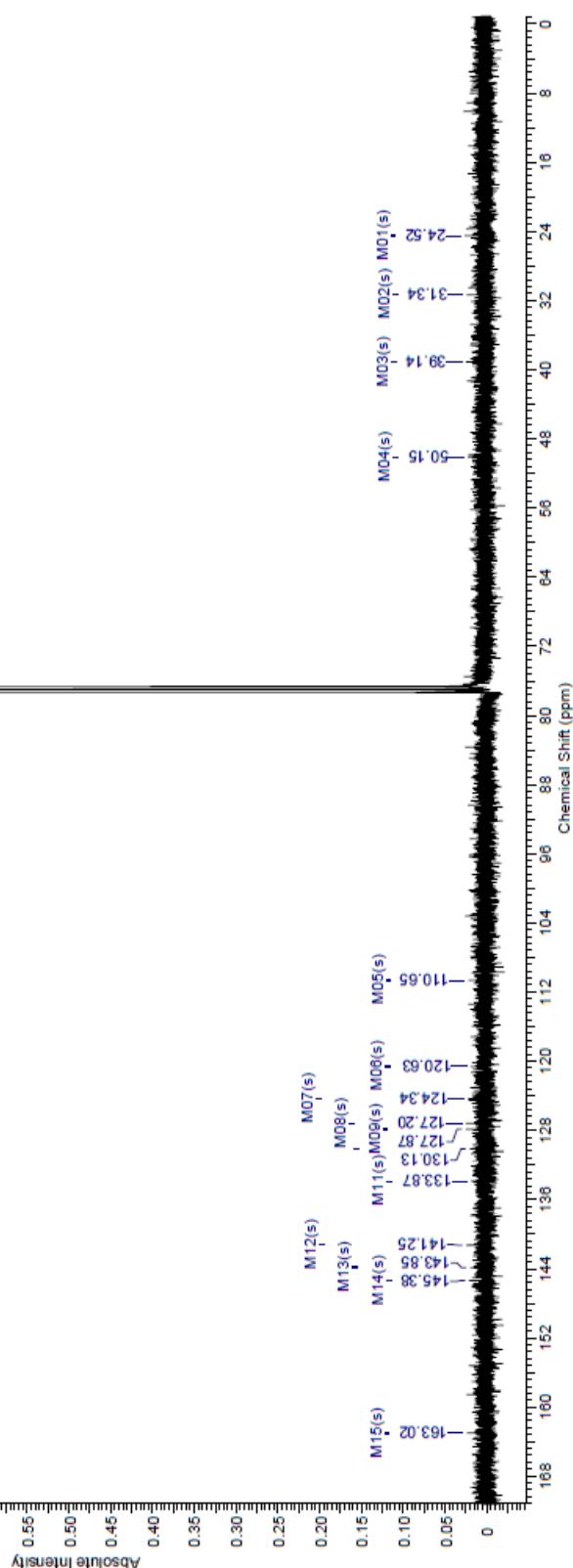


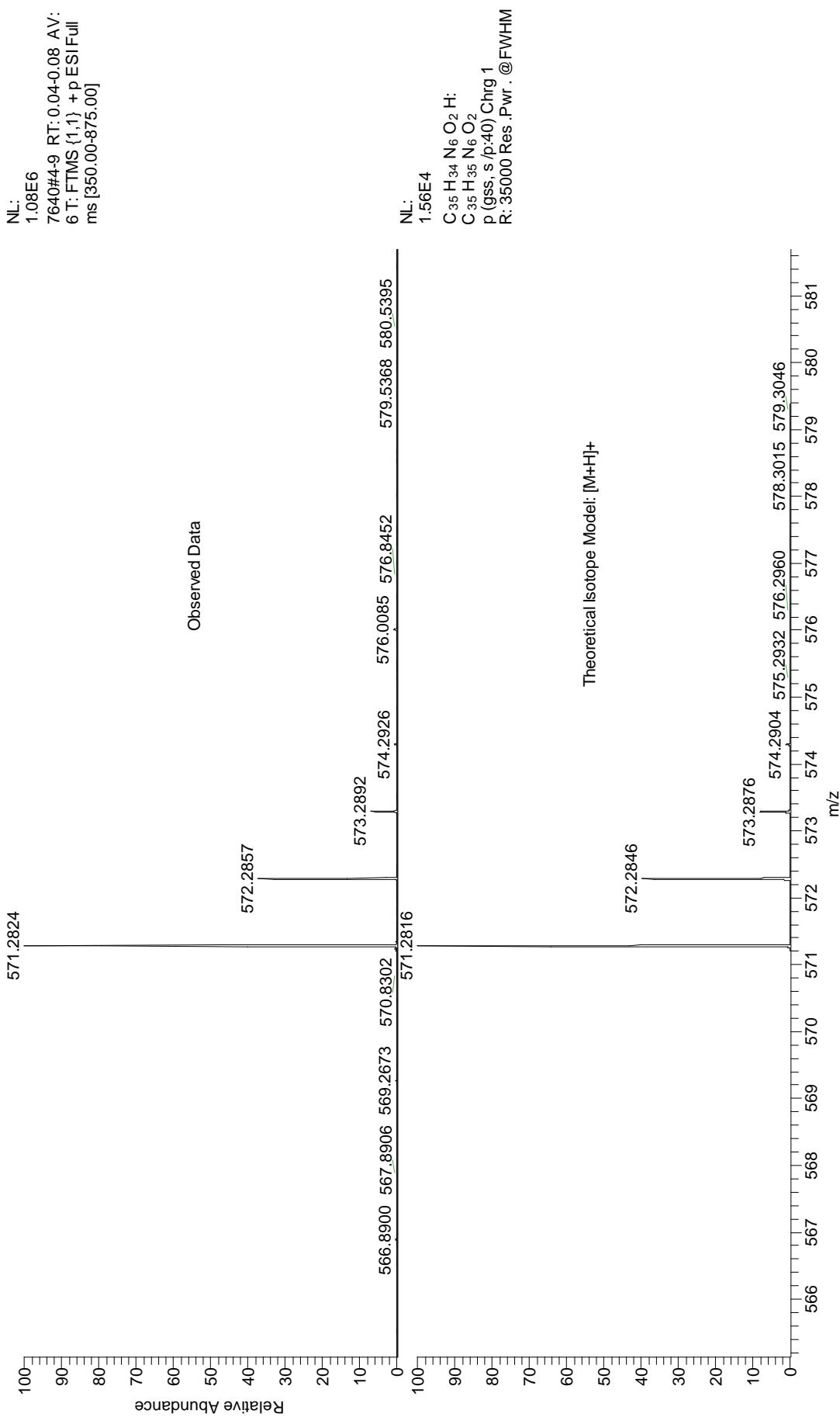
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1	1.45	2	m	-	M01	-	[1.43 .. 1.48]	7	7.33	4	m	-	M07	-	[7.30 .. 7.36]
2	1.68	4	m	-	M02	-	[1.65 .. 1.71]	8	7.72	4	d	8.34	M08	M06	[7.70 .. 7.73]
3	3.47	4	q	6.32	M03	-	[3.44 .. 3.50]	9	7.79	2	d	7.33	M09	-	[7.77 .. 7.81]
4	5.38	4	s	-	M04	-	[5.36 .. 5.41]	10	7.83	2	d	8.59	M11	-	[7.81 .. 7.85]
5	6.50	2	t	6.06	M05	-	[6.47 .. 6.53]	11	8.09	2	s	-	M10	-	[8.07 .. 8.11]
6	7.12	4	d	8.59	M06	M08	[7.10 .. 7.14]								

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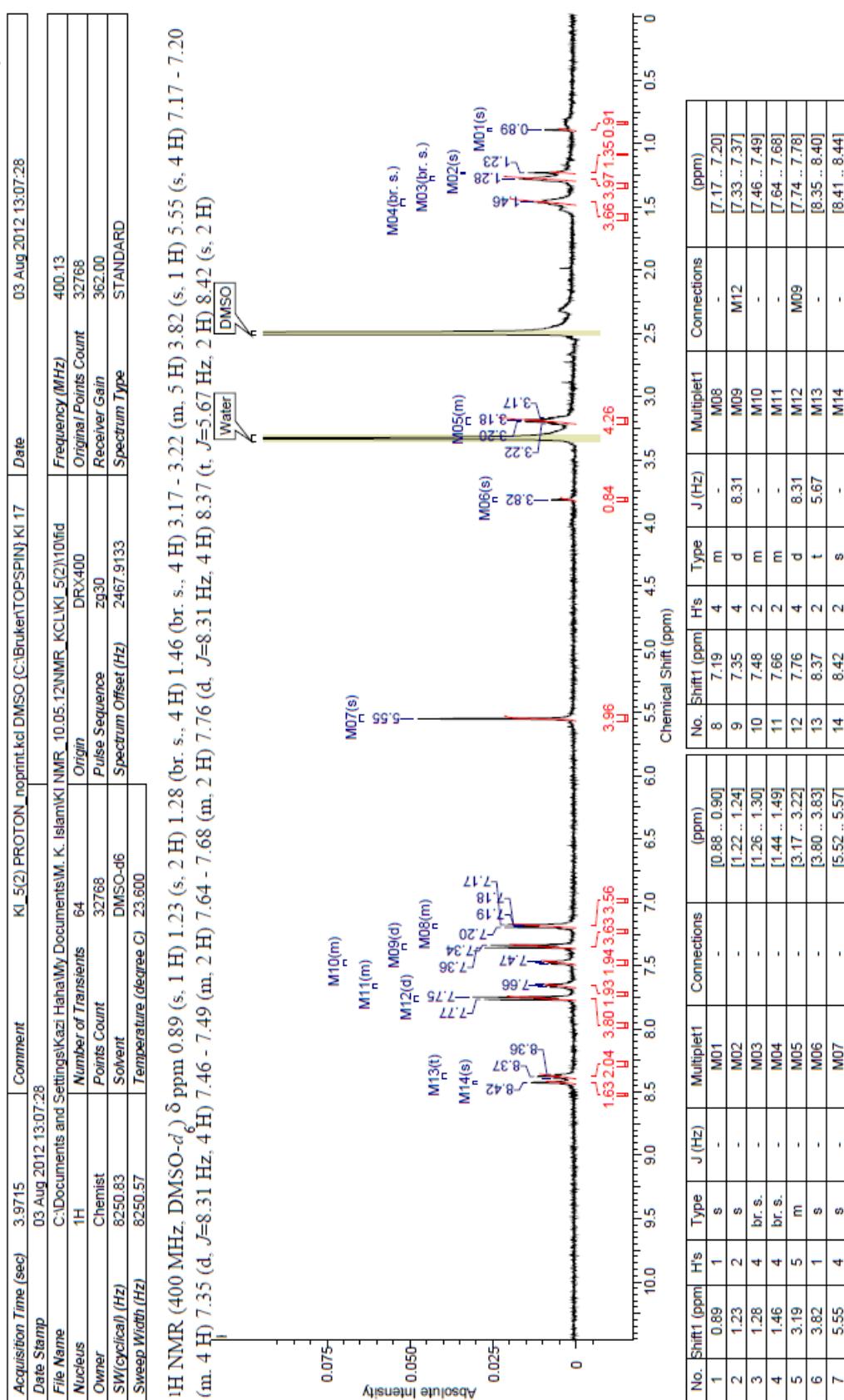


Purification was carried out in column chromatography using dichloromethane/methanol (0-3%)





Compound 2



Compound 2

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 26.78 (s, 1 C) 29.64 (s, 1 C) 38.88 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.31 (s, 1 C) 39.72 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 59.85 (s, 1 C) 110.87 (s, 1 C) 120.68 (s, 1 C) 121.64 (s, 1 C) 122.10 (s, 1 C) 127.19 (s, 1 C) 127.53 (s, 1 C) 130.18 (s, 1 C) 133.74 (s, 1 C) 140.90 (s, 1 C) 143.84 (s, 1 C) 144.71 (s, 1 C) 167.54 (s, 1 C)

M04(s)

M03(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M12(s)

M13(s)

M14(s)

M15(s)

M16(s)

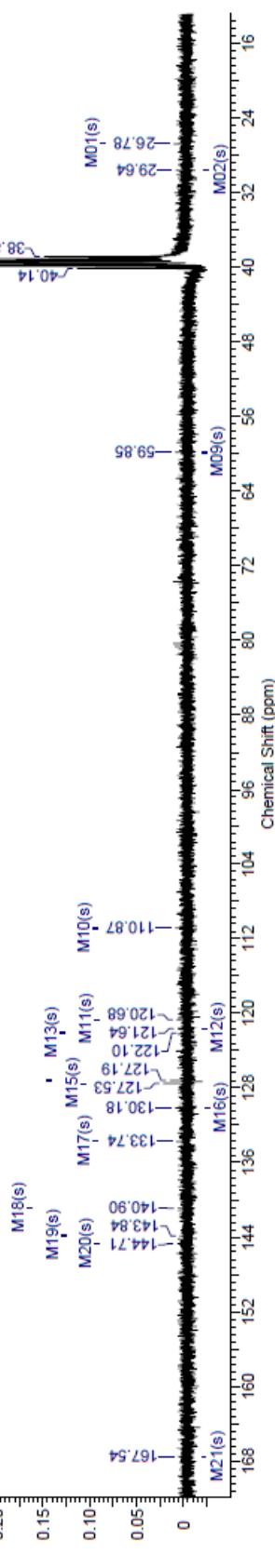
M17(s)

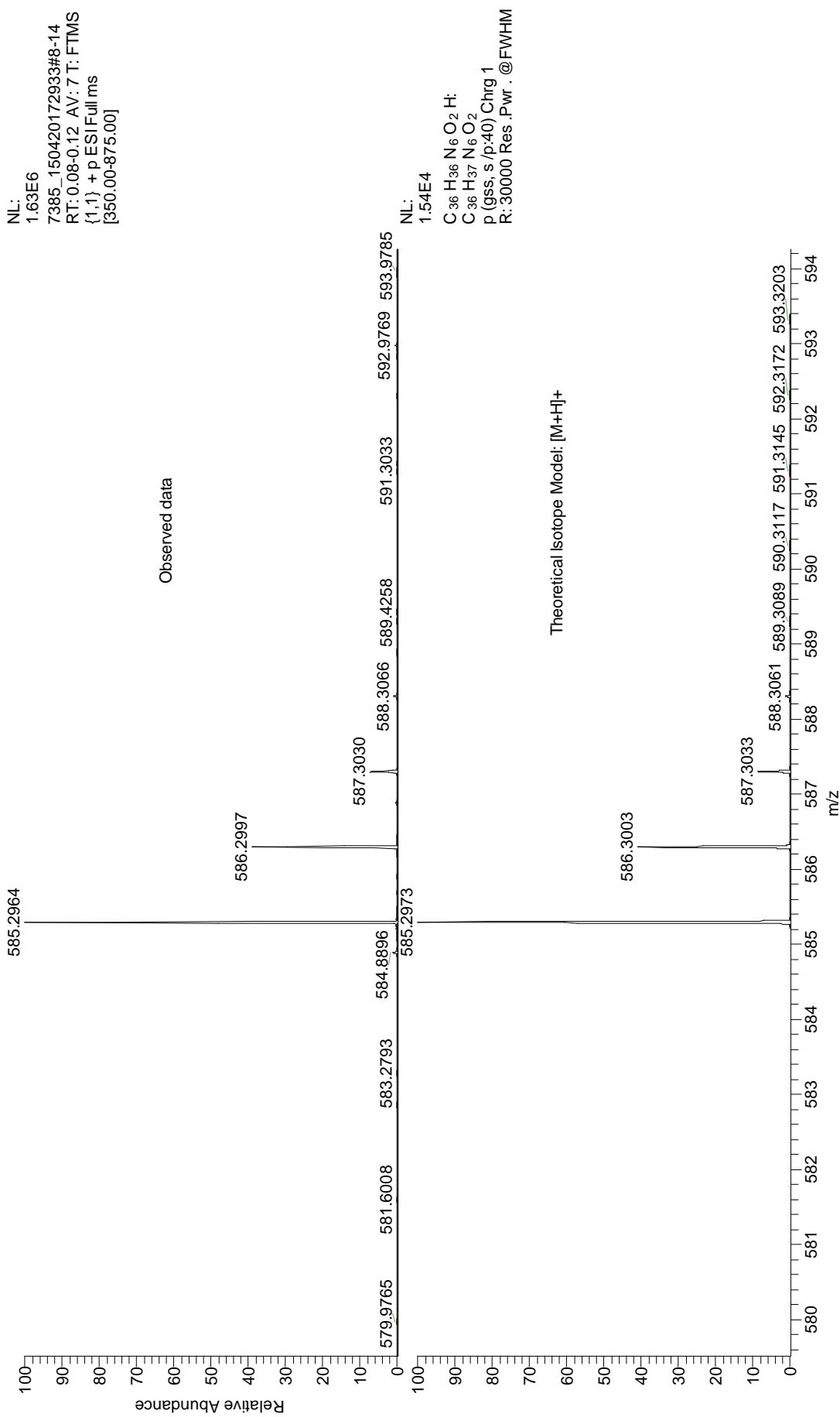
M18(s)

M19(s)

M20(s)

M21(s)

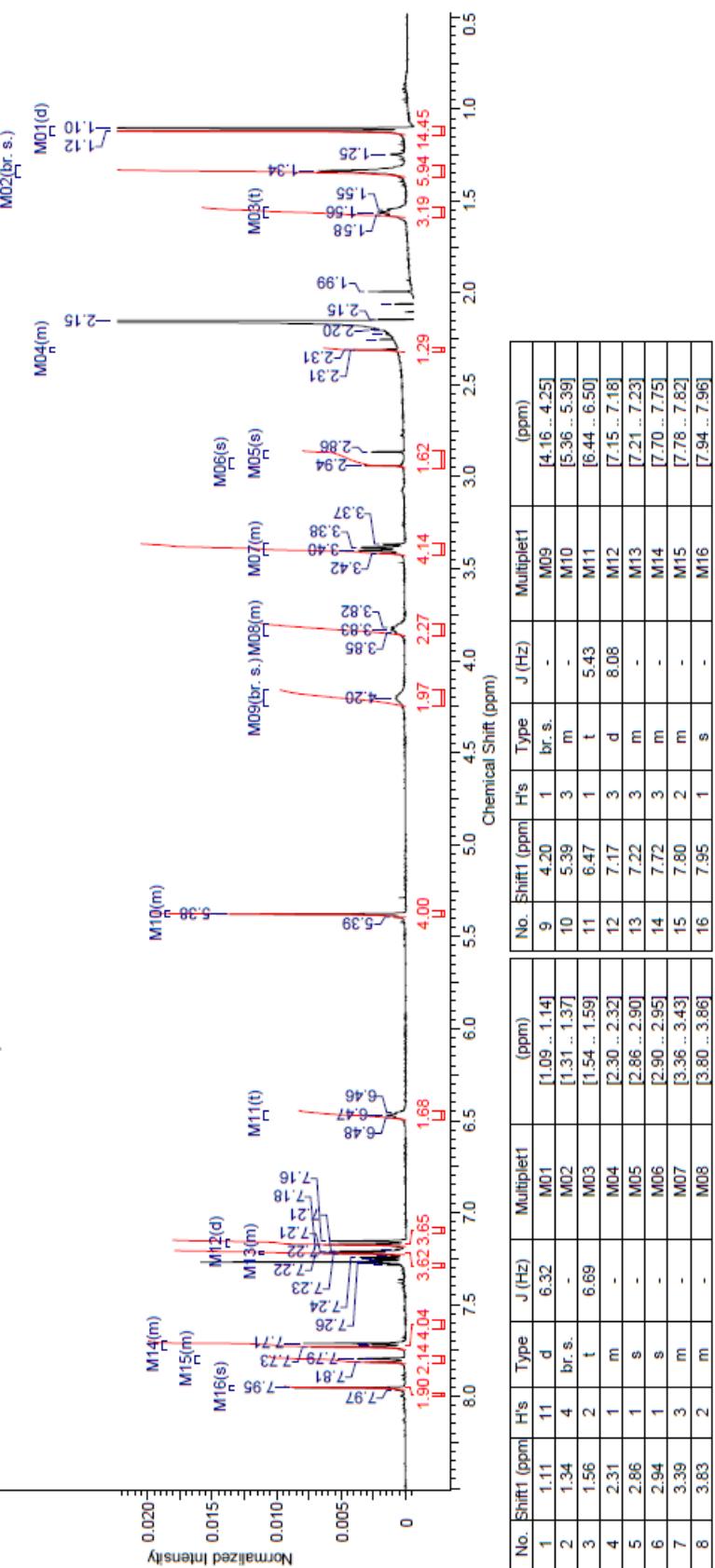




Compound 3

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Original Points Count	32768	Owner	nmr	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-d		
Receiver Gain	181.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	8278.15	Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	8277.89
Spectrum Offset (Hz)	2465.2012			Temperature (degree C) 27.000			

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ ppm 1.11 (d, *J*=6.32 Hz, 11 H) 1.34 (br. s., 4 H) 1.56 (t, *J*=6.69 Hz, 2 H) 2.30 - 2.32 (m, 1 H) 2.86 (s, 1 H) 2.94 (s, 1 H) 3.36 - 3.43 (m, 3 H) 3.80 - 3.86 (m, 2 H) 4.20 (br. s., 1 H) 5.36 - 5.39 (m, 3 H) 6.47 (t, *J*=5.43 Hz, 1 H) 7.17 (d, *J*=8.08 Hz, 3 H) 7.21 - 7.23 (m, 3 H) 7.70 - 7.75 (m, 3 H) 7.78 - 7.82 (m, 2 H) 7.95 (s, 1 H)



Compound 3

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ ppm 23.09 (s, 1 C) 26.19 (s, 1 C) 28.16 (s, 1 C) 28.99 (s, 1 C) 30.51 (s, 1 C) 39.50 (s, 1 C) 41.71 (s, 1 C) 48.09 (s, 1 C) 76.37 (s, 1 C) 76.68 (s, 1 C) 109.61 (s, 1 C) 120.08 (s, 1 C) 122.12 (s, 1 C) 122.91 (s, 1 C) 126.69 (s, 1 C) 127.34 (s, 1 C) 133.37 (s, 1 C) 134.49 (s, 1 C) 138.36 (s, 1 C) 142.77 (s, 1 C) 143.48 (s, 1 C) 166.45 (s, 1 C)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M05(s)

M02(s)

M01(s)

M04(s)

M03(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M12(s)

M13(s)

M14(s)

M15(s)

M16(s)

M17(s)

M18(s)

M19(s)

M20(s)

M21(s)

M22(s)

M23(s)

Purification was carried out by
crystallization with water

0.50

0.45

0.40

0.35

0.30

0.25

0.20

0.15

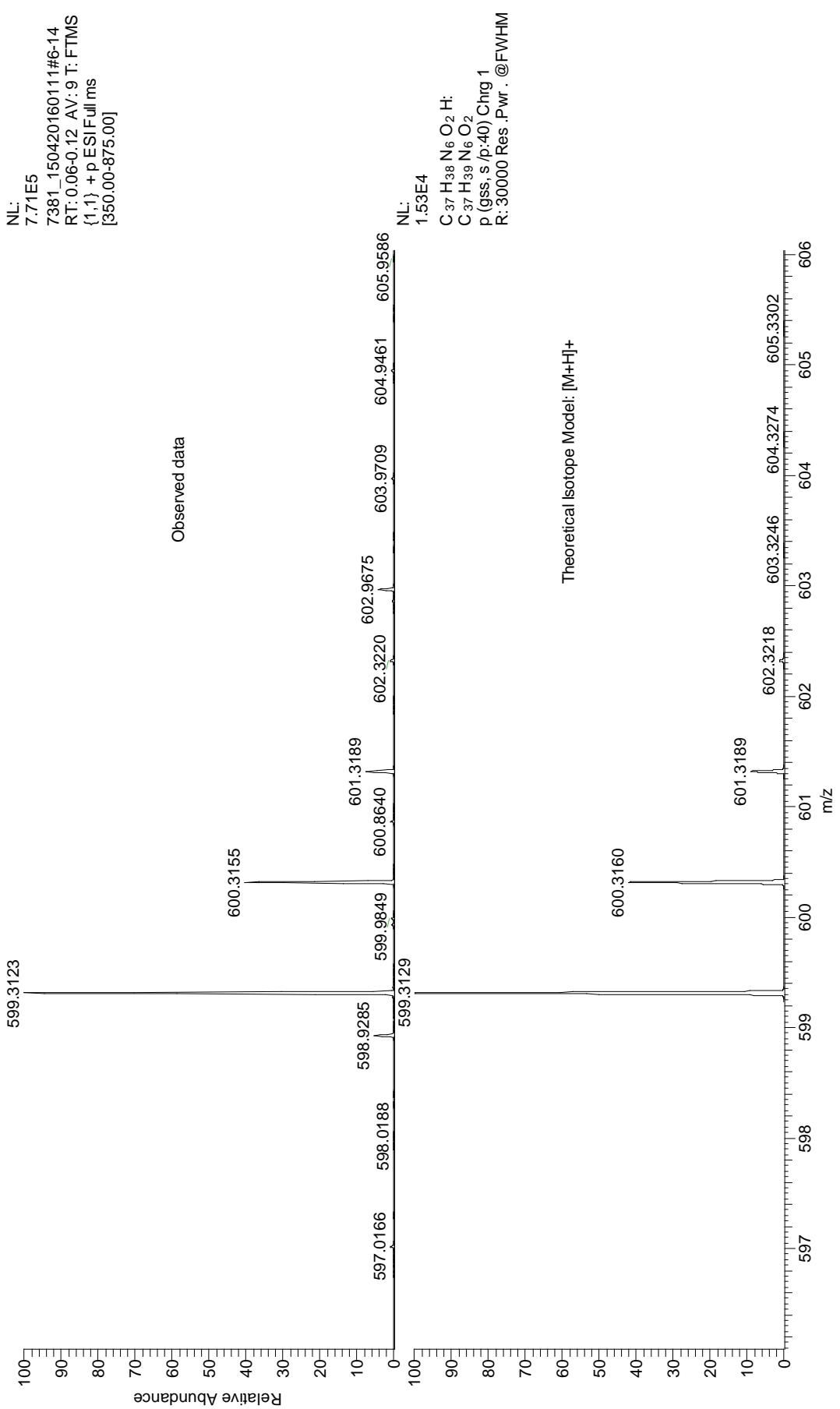
0.10

0.05

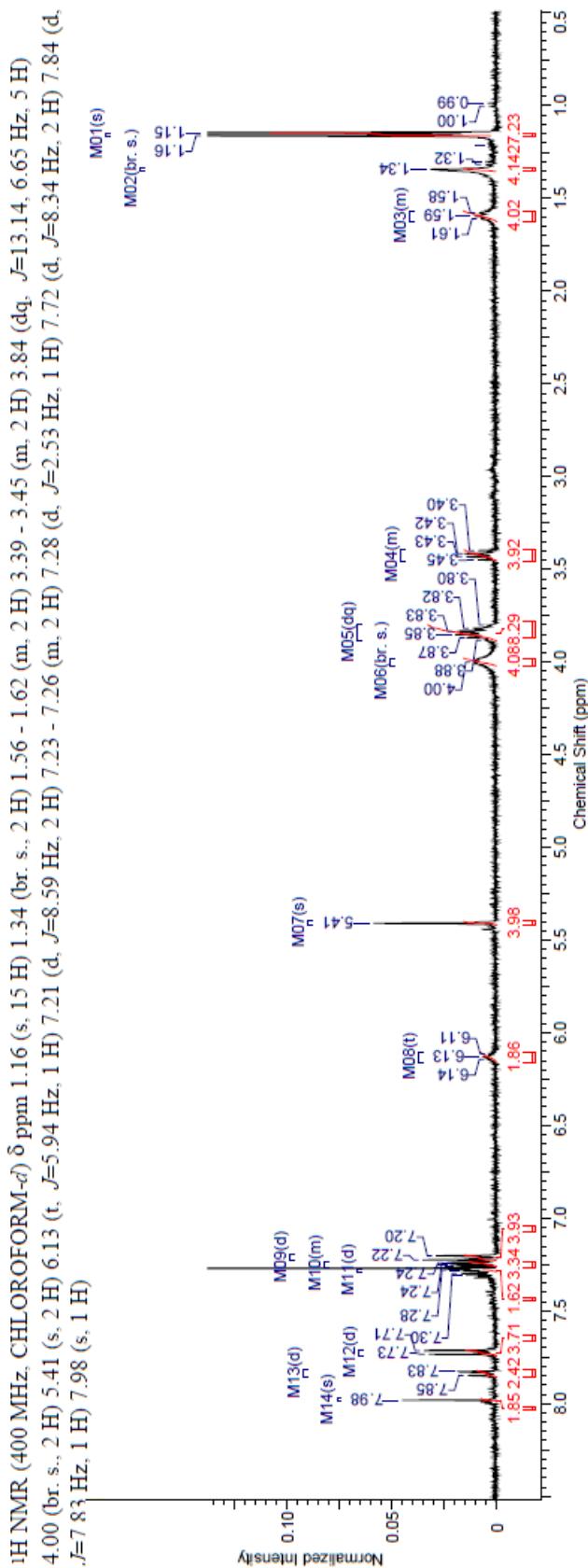
0

Absolute Intensity

168 160 152 144 136 128 120 112 104 96 88 80 72 64 56 48 40 32 24 16 8 0 Chemical Shift (ppm)



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No.	Shift1 (ppm)	H's	Type	J (Hz)	Multiplet1	Connections	(ppm)	No.	Shift1 (ppm)	H's	Type	J (Hz)	Multiplet1	Connections	(ppm)
1	1.16	15	s	-	M01	-	[1.15 .. 1.16]	8	6.13	1	t	5.94	M08	-	[6.10 .. 6.16]
2	1.34	2	br. s.	-	M02	-	[1.34 .. 1.35]	9	7.21	2	d	8.59	M09	M12	[7.20 .. 7.23]
3	1.59	2	m	-	M03	-	[1.56 .. 1.62]	10	7.25	2	m	-	M10	-	[7.23 .. 7.26]
4	3.42	2	m	-	M04	-	[3.39 .. 3.45]	11	7.28	1	d	2.53	M11	-	[7.28 .. 7.29]
5	3.84	5	dg	13.14, 6.65	M05	-	[3.80 .. 3.89]	12	7.72	2	d	8.34	M12	M09	[7.71 .. 7.74]
6	4.00	2	br. s.	-	M06	-	[3.98 .. 4.02]	13	7.84	1	d	7.83	M13	-	[7.82 .. 7.86]
7	5.41	2	s	-	M07	-	[5.40 .. 5.42]	14	7.98	1	s	-	M14	-	[7.97 .. 7.99]

Compound 4

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ ppm 23.16 (s, 1 C) 28.57 (s, 1 C) 29.15 (s, 1 C) 39.69 (s, 1 C) 41.95 (s, 1 C) 48.19 (s, 1 C) 76.37 (s, 1 C) 76.68 (s, 1 C) 76.88 (s, 1 C) 109.63 (s, 1 C) 120.16 (s, 1 C) 122.26 (s, 1 C) 123.04 (s, 1 C) 126.82 (s, 1 C) 127.32 (s, 1 C) 134.60 (s, 1 C) 138.39 (s, 1 C) 142.77 (s, 1 C) 143.58 (s, 1 C) 148.53 (s, 1 C) 161.02 (s, 1 C)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M12(s)

M13(s)

M14(s)

M15(s)

M16(s)

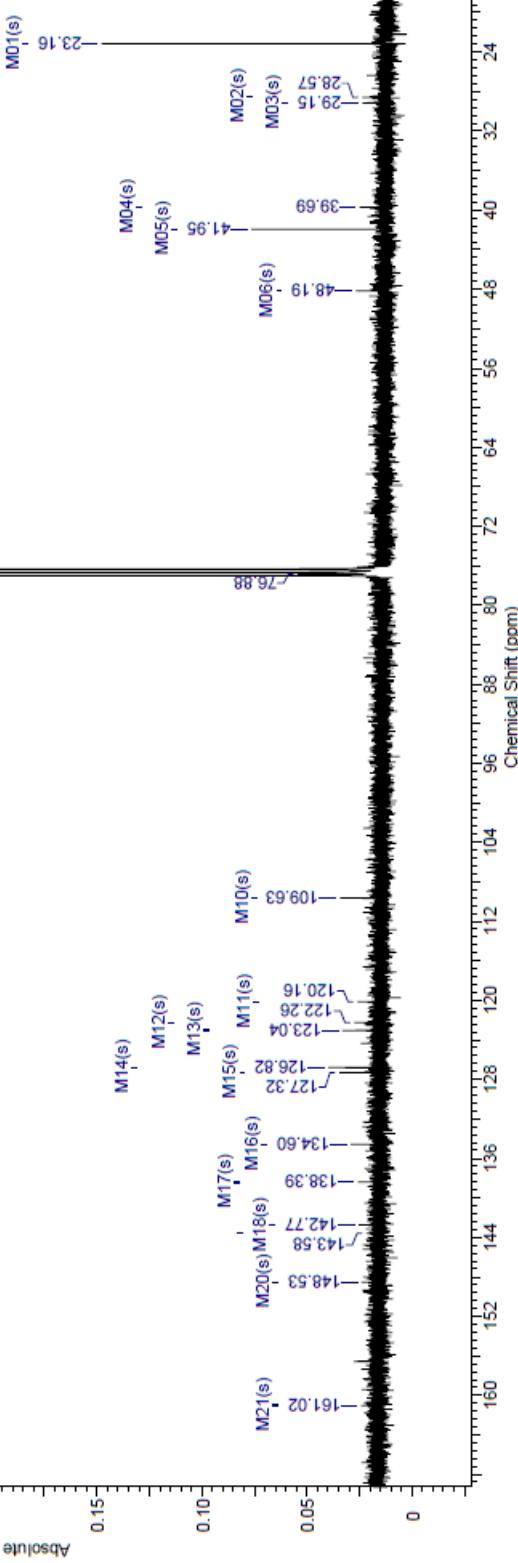
M17(s)

M18(s)

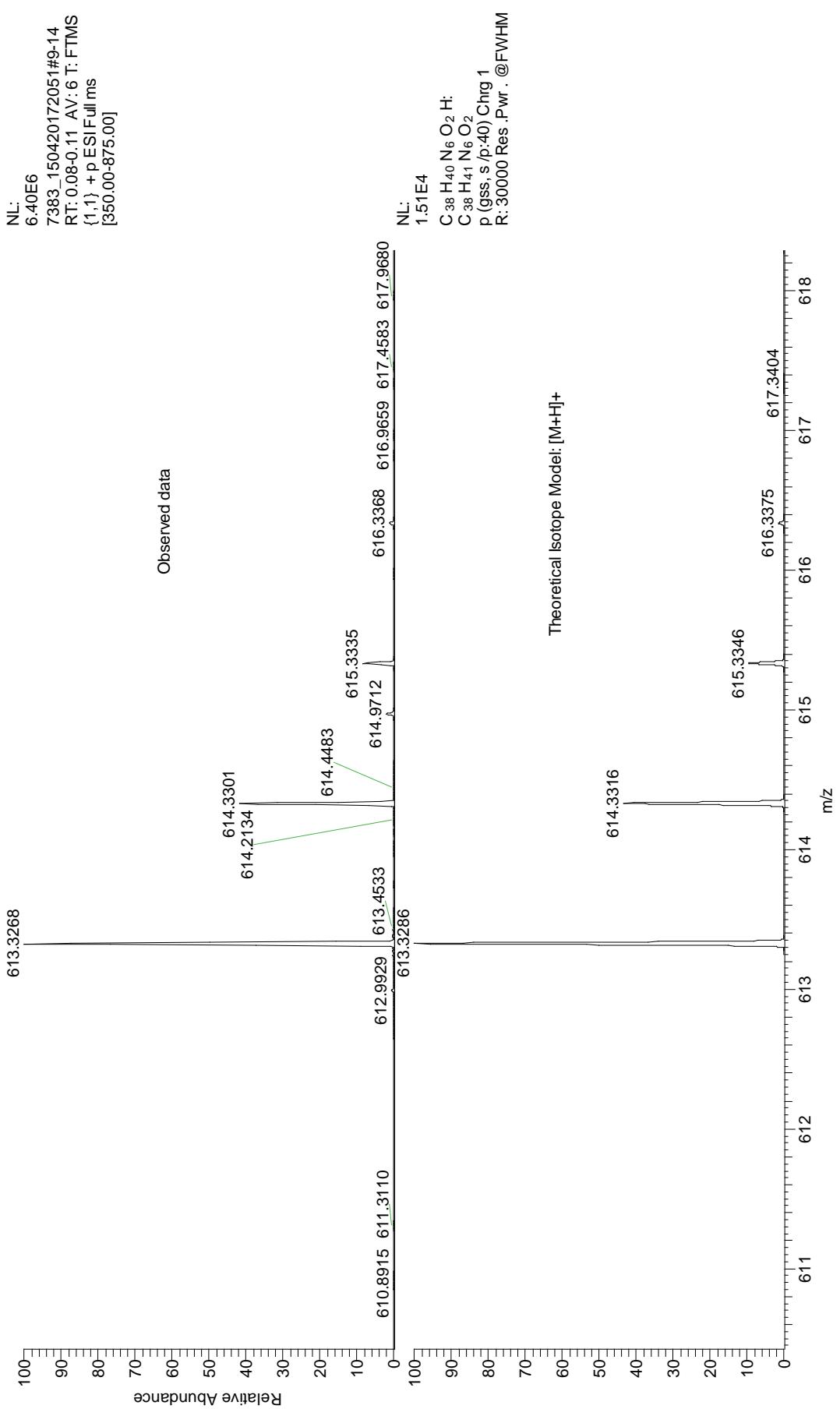
M19(s)

M20(s)

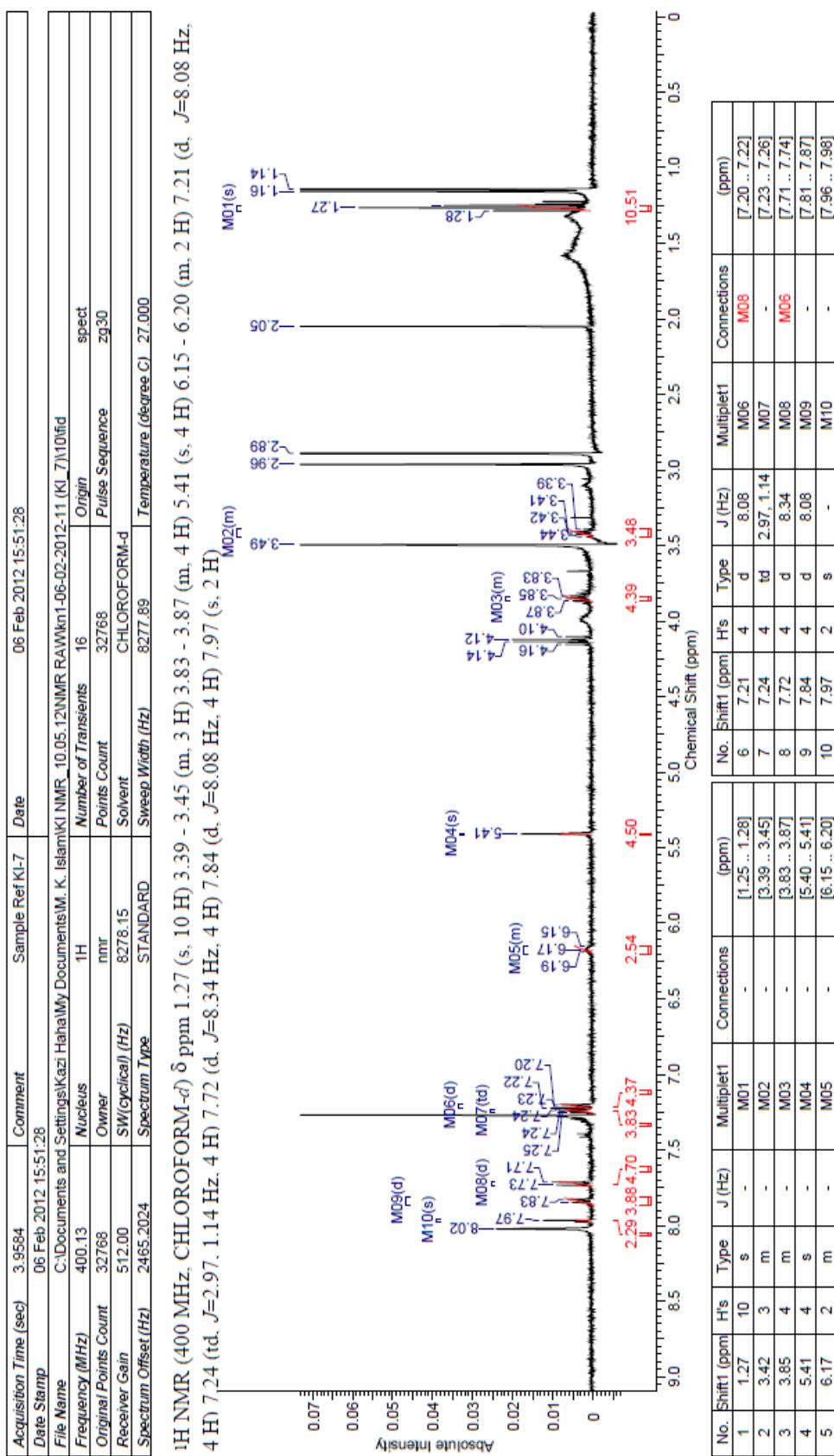
M21(s)



The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x100 mL) and purification was carried out in flash column chromatography using dichloromethane/methanol (0-3%).



Compound 5



Compound 5

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*d*) δ ppm 23.17 (s, 1 C) 28.57 (s, 1 C) 31.11 (s, 1 C) 36.14 (s, 1 C) 50.53 (s, 1 C) 76.69 (s, 1 C) 76.89 (s, 1 C) 109.60 (s, 1 C) 120.22 (s, 1 C) 122.97 (s, 1 C) 125.49 (s, 1 C) 126.80 (s, 1 C) 127.32 (s, 1 C) 127.56 (s, 1 C) 134.13 (s, 1 C) 142.03 (s, 1 C) 147.80 (s, 1 C) 143.96 (s, 1 C) 162.21 (s, 1 C)

M07(s)

M08(s)

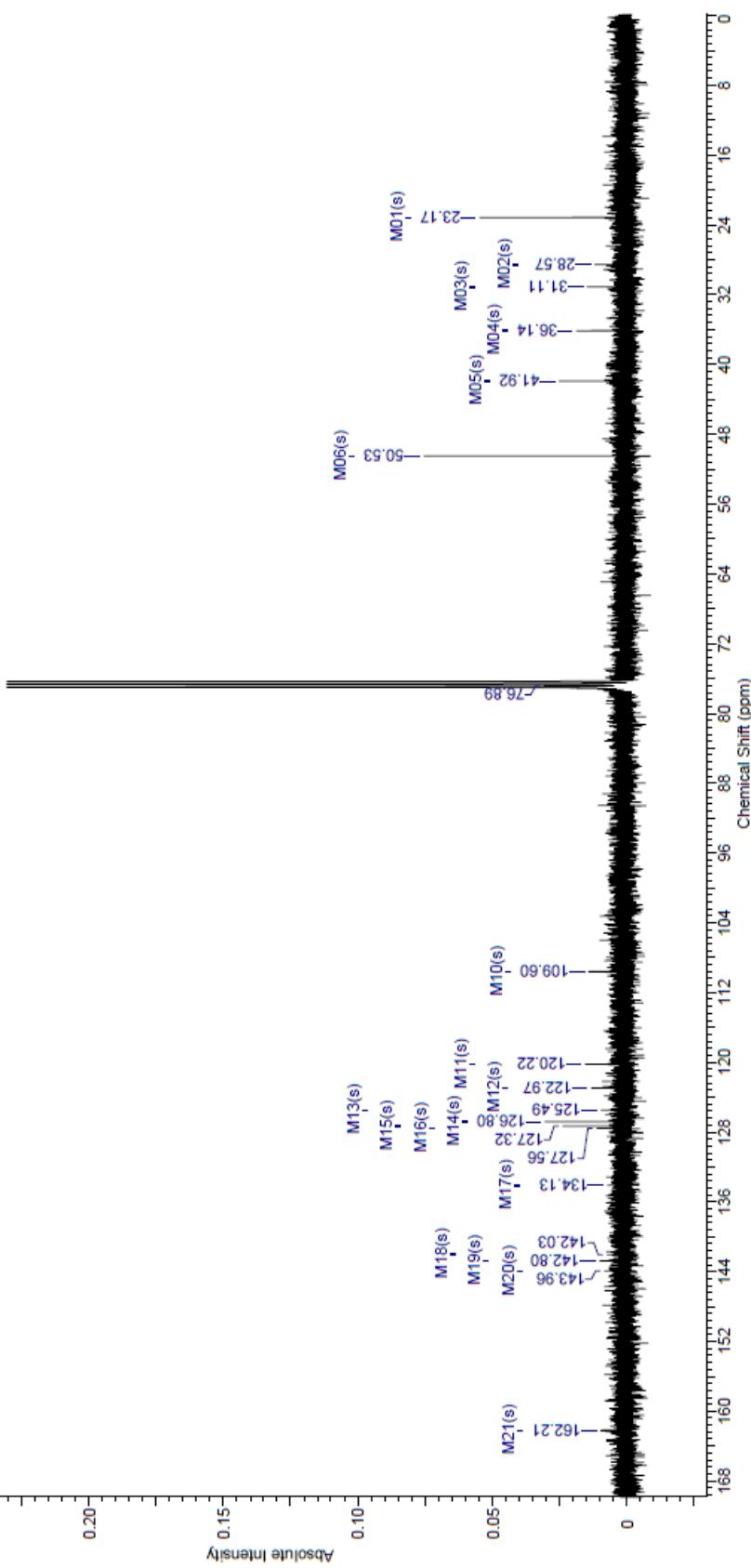
M09(s)

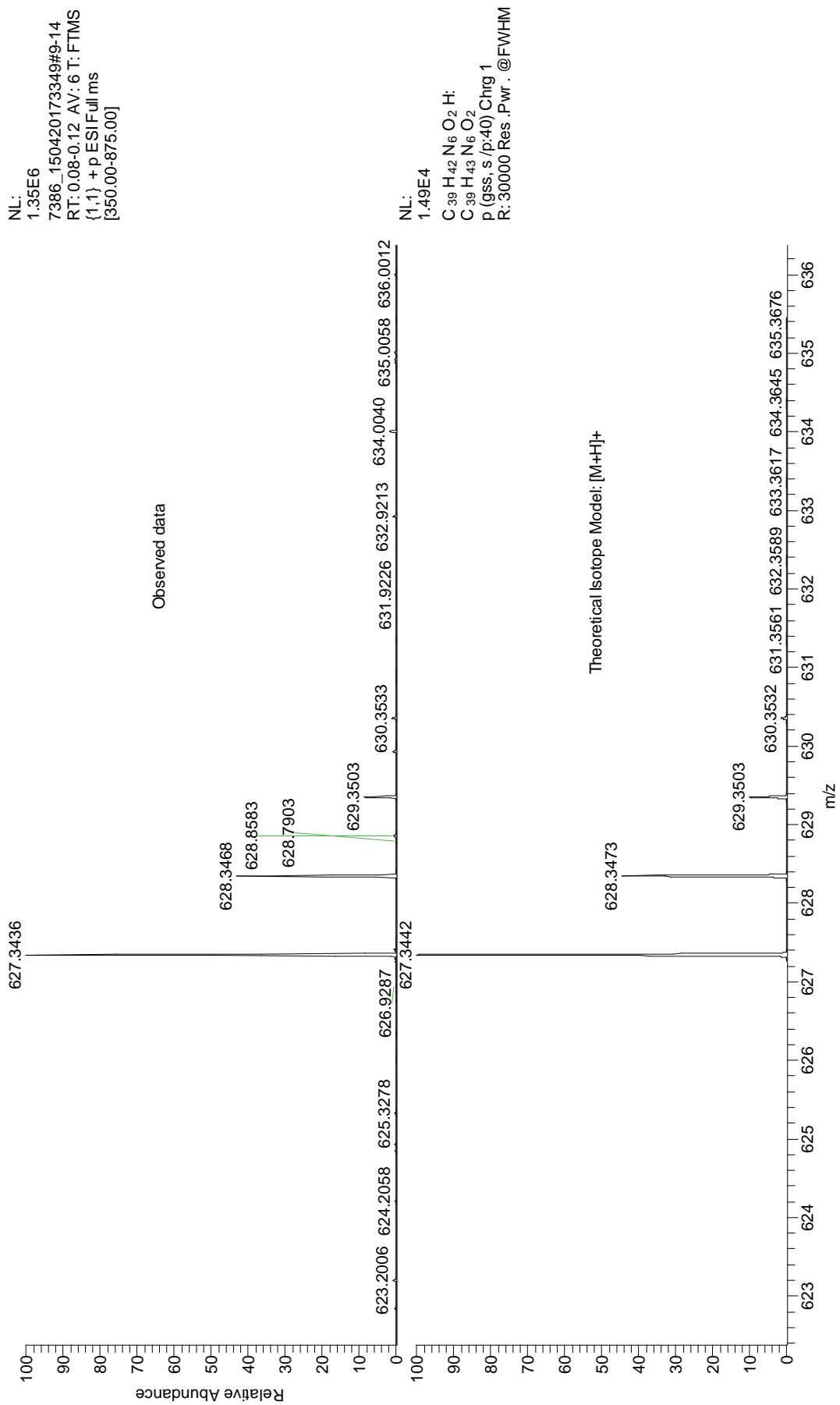
M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

Purification was carried out by crystallization with water.

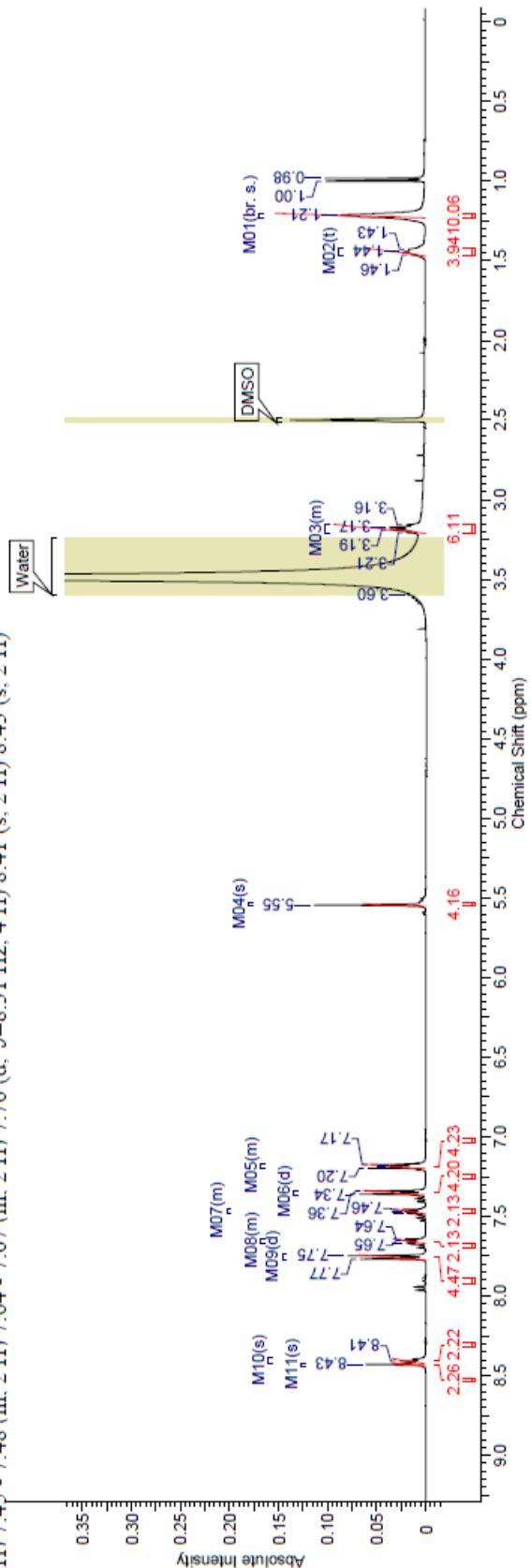




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Compound 6

Compound 6					
		K1.4 PROTON DOPPLER			
Acquisition Time (sec)	3.9715	Comment	D:\Bruker\TOPSPIN\K1.42		
Date	25 Nov 2014 12:56:40	Date Stamp	25 Nov 2014 12:56:40		
File Name	D:\K1 NMR\mm\K1_201411251101\fid	Frequency (MHz)	400.13	Nucleus	¹ H
Number of Transients	512	Origin	DRX400	Points Count	32768
Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	zg30	Receiver Gain	71.80
Solvent	DMSO-d6	Spectrum Offset (Hz)	2468.1650	Spectrum Type	STANDARD
Temperature (degree C)	20.100	Sweep Width (Hz)			8250.57



Compound 6

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 23.41 (s, 1 C) 26.55 (s, 1 C) 28.86 (s, 1 C) 29.16 (s, 1 C) 38.88 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.30 (s, 1 C) 39.71 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 47.44 (s, 1 C) 110.83 (s, 1 C) 119.63 (s, 1 C) 121.86 (s, 1 C) 122.65 (s, 1 C) 127.36 (s, 1 C) 127.66 (s, 1 C) 134.27 (s, 1 C) 139.92 (s, 1 C) 143.59 (s, 1 C) 144.42 (s, 1 C) 165.88 (s, 1 C)

M08(s)

M10(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M09(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

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M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

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M02(s)

M05(s)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

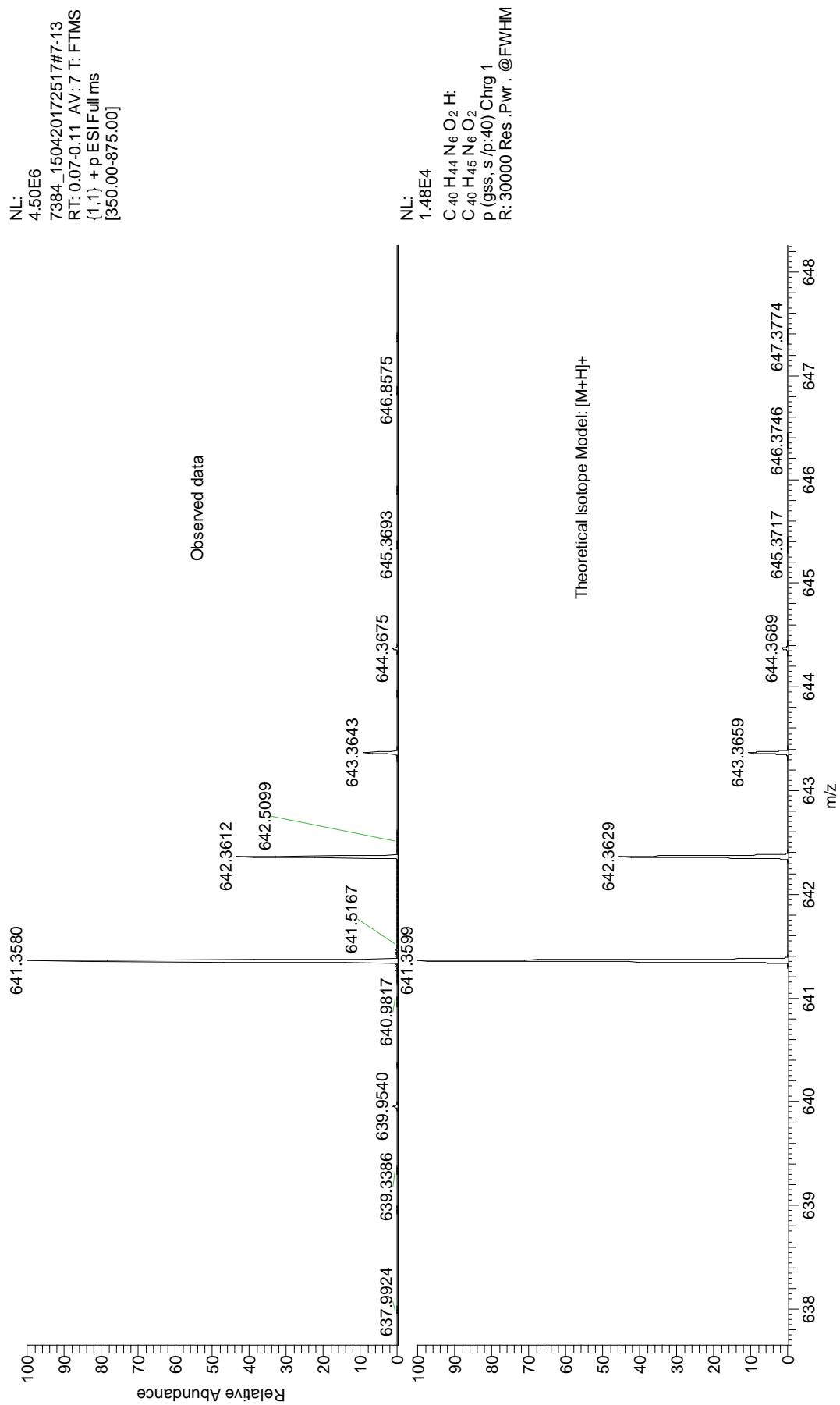
M09(s)

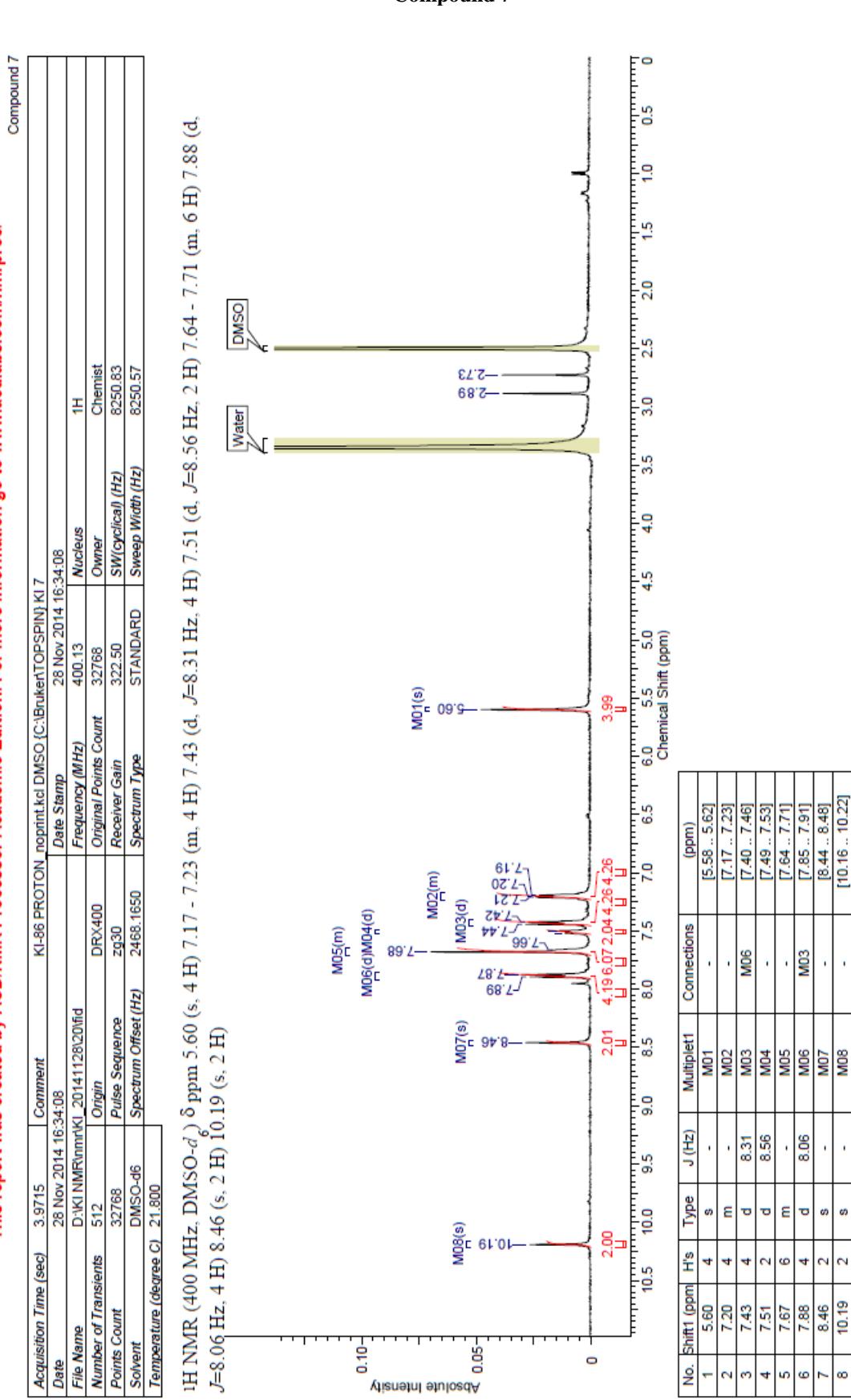
M10(s)

M11(s)

M03(s)

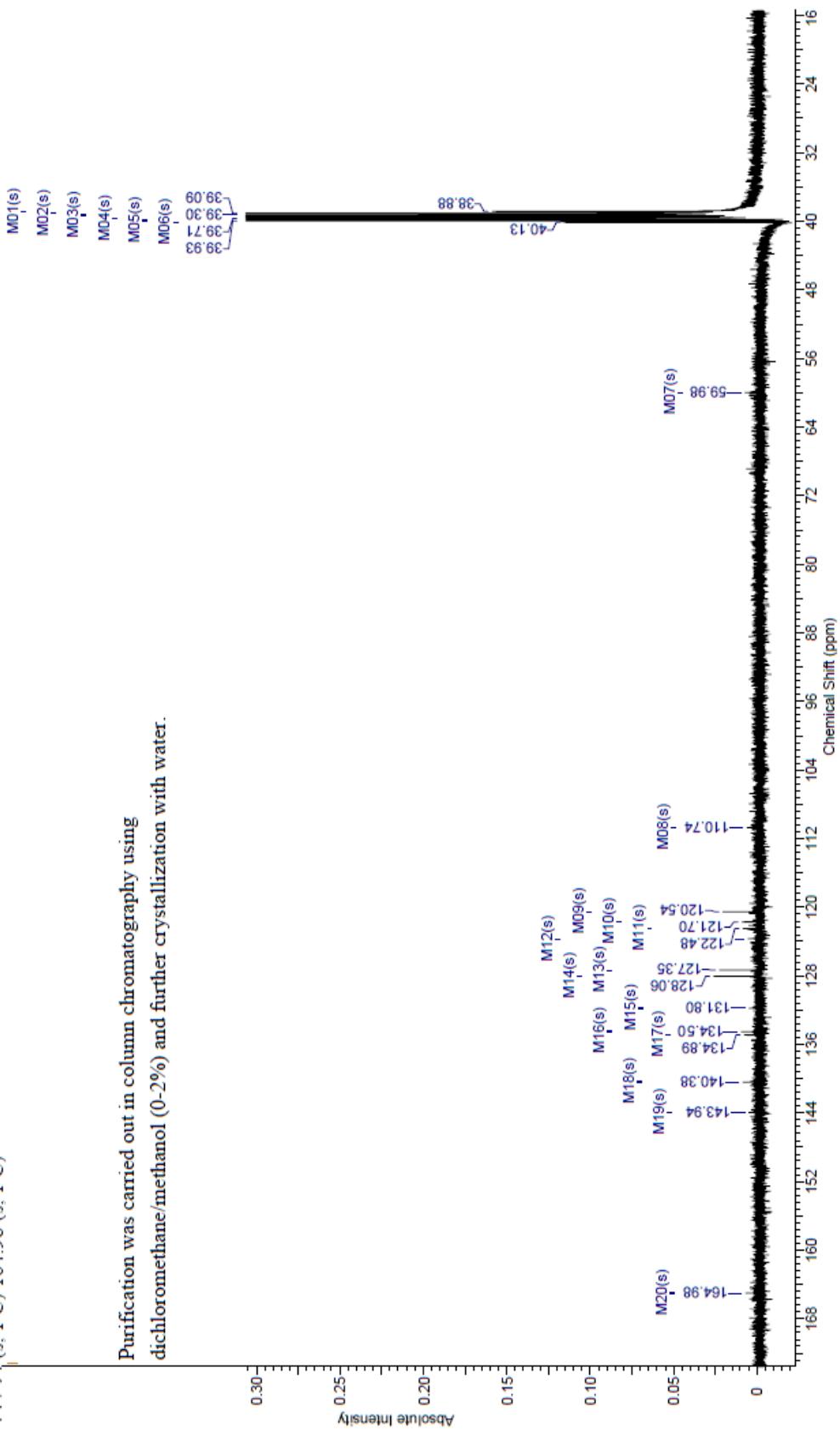
M04(s)

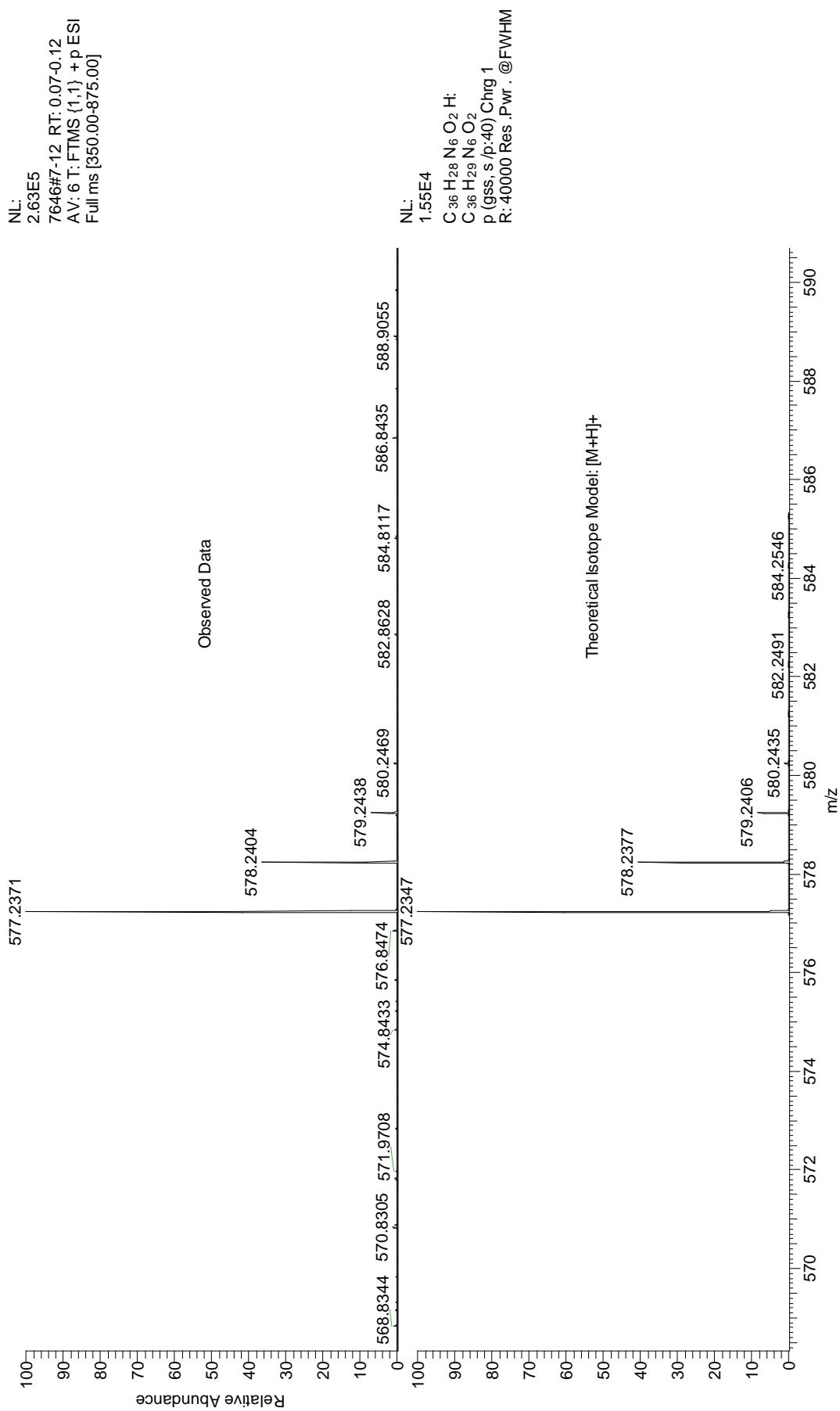




Compound 7

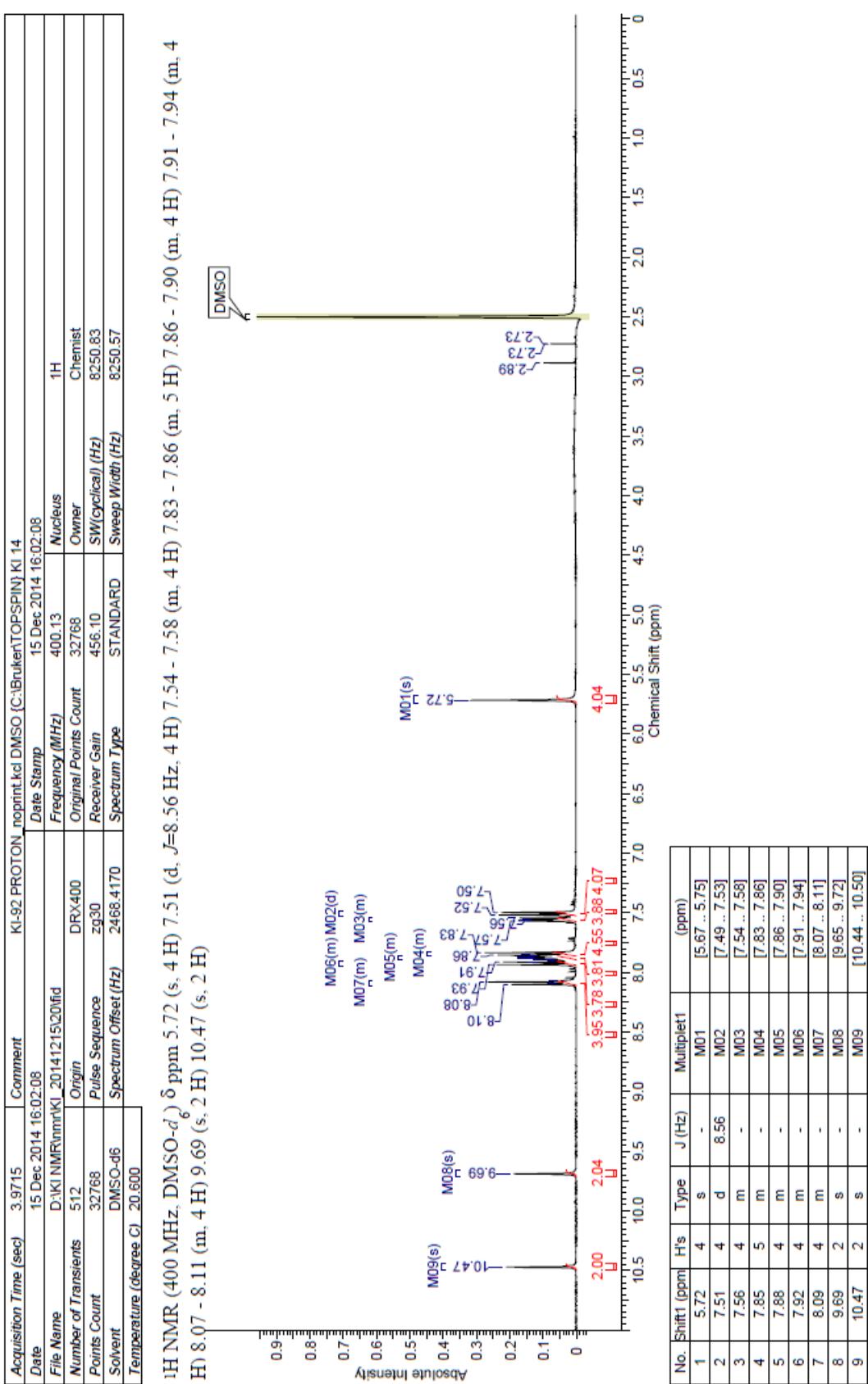
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 38.88 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.71 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.13 (s, 1 C) 59.98 (s, 1 C) 110.74 (s, 1 C) 120.54 (s, 1 C) 121.70 (s, 1 C) 122.48 (s, 1 C) 123.70 (s, 1 C) 127.35 (s, 1 C) 128.06 (s, 1 C) 131.80 (s, 1 C) 134.50 (s, 1 C) 134.89 (s, 1 C) 134.98 (s, 1 C) 143.94 (s, 1 C) 164.98 (s, 1 C)





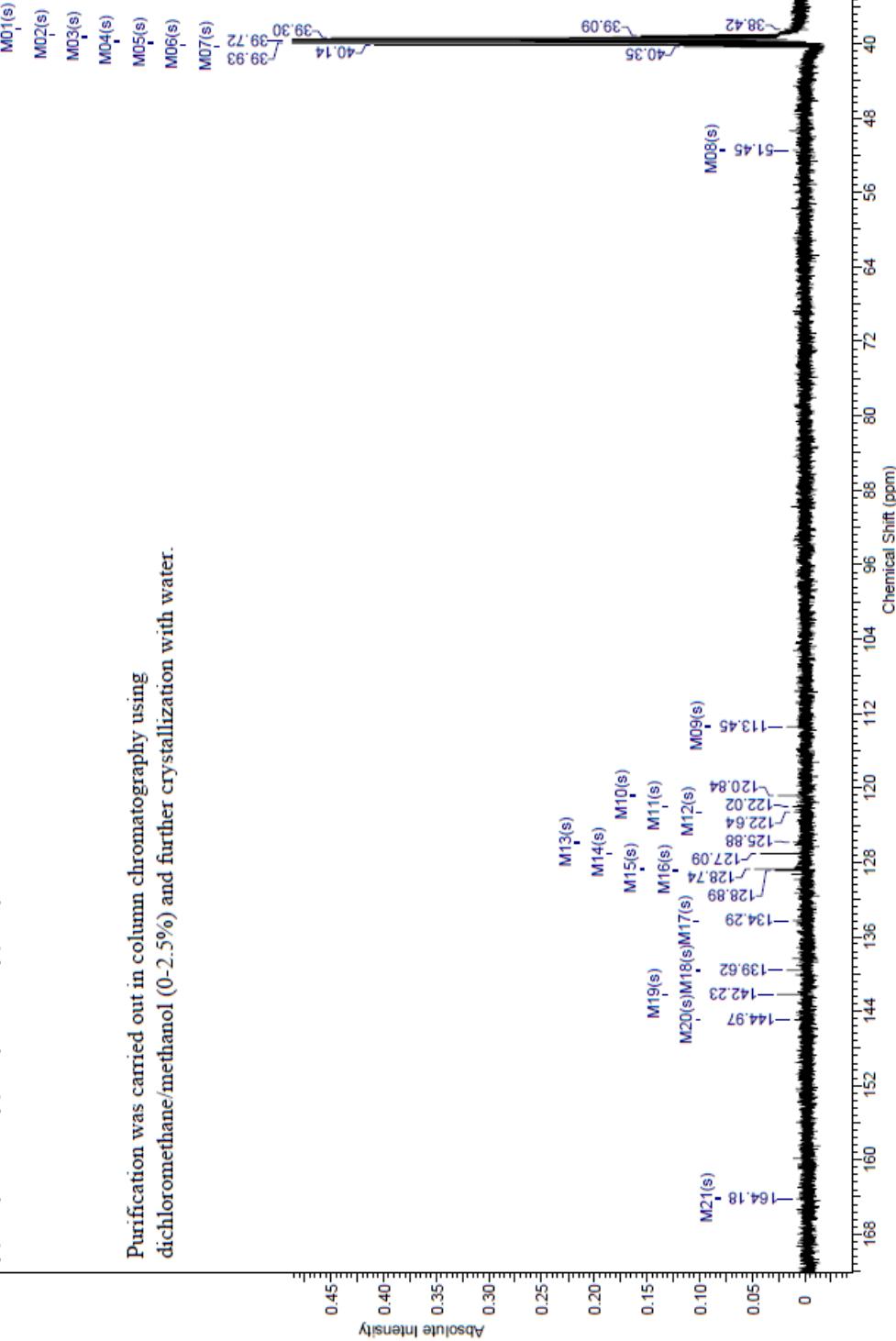
This report was created by ACD/NMR Processor Academic Edition. For more information go to www.acdlabs.com/nmrproc/

Compound 8

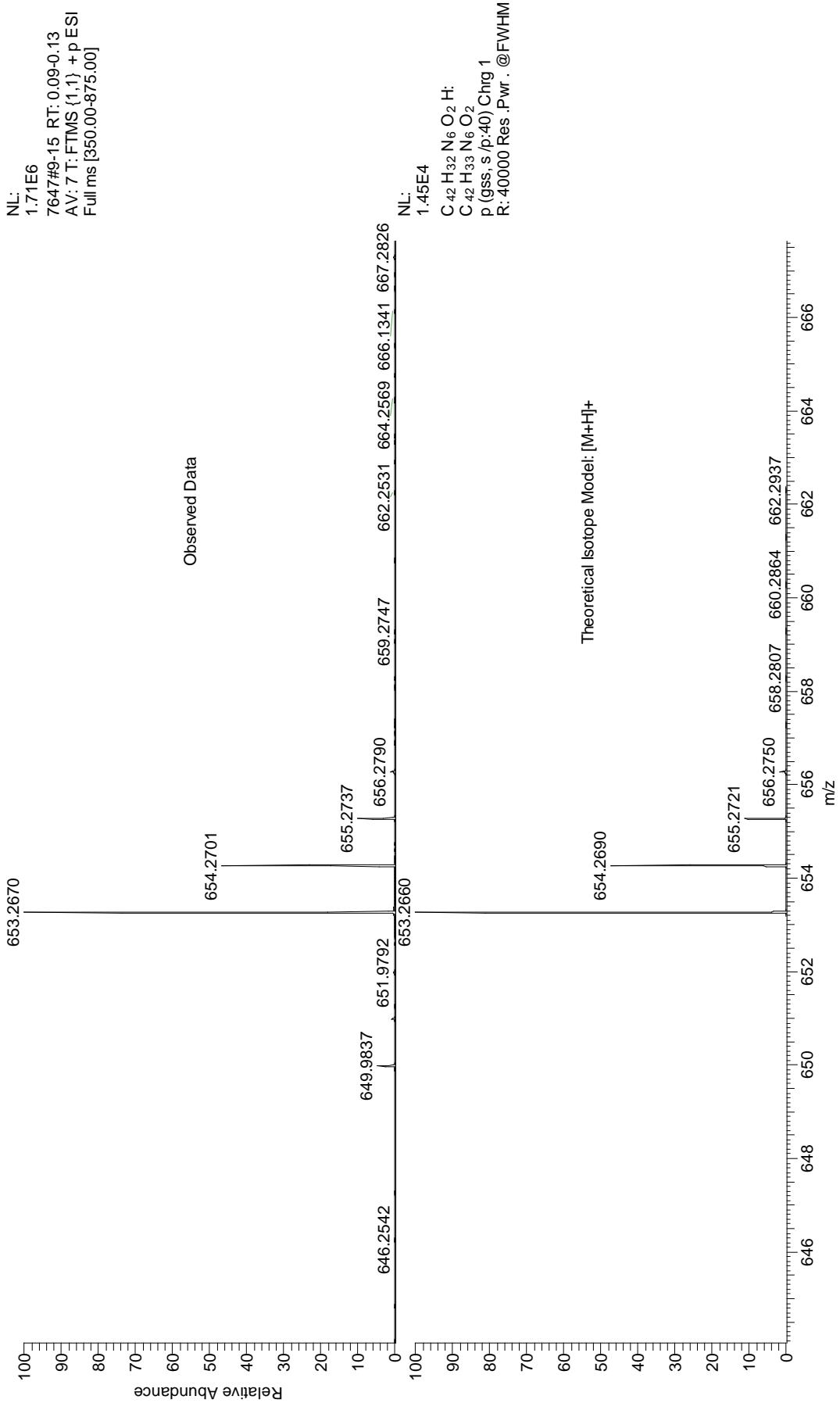


Compound 8

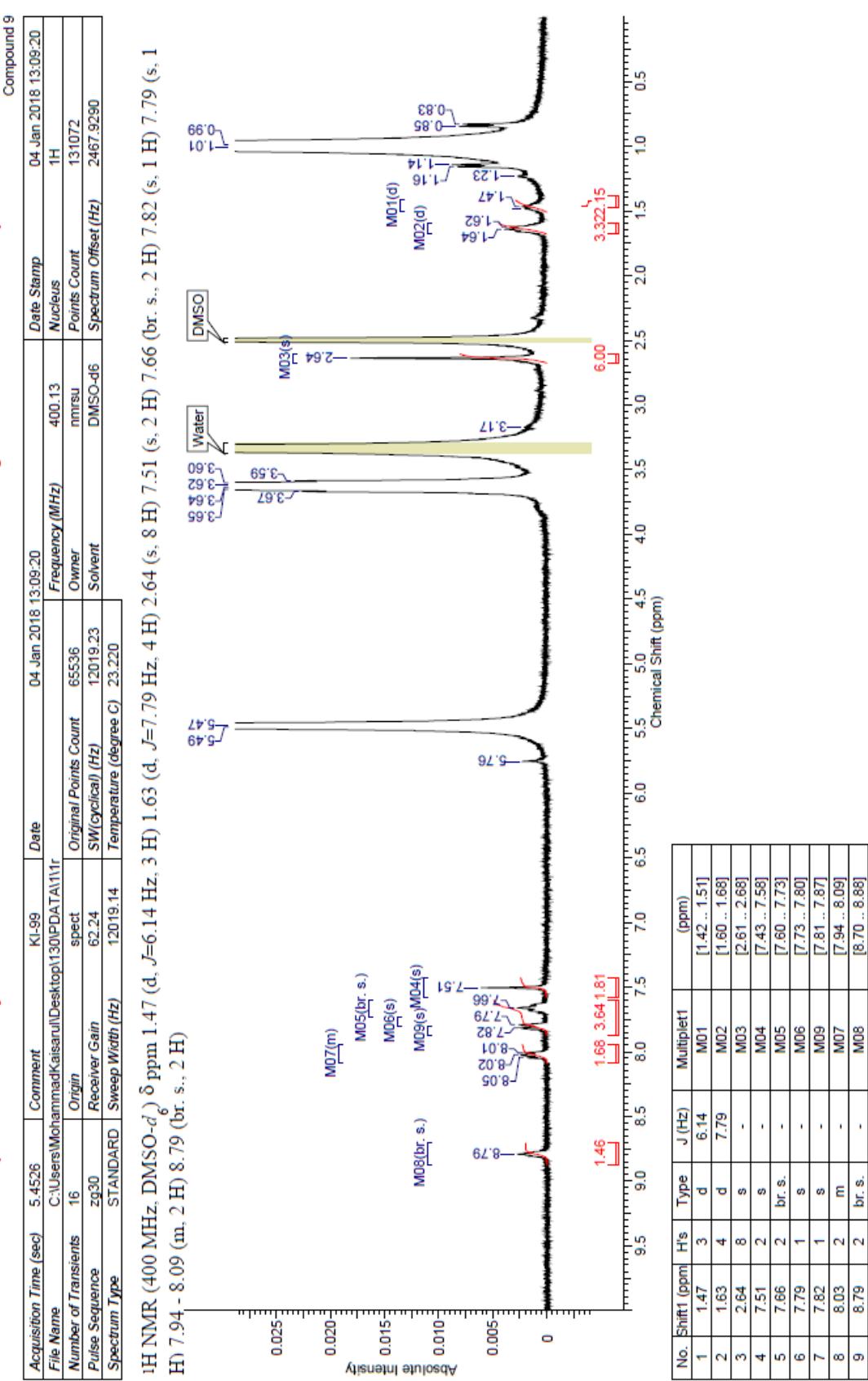
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 38.42 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.30 (s, 1 C) 39.72 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 40.35 (s, 1 C) 51.45 (s, 1 C) 113.45 (s, 1 C) 120.84 (s, 1 C) 122.02 (s, 1 C) 122.64 (s, 1 C) 125.88 (s, 1 C) 127.09 (s, 1 C) 128.74 (s, 1 C) 128.89 (s, 1 C) 134.29 (s, 1 C) 139.62 (s, 1 C) 147.73 (s, 1 C) 144.97 (s, 1 C) 164.18 (s, 1 C)



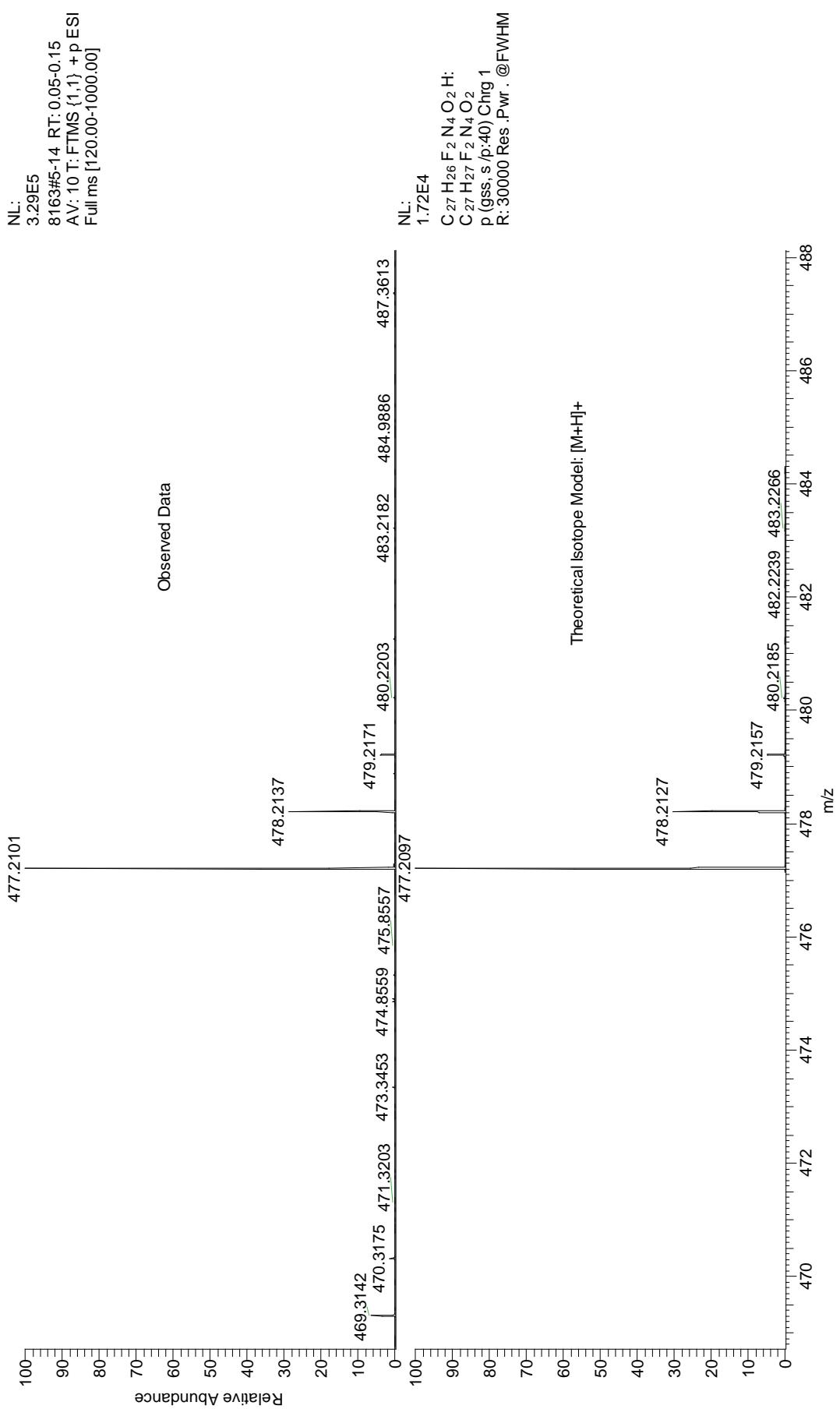
Purification was carried out in column chromatography using dichloromethane/methanol (0-2.5%) and further crystallization with water.



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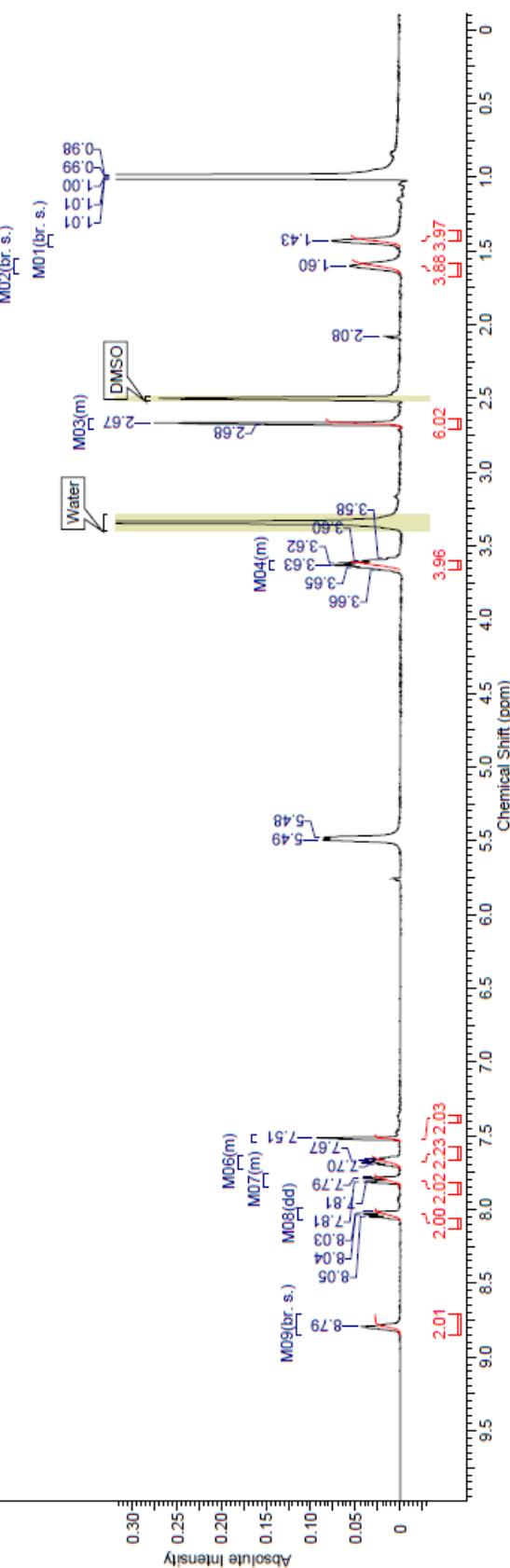


This report was created by ACD/NMR Processor Academic Edition. For more information go to www.acdlabs.com/nmrproc/



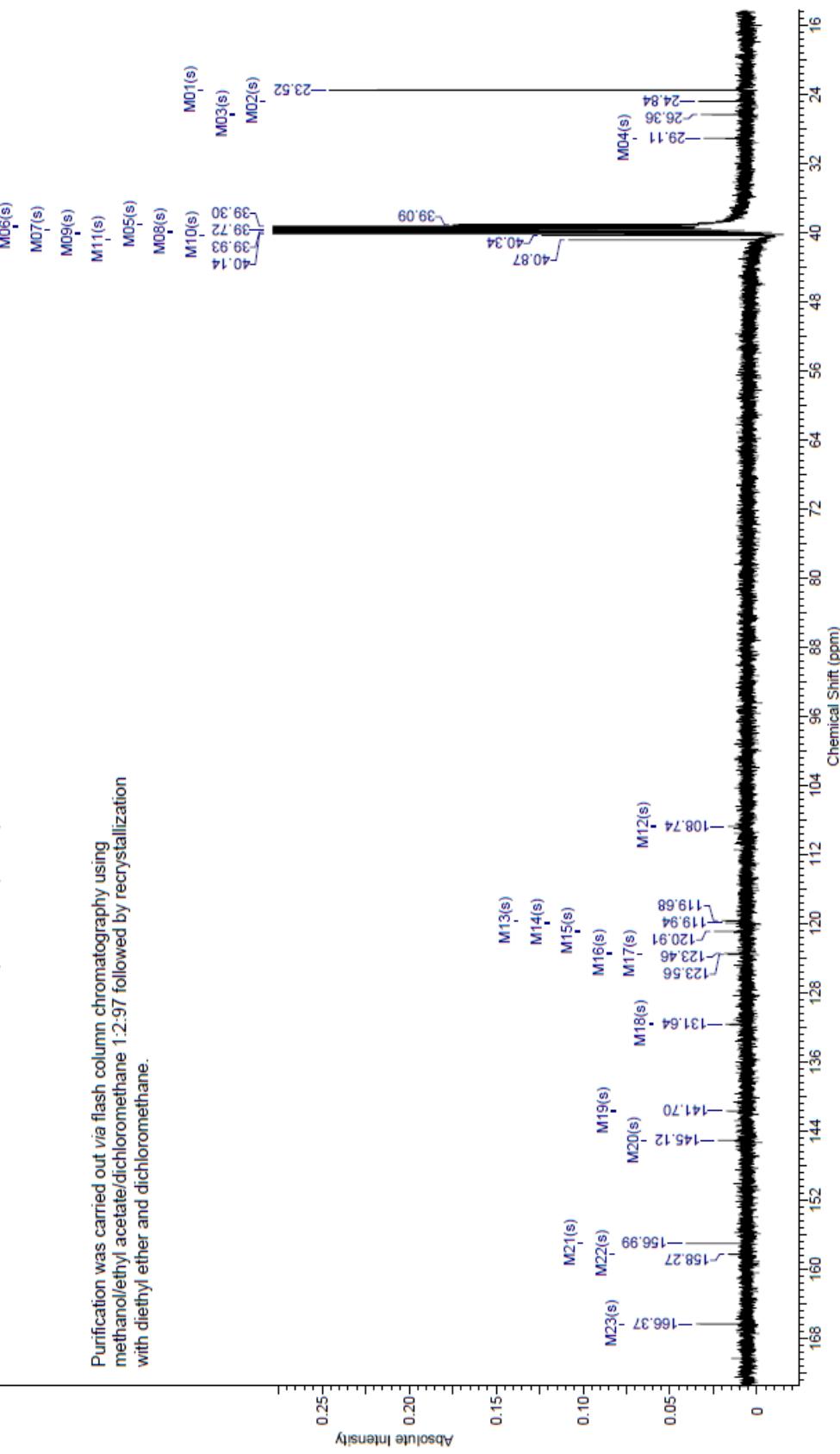
Compound 10			
Acquisition Time (sec)	3.9715	Comment	KI-98 PROTON_noprint.kcl DMSO_noprint(C:\BrukerTOPSPIN) KI-35
Date	12 May 2015 08:38:40	Date Stamp	12 May 2015 08:38:40
File Name	D:\KI NMR\10.05_120min\KI_20150512\30\fid	Frequency (MHz)	400.13
Number of Transients	256	Original Points Count	32768
Points Count	32768	Receiver Gain	512.00
Pulse Sequence	Zg30	Spectrum Type	STANDARD
Solvent	DMSO-d6	Spectrum Offset (Hz)	2460.1077
Temperature (degree C)	-9.300	Sweep Width (Hz)	8250.57

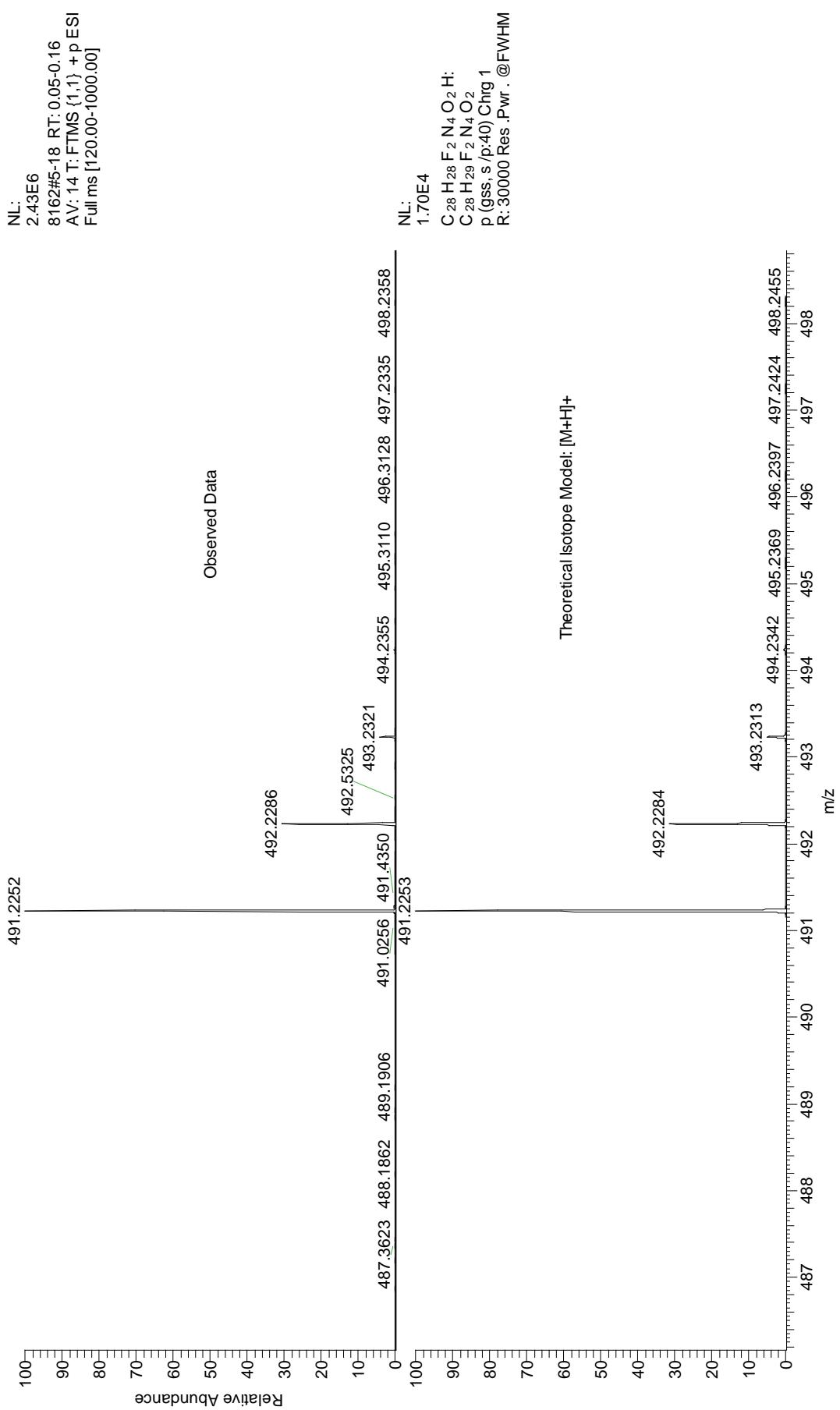
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 1.43 (br. s., 4 H) 1.60 (br. s., 4 H) 2.64 - 2.71 (m, 6 H) 3.60 - 3.66 (m, 4 H) 7.51 (br. s., 2 H) 7.64 - 7.72 (m, 2 H) 7.76 - 7.84 (m, 2 H) 8.03 (dd, *J*=9.06, 5.54 Hz, 2 H) 8.79 (br. s., 2 H)



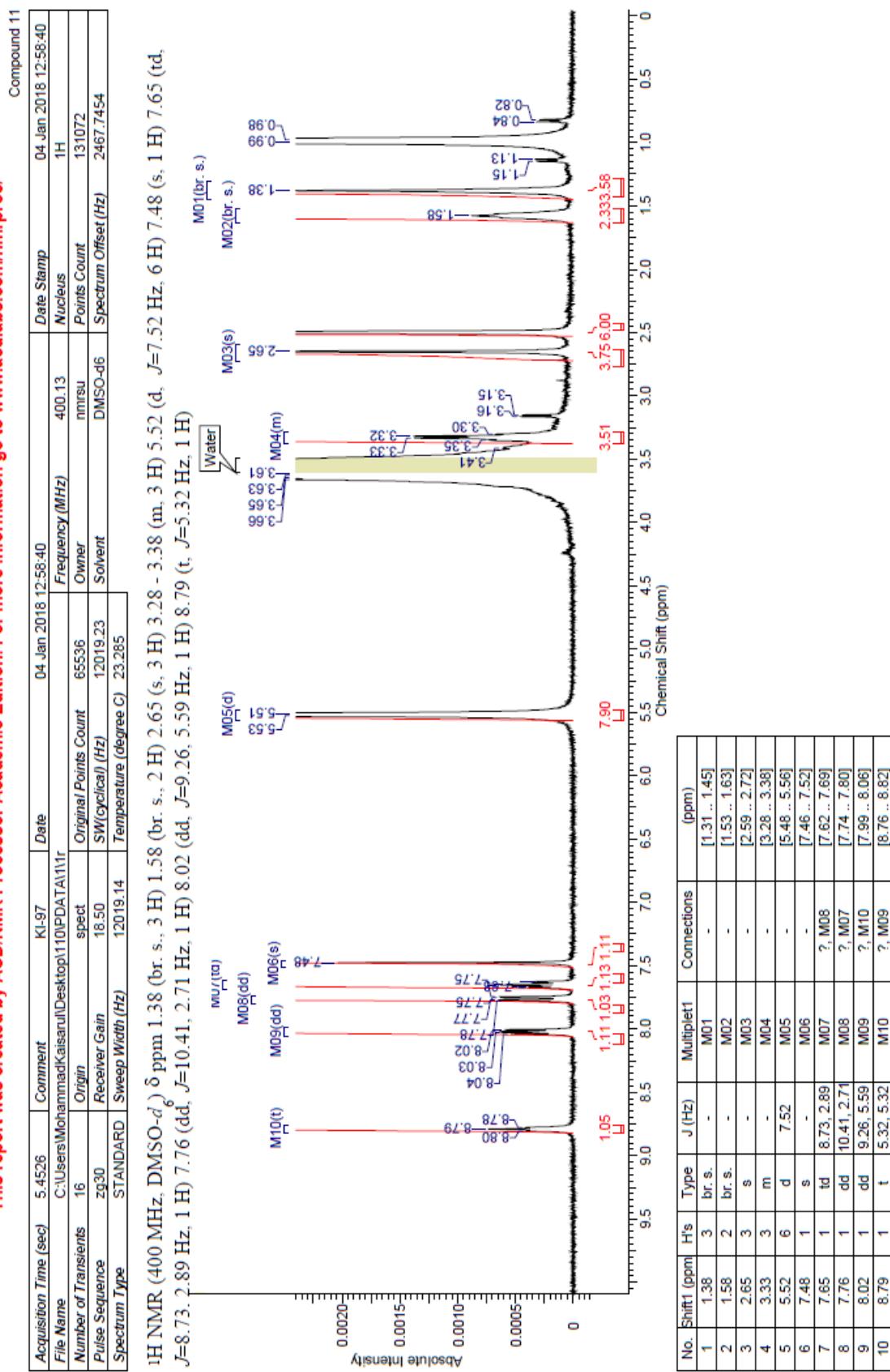
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 23.52 (s, 1 C) 24.84 (s, 1 C) 26.36 (s, 1 C) 29.11 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.30 (s, 1 C) 39.72 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 40.34 (s, 1 C) 40.87 (s, 1 C) 108.74 (s, 1 C) 119.68 (s, 1 C) 119.94 (s, 1 C) 120.91 (s, 1 C) 123.46 (s, 1 C) 123.56 (s, 1 C) 131.64 (s, 1 C) 141.70 (s, 1 C) 145.12 (s, 1 C) 156.99 (s, 1 C) 158.27 (s, 1 C) 166.37 (s, 1 C)

Purification was carried out via flash column chromatography using methanol/ethyl acetate/dichloromethane 1:2:97 followed by recrystallization with diethyl ether and dichloromethane.



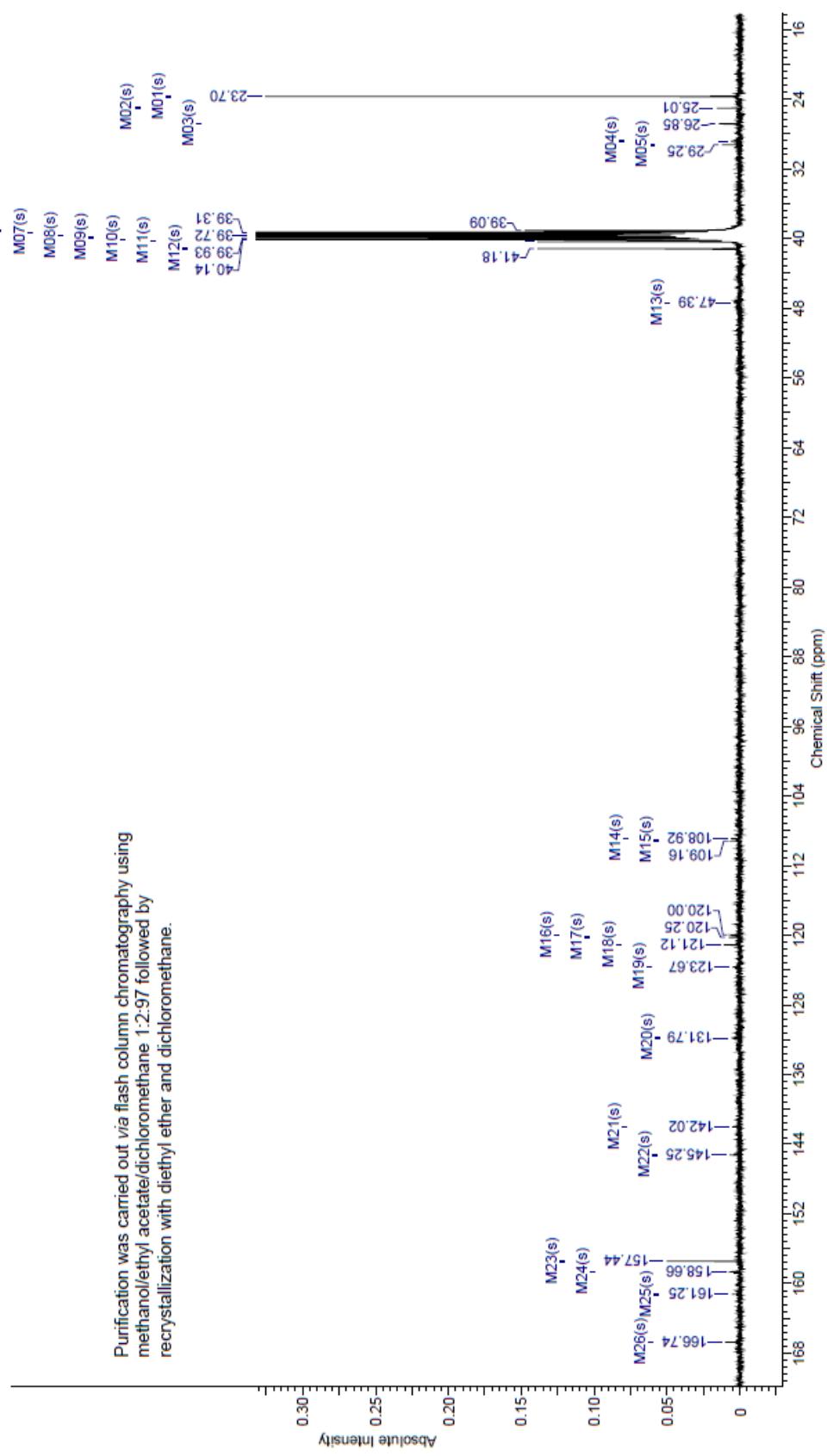


This report was created by ACD/NMR Processor Academic Edition. For more information go to www.acdlabs.com/nmrproc/

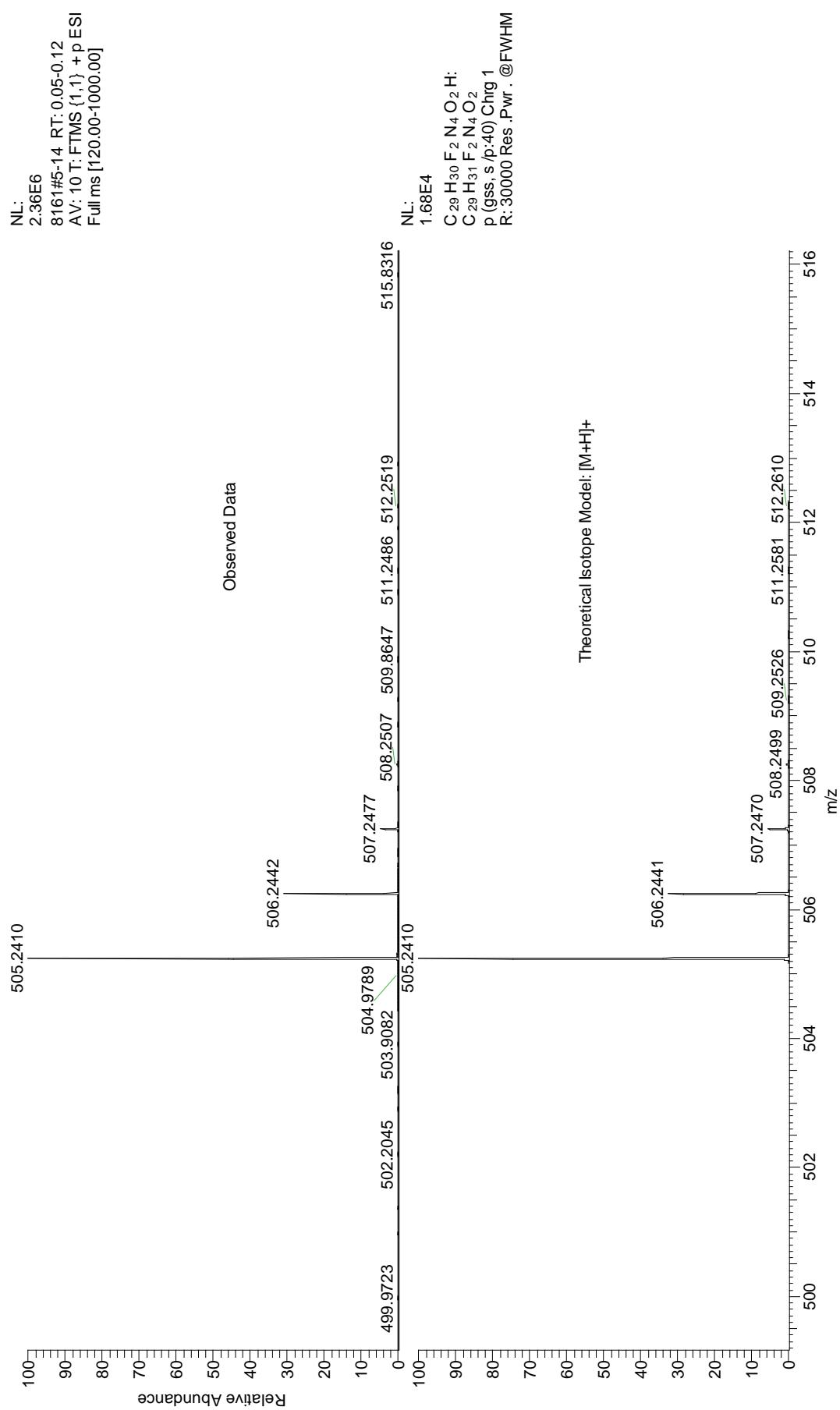


Compound 11

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 23.70 (s, 1 C) 25.01 (s, 1 C) 26.85 (s, 1 C) 28.81 (s, 1 C) 29.25 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.31 (s, 1 C) 39.72 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 40.35 (s, 1 C) 41.18 (s, 1 C) 47.39 (s, 1 C) 108.92 (s, 1 C) 109.16 (s, 1 C) 120.00 (s, 1 C) 120.25 (s, 1 C) 121.12 (s, 1 C) 123.67 (s, 1 C) 131.79 (s, 1 C) 142.02 (s, 1 C) 145.25 (s, 1 C) 157.44 (s, 1 C) 158.66 (s, 1 C) 161.25 (s, 1 C) 166.74 (s, 1 C)



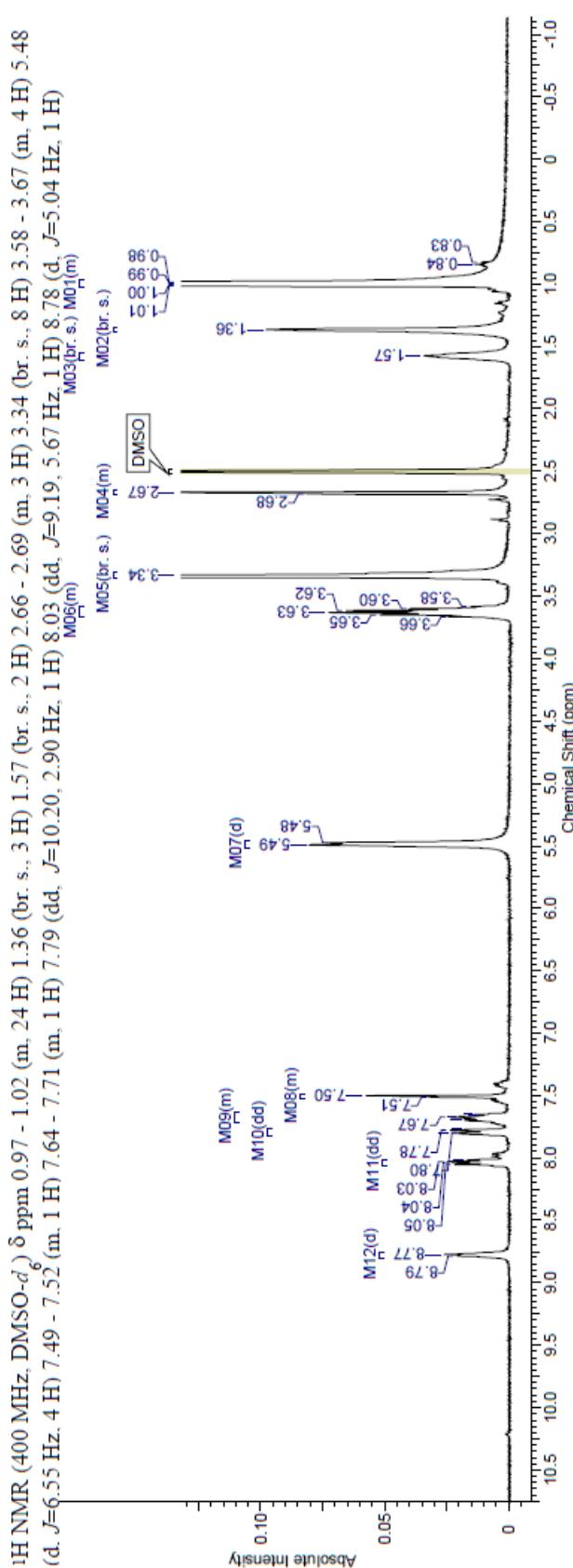
Purification was carried out via flash column chromatography using methanol/ethyl acetate/dichloromethane 1:2:97 followed by recrystallization with diethyl ether and dichloromethane.



This report was created by ACD/NMR Processor Academic Edition. For more information go to www.acdlabs.com/nmrproc

Compound 12

Compound 12					
Acquisition Time (sec)	Comment	KI-94 PROTON	no print!cl DMSO {C:\Bruker\TOPSPIN} KI 27		
Date	12 May 2015 08:10:56		Date Stamp	12 May 2015 08:10:56	
File Name	D\KI NMR_10.05.12\nmrKI_20150512\201fid		Frequency (MHz)	400.13	1H
Number of Transients	256	Origin	Original Peaks Count	32766	Chemist
Points Count	32768	DRX400	Receiver Gain	456.10	SW(cyclical) (Hz)
Solvent	DMSO-d6	Pulse Sequence	2030		8250.83
		Spectrum Offset (Hz)	2458.3450	Spectrum Type	STANDARD
Temperature (degree C)	-9.300				Sweep Width (Hz)
					8250.57



No.	Shift11 (ppm)	H's	Type	J (Hz)	Multiplet1	(ppm)	No.	Shift11 (ppm)	H's	Type	J (Hz)	Multiplet1	(ppm)
1	1.00	24	m	-	M01	[0.97 .. 1.02]	7	5.48	4	d	6.55	M07	[5.45 .. 5.52]
2	1.36	3	br. s.	-	M02	[1.34 .. 1.39]	8	7.51	1	m	-	M08	[7.49 .. 7.52]
3	1.57	2	br. s.	-	M03	[1.55 .. 1.61]	9	7.67	1	m	-	M09	[7.64 .. 7.71]
4	2.67	3	m	-	M04	[2.66 .. 2.69]	10	7.79	1	dd	10.20 .. 2.90	M10	[7.77 .. 7.82]
5	3.34	8	br. s.	-	M05	[3.31 .. 3.36]	11	8.03	1	dd	9.19 .. 5.67	M11	[8.01 .. 8.06]
6	3.63	4	m	-	M06	[3.58 .. 3.67]	12	8.78	1	d	5.04	M12	[8.75 .. 8.80]

Compound 12

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 23.72 (s, 1 C) 25.05 (s, 1 C) 26.85 (s, 1 C) 29.13 (s, 1 C) 29.31 (s, 1 C) 39.30 (s, 1 C) 39.71 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 40.34 (s, 1 C) 40.55 (s, 1 C) 41.08 (s, 1 C) 101.55 (s, 1 C) 119.88 (s, 1 C) 120.14 (s, 1 C) 120.18 (s, 1 C) 123.37 (s, 1 C) 131.85 (s, 1 C) 141.92 (s, 1 C) 141.98 (s, 1 C) 145.33 (s, 1 C) 157.20 (s, 1 C) 158.50 (s, 1 C) 166.55 (s, 1 C)

M06(s)

M07(s)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M12(s)

M01(s)

M02(s)

M03(s)

M04(s)

M05(m)

M06(m)

M07(m)

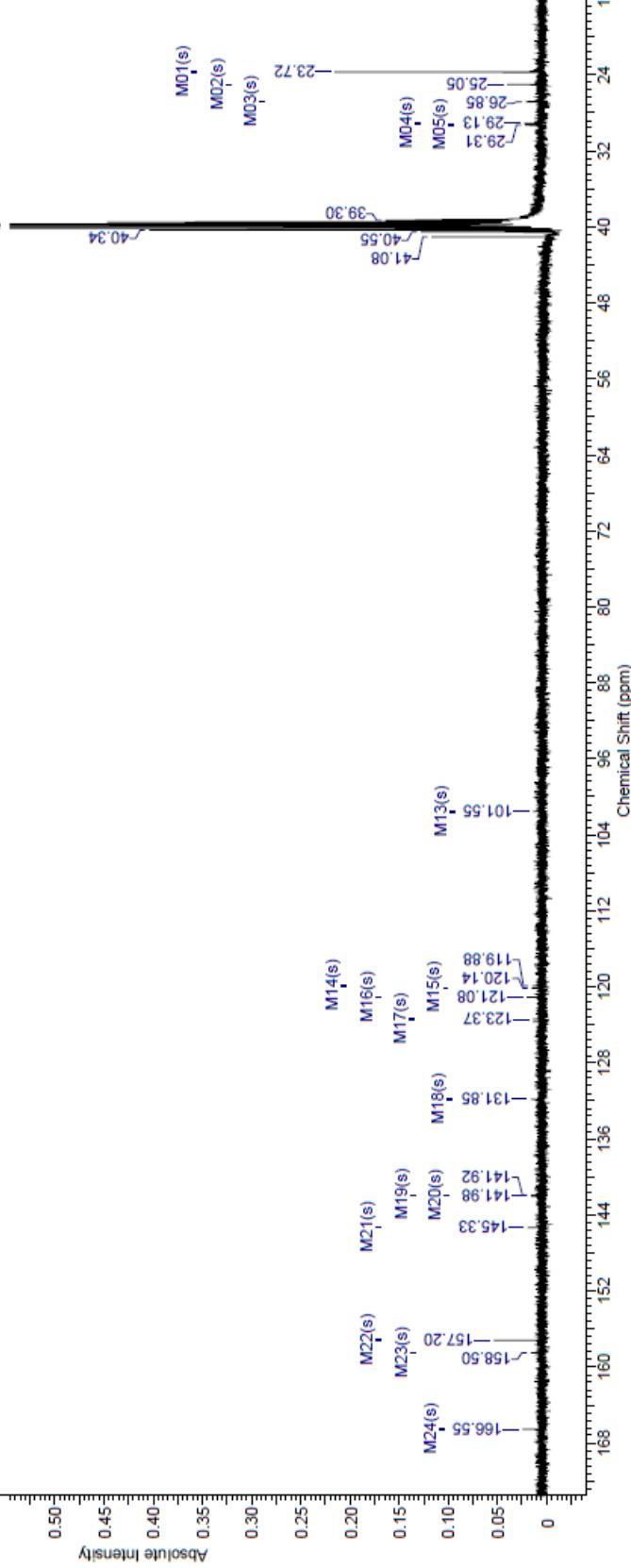
M08(m)

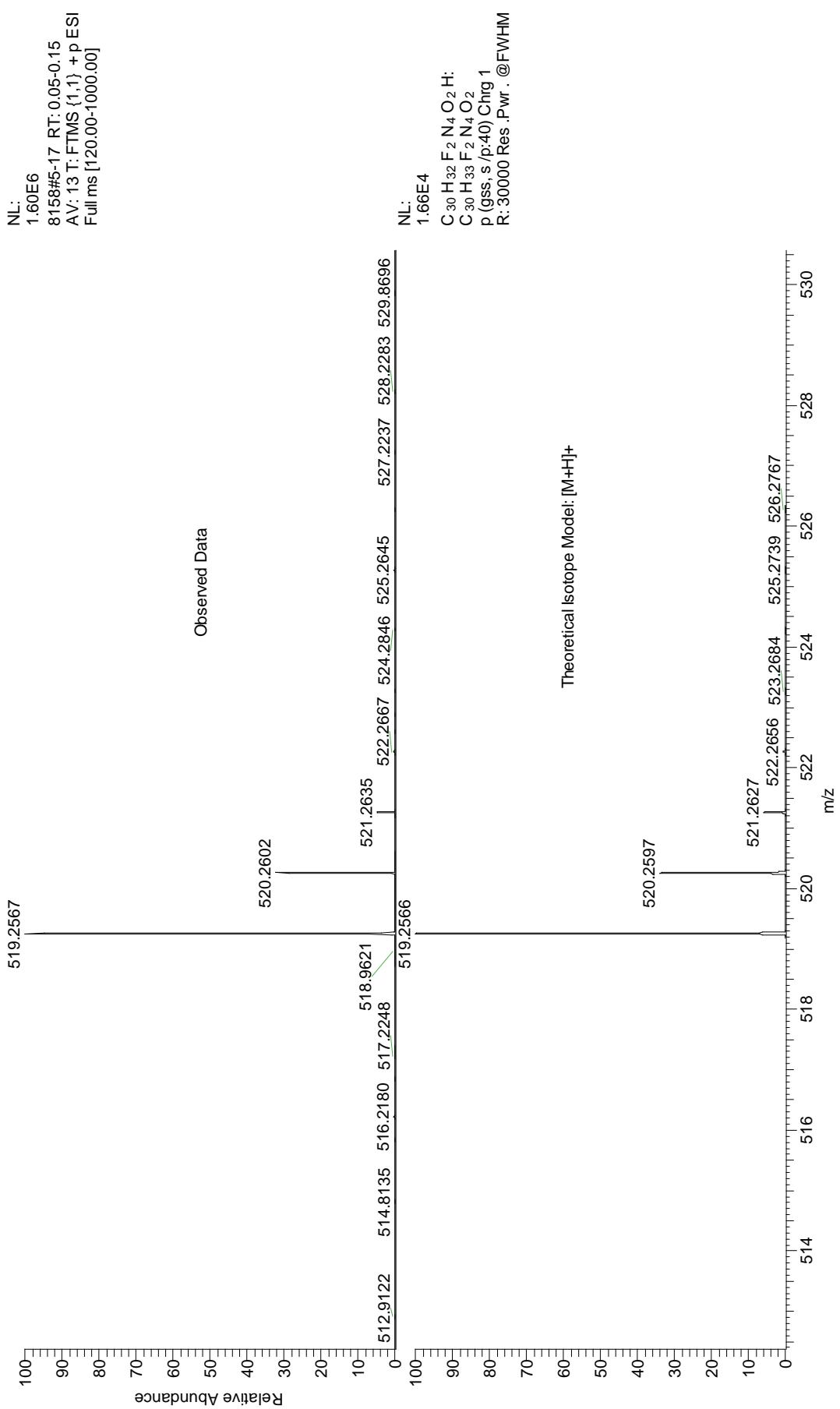
M09(m)

M10(m)

M11(m)

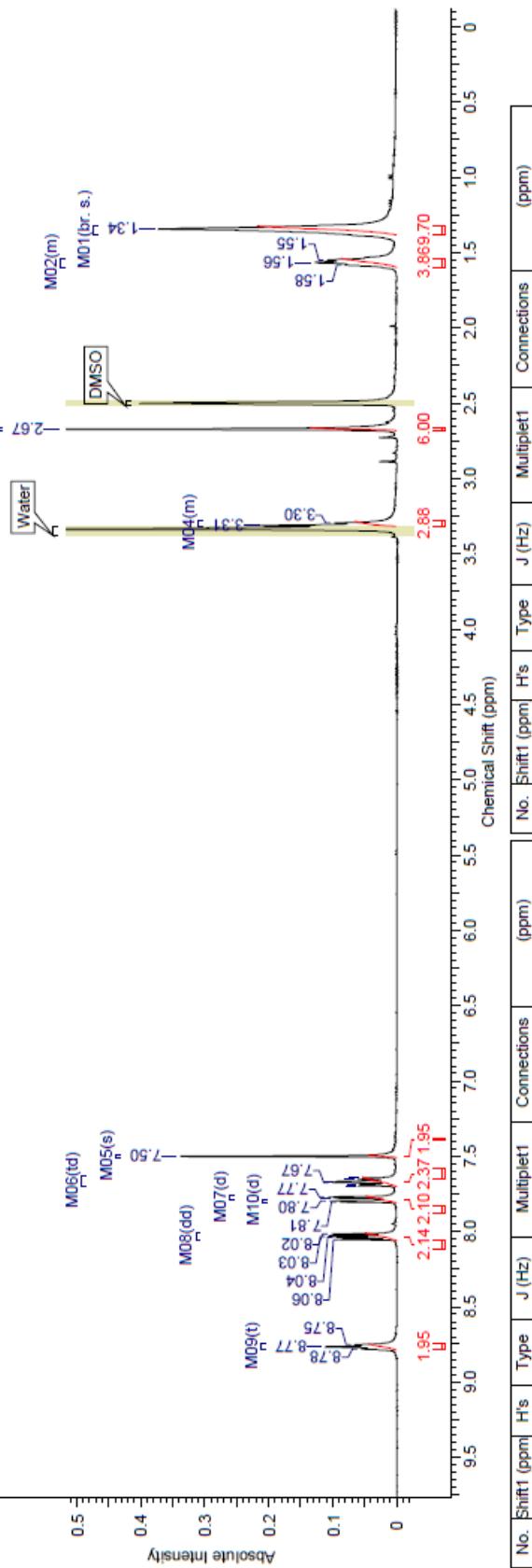
M12(m)



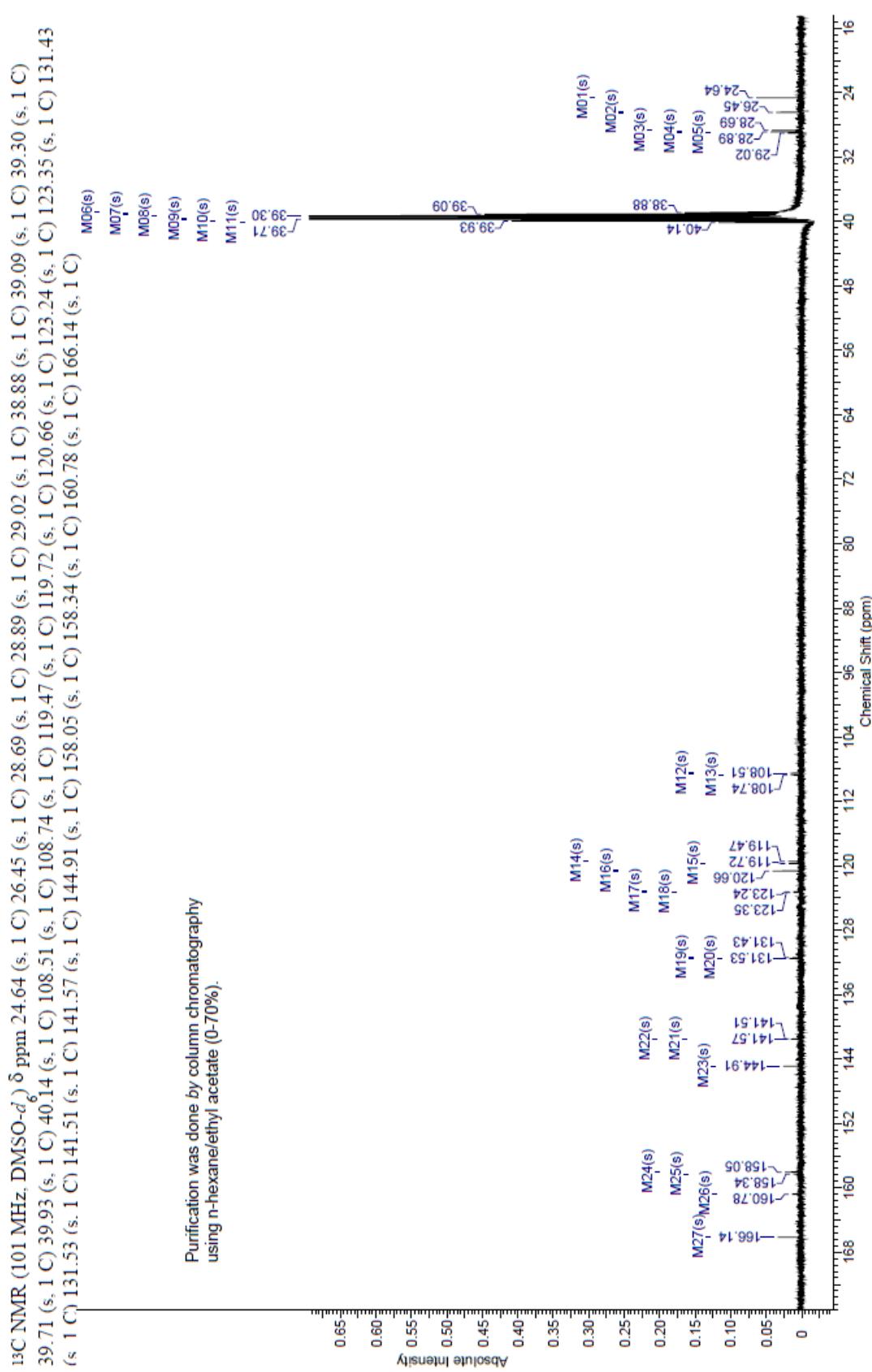


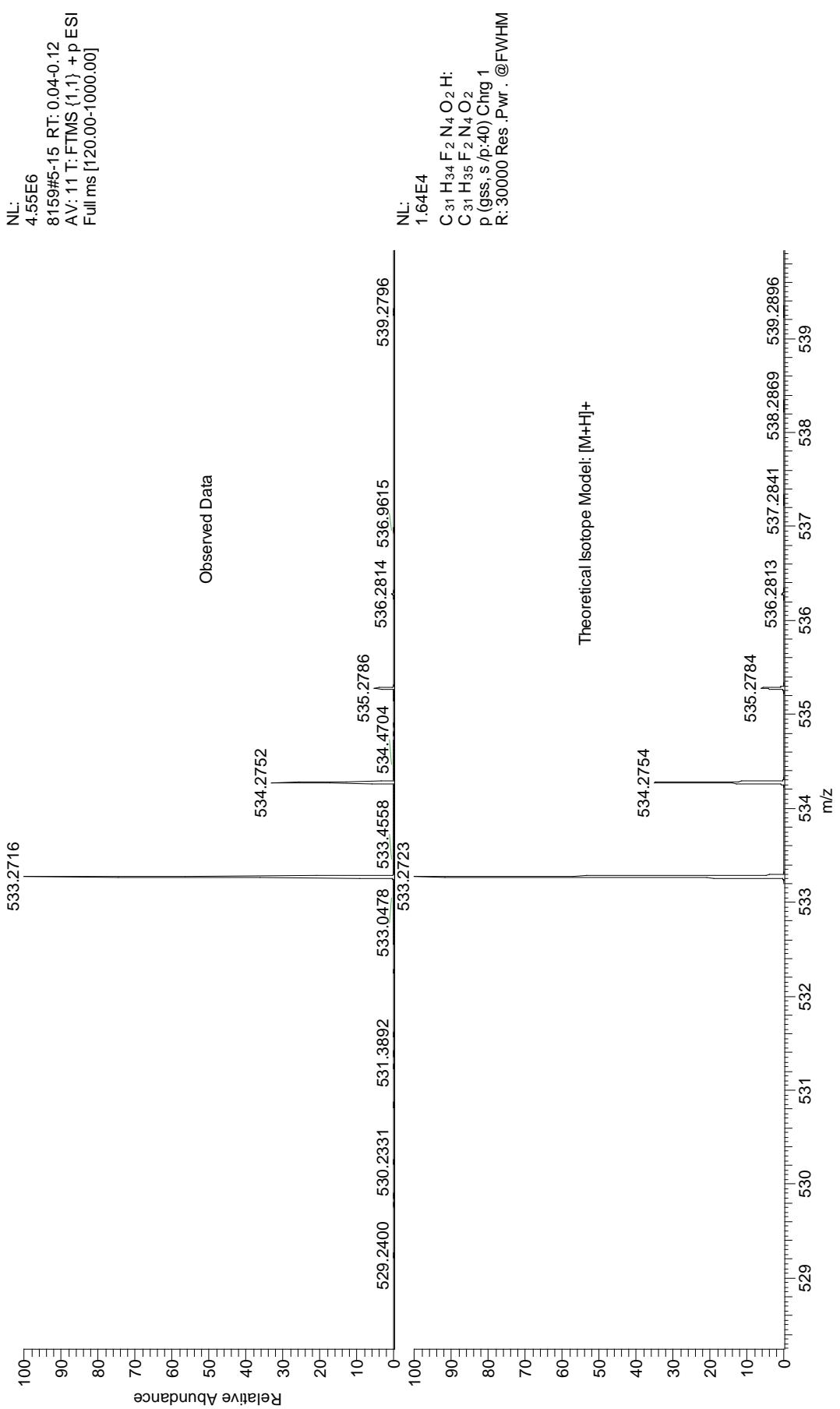
Compound 13		
Acquisition Time (sec)	3.9715	Comment
Date	06 May 2015 20:37:36	Date Stamp
File Name	D:\KI\NMR\10.05\12nm\m\KI\2015050530\fid	Frequency (MHz)
Number of Transients	1024	Original Points Count
Points Count	32768	Receiver Gain
Solvent	DMSO-d6	Spectrum Type
Temperature (degree C)	-9.300	Sweep Width (Hz)

^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 1.34 (br. s., 10 H) 1.54 - 1.60 (m, 4 H) 2.67 (s, 6 H) 3.28 - 3.32 (m, 3 H) 7.50 (s, 2 H) 7.67 (td, J =8.75, 2.90 Hz, 2 H) 7.80 (d, J =2.77 Hz, 1 H) 7.78 (d, J =2.77 Hz, 1 H) 8.04 (dd, J =9.19, 5.67 Hz, 2 H) 8.77 (t, J =5.41 Hz, 2 H)



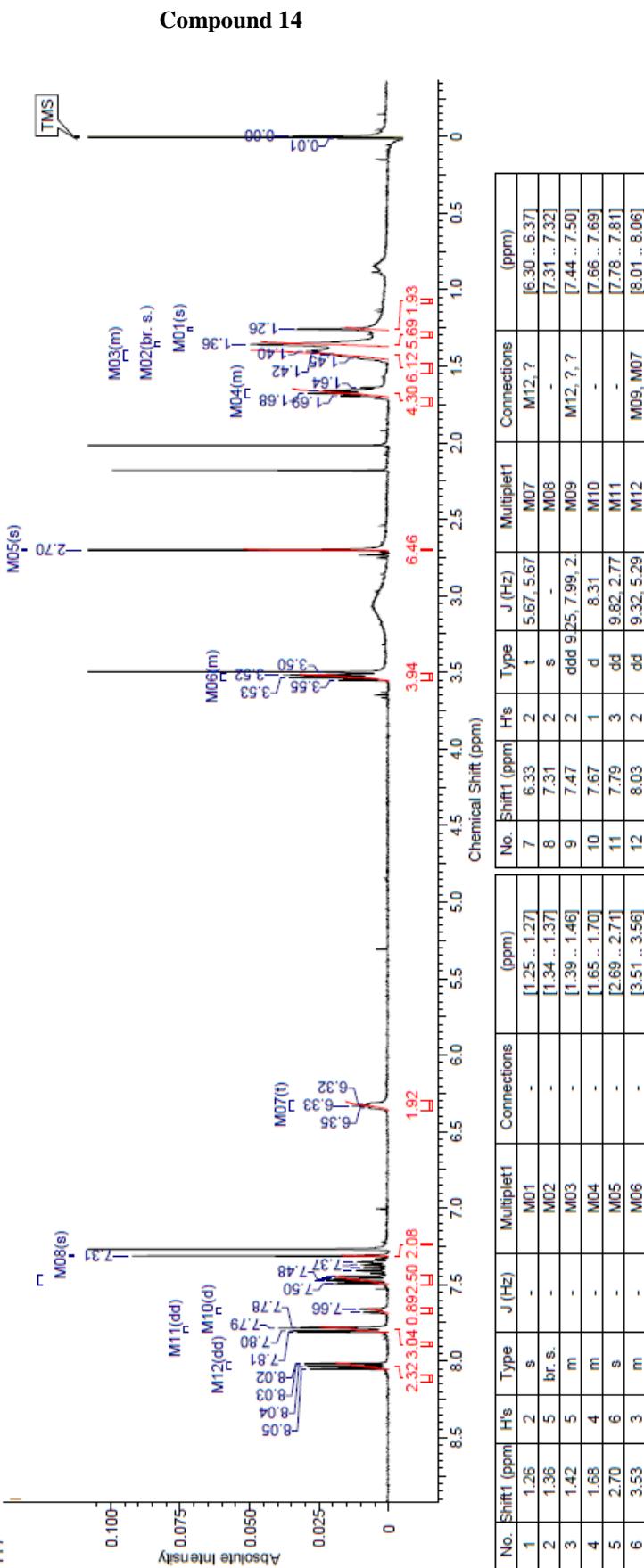
No.	Shift1 (ppm)	Hs	Type	J (Hz)	Multiplet	Connections	(ppm)	No.	Shift1 (ppm)	Hs	Type	J (Hz)	Multiplet	Connections	(ppm)
1	1.34	10	br. s.	-	M01	-	[1.32 .. 1.38]	6	7.67	2	td	8.75, 2.75, 2	M06	M08, ?, ?	[7.64 .. 7.71]
2	1.56	4	m	-	M02	-	[1.54 .. 1.60]	7	7.78	1	d	2.77	M07	M10	[7.76 .. 7.79]
3	2.67	6	s	-	M03	-	[2.66 .. 2.68]	8	7.80	1	d	2.77	M10	M07	[7.79 .. 7.81]
4	3.30	3	m	-	M04	-	[3.28 .. 3.32]	9	8.04	2	dd	9.19, 5.67	M08	M06, M09	[8.01 .. 8.06]
5	7.50	2	s	-	M05	-	[7.49 .. 7.51]	10	8.77	2	t	5.41, 5.41	M09	M08, ?, ?	[8.75 .. 8.79]





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Compound 14						
Acquisition Time (sec)	3.9715	Comment	KI\96_FC 9 PROTON_noprint.kcl	CDCl3 (C:\Bruker\TOPSPIN)\KI\14		
Date	23 Mar 2015 18:27:12		Date Stamp	23 Mar 2015 18:27:12		
File Name	D:\KI\NMR\mm\KI\20150323\10\fd		Frequency (MHz)	400.13	Nucleus	1H
Number of Transients	512	Origin	Original Points Count	37768	Owner	Chemist
Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	Receiver Gain	574.70	SW(cyclics) (Hz)	8250.33
Solvent	CHLOROFORM-d		Spectrum Offset (Hz)	2465.1563	Spectrum Type	STANDARD
Sweep Width (Hz)	8350.57	Temperature (degree C)	21.200			



Compound 14

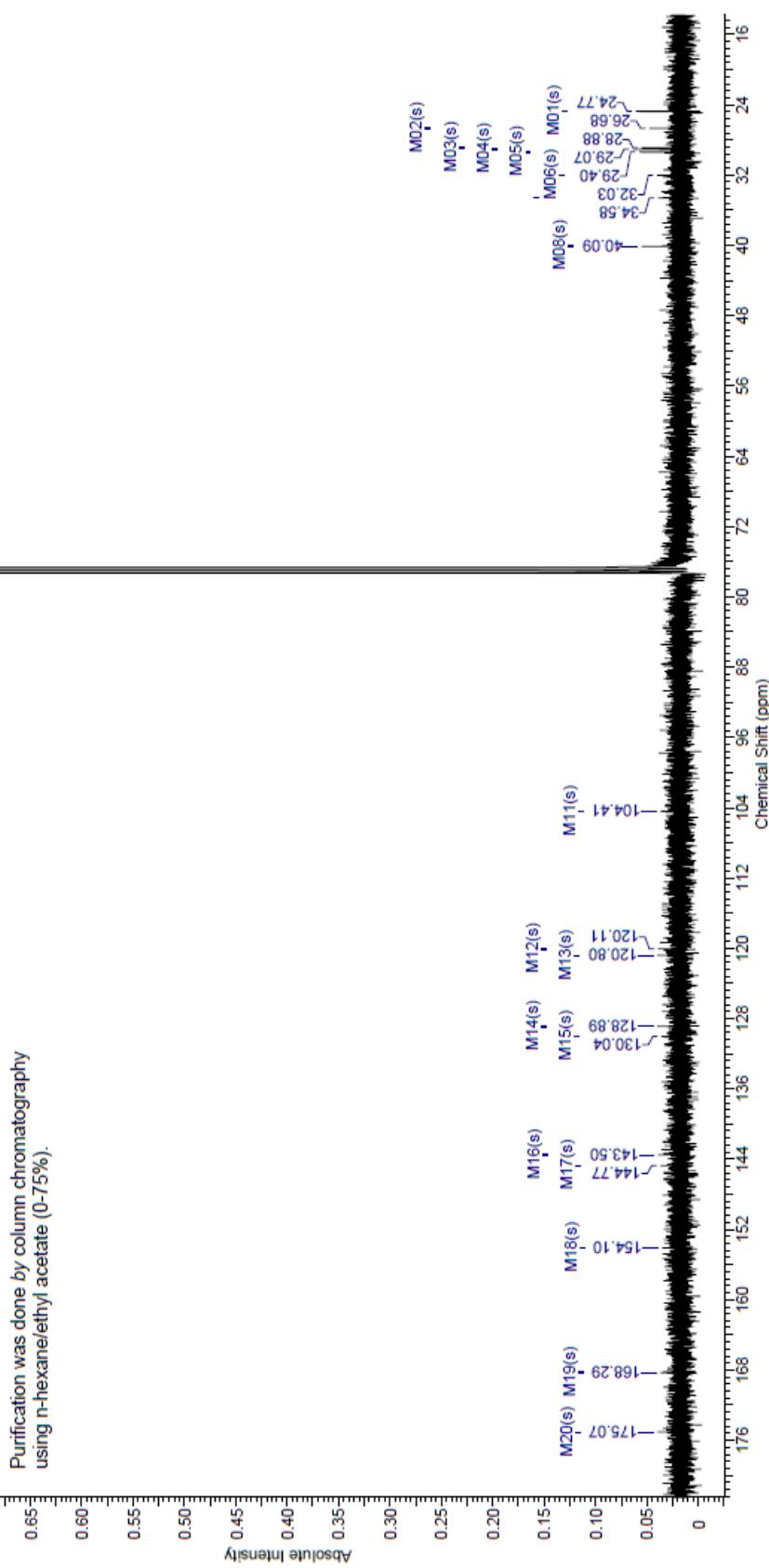
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CHLOROFORM- d) δ ppm 24.77 (s, 1 C) 26.68 (s, 1 C) 28.88 (s, 1 C) 29.07 (s, 1 C) 29.40 (s, 1 C) 32.03 (s, 1 C) 34.58 (s, 1 C) 40.09 (s, 1 C) 76.68 (s, 1 C) 77.31 (s, 1 C) 104.41 (s, 1 C) 120.11 (s, 1 C) 120.80 (s, 1 C) 128.89 (s, 1 C) 130.04 (s, 1 C) 143.50 (s, 1 C) 144.77 (s, 1 C) 154.10 (s, 1 C) 168.79 (s, 1 C) 175.07 (s, 1 C)

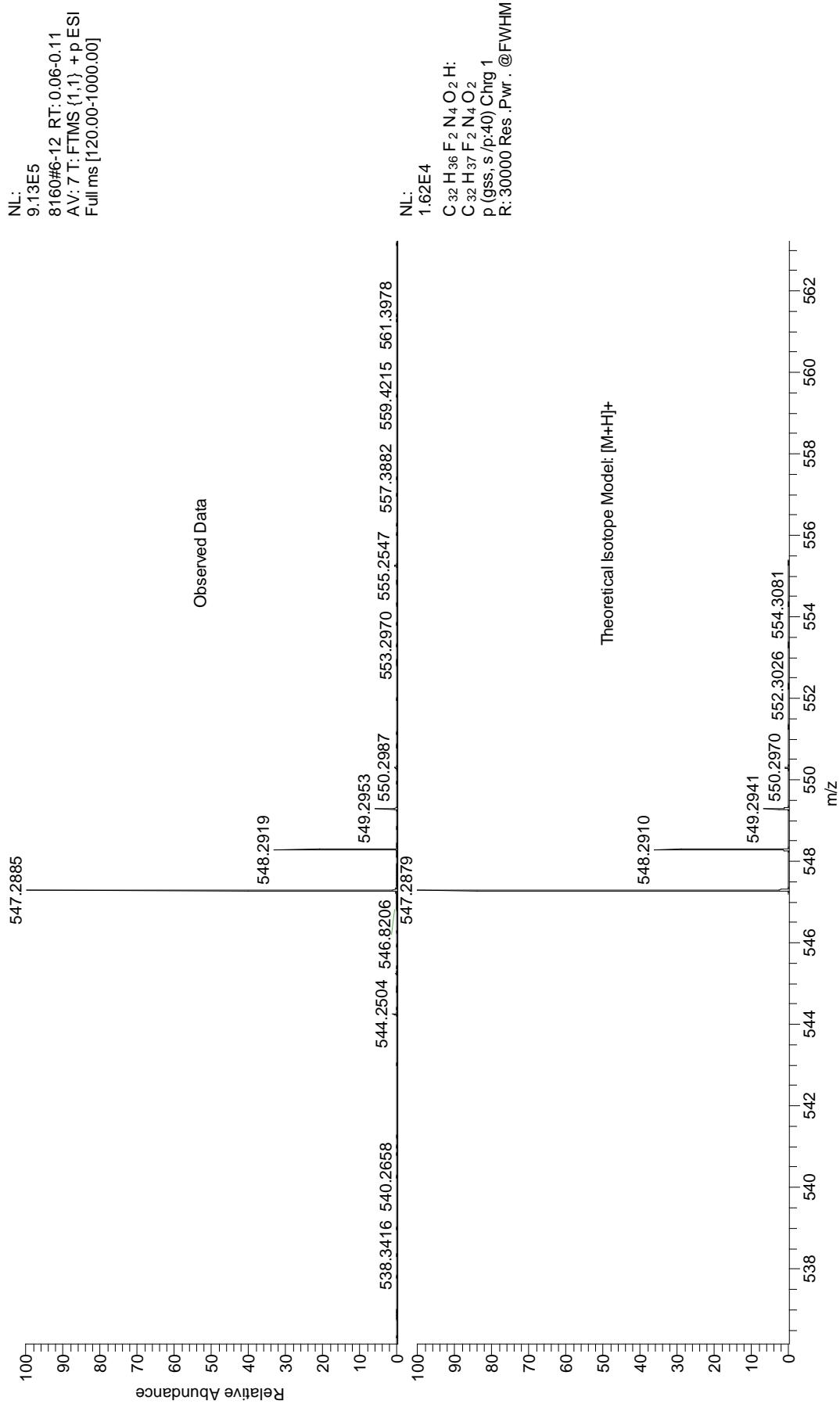
M09(s)

M10(s)

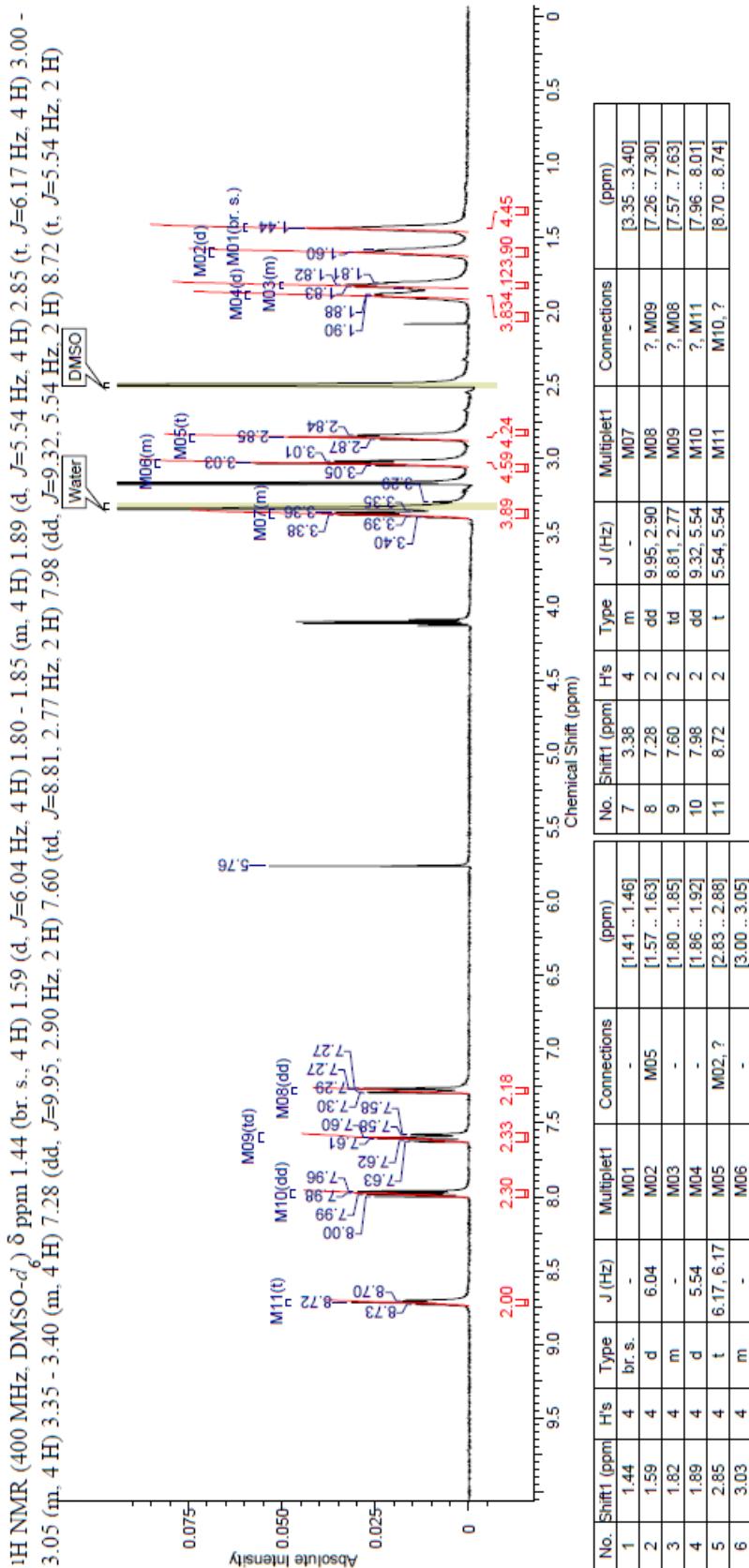
77.31
76.68

Purification was done by column chromatography using n-hexane/ethyl acetate (0-75%).





Acquisition Time (sec)		Comment	K1-103 (white)5.27mg in 1mL DMSO-PROTON_noprint.kcl DMSO (C:\Bruker\TOPSPIN)\K1 17		Compound 15		
Date	22 Apr 2015 15:17:36	Date Stamp	22 Apr 2015 15:17:36	Frequency (MHz)	400.13	Nucleus	¹ H
File Name	D:\KI NMR\10.05.12\run\KI_20150422\10\fid	Origin	DRX400	Original Points Count	32768	Owner	Chemist
Number of Transients	256	Pulse Sequence	zg30	Receiver Gain	574.70	SW(cyclical)/Hz	8250.83
Points Count	32768	Spectrum Offset (Hz)	2468.4170	Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	8250.57
Solvent	DMSO-d6	Temperature (degree C)	-9.100				



^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 22.00 (s, 1 C) 22.32 (s, 1 C) 26.02 (s, 1 C) 26.17 (s, 1 C) 26.74 (s, 1 C) 33.22 (s, 1 C) 38.88 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.30 (s, 1 C) 39.71 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 48.61 (s, 1 C) 107.47 (s, 1 C) 117.12 (s, 1 C) 121.14 (s, 1 C) 126.92 (s, 1 C) 131.18 (s, 1 C) 141.76 (s, 1 C) 142.94 (s, 1 C) 158.29 (s, 1 C) 158.44 (s, 1 C) 165.80 (s, 1 C)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

M11(s)

M12(s)

M13(s)

M14(s)

M15(s)

M16(s)

M17(s)

M18(s)

M19(s)

M20(s)

M21(s)

M22(s)

M23(s)

M24(s)

M25(s)

M26(s)

M27(s)

M28(s)

M29(s)

M30(s)

M31(s)

M32(s)

M33(s)

M34(s)

M35(s)

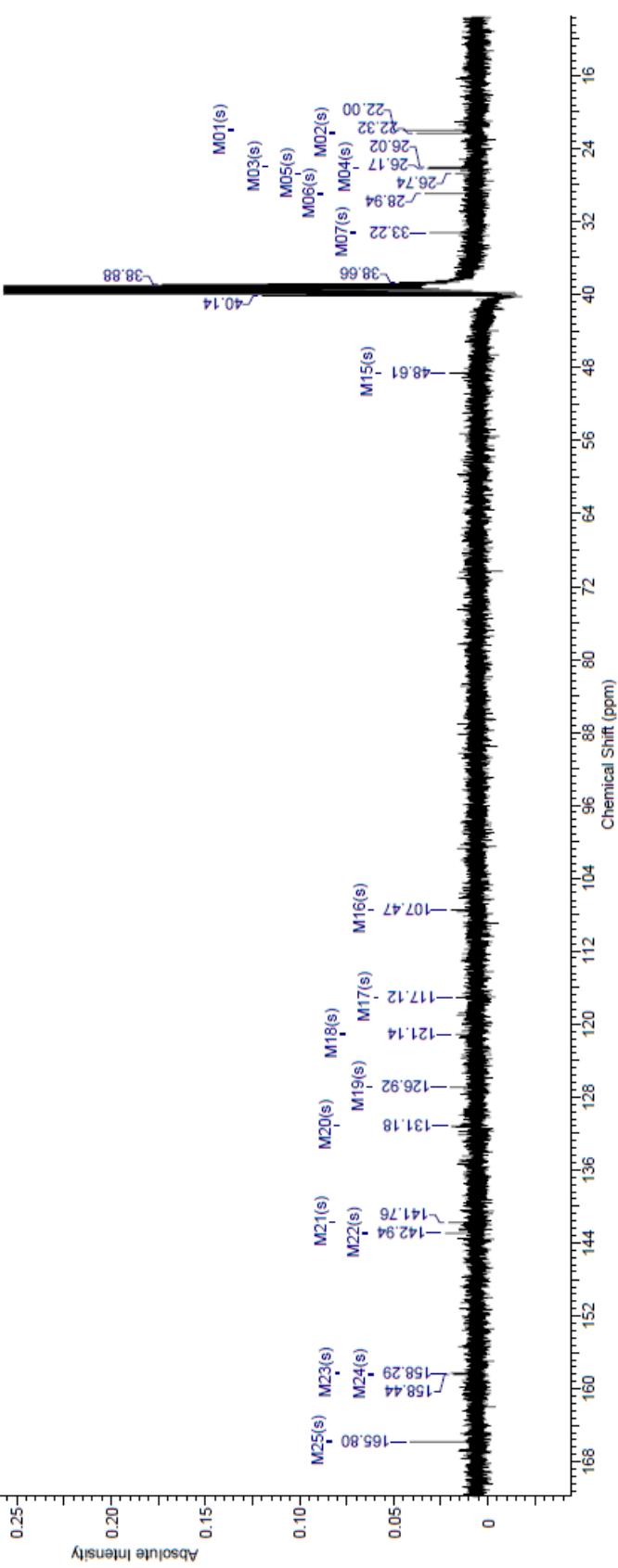
M36(s)

M37(s)

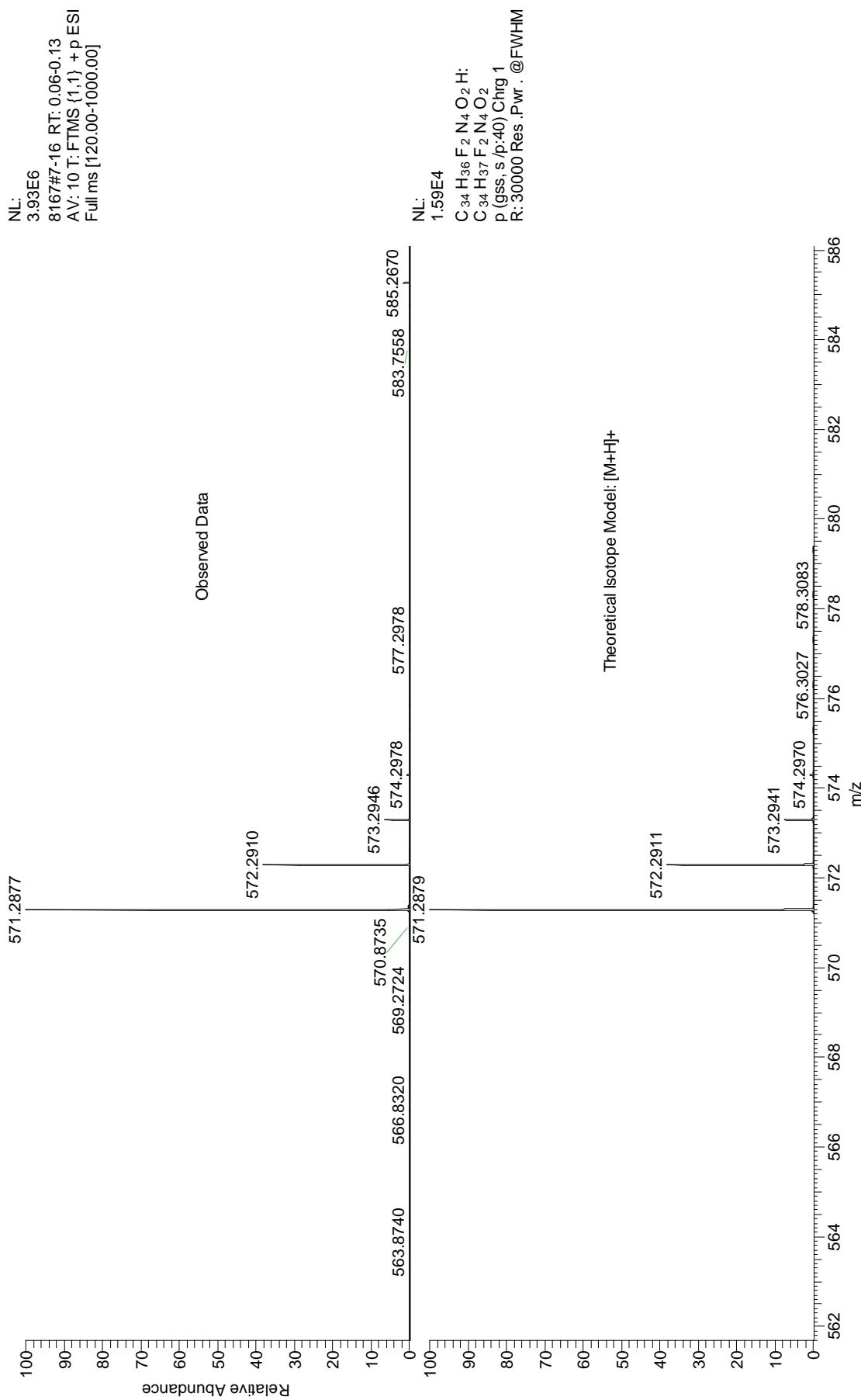
M38(s)

M39(s)

M40(s)

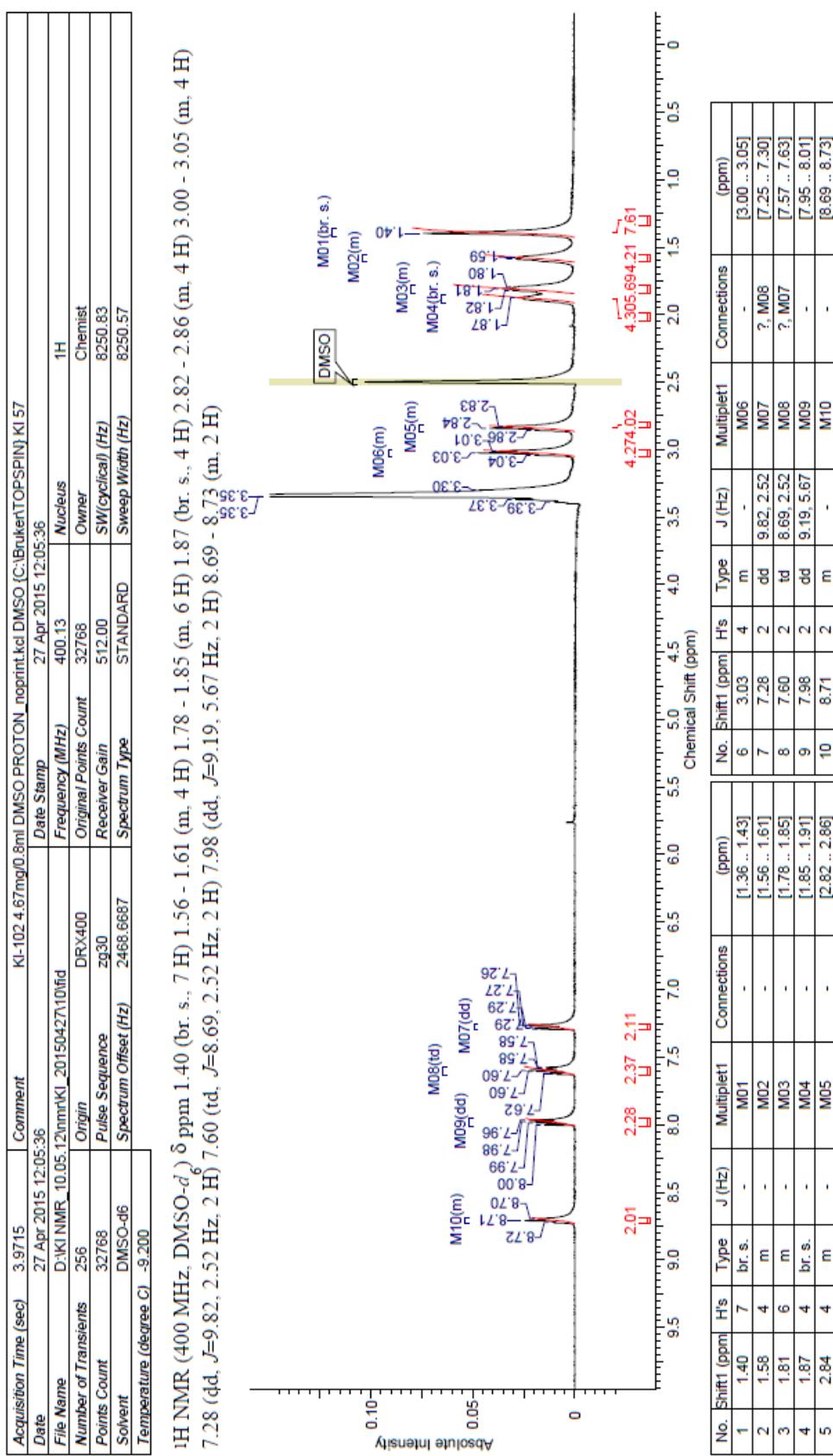


Purification by flash column chromatography with ethyl acetate/methanol (0-2.5%).



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Compound 16



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 1.40 (br. s., 7 H) 1.56 - 1.61 (m, 4 H) 1.78 - 1.85 (m, 6 H) 1.87 (br. s., 4 H) 2.82 - 2.86 (m, 4 H) 3.00 - 3.05 (m, 4 H) 7.28 (dd, *J*=9.82, 2.52 Hz, 2 H) 7.60 (td, *J*=8.69, 2.52 Hz, 2 H) 7.98 (dd, *J*=9.19, 5.67 Hz, 2 H) 8.69 - 8.73 (m, 2 H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 22.00 (s, 1 C) 22.33 (s, 1 C) 26.03 (s, 1 C) 26.55 (s, 1 C) 28.35 (s, 1 C) 28.89 (s, 1 C) 33.23 (s, 1 C) 38.88 (s, 1 C) 39.09 (s, 1 C) 39.31 (s, 1 C) 39.72 (s, 1 C) 39.93 (s, 1 C) 40.14 (s, 1 C) 107.71 (s, 1 C) 119.02 (s, 1 C) 123.67 (s, 1 C) 126.93 (s, 1 C) 131.27 (s, 1 C) 141.78 (s, 1 C) 142.95 (s, 1 C) 158.45 (s, 1 C) 165.82 (s, 1 C)

M08(s)

M09(s)

M10(s)

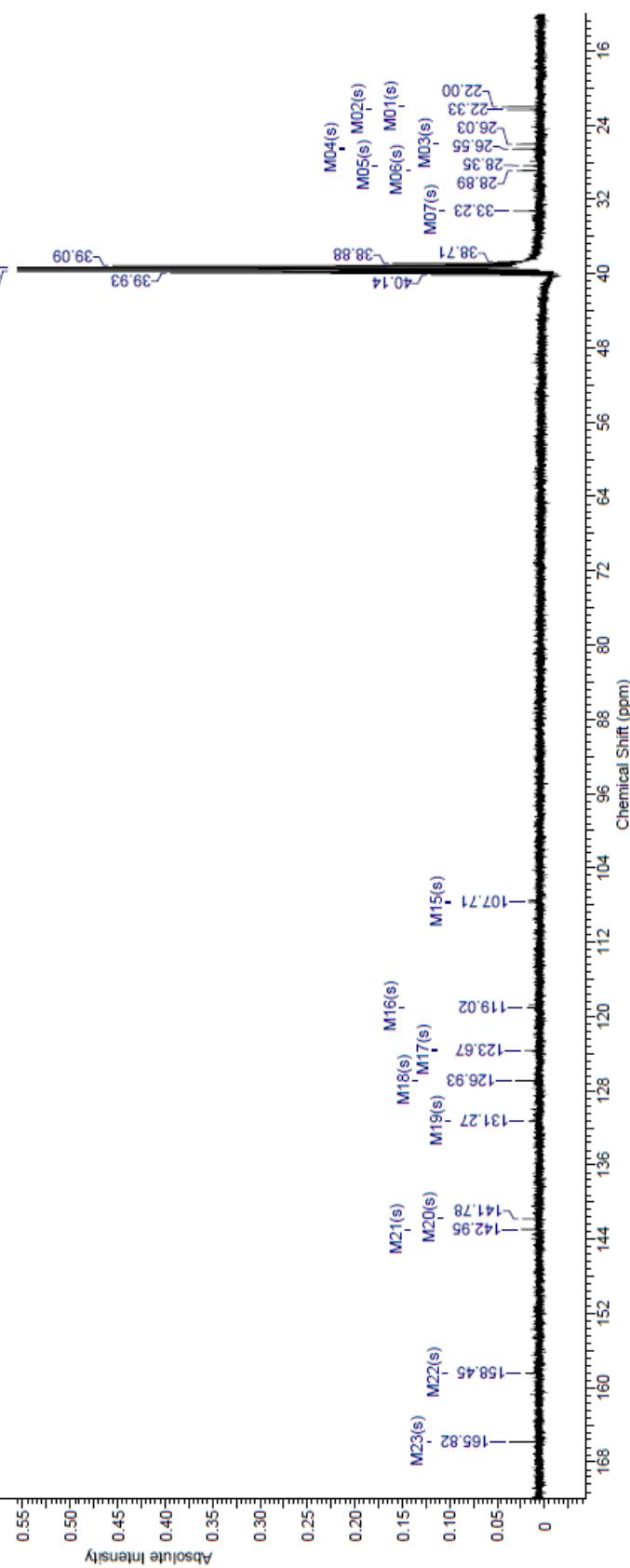
M11(s)

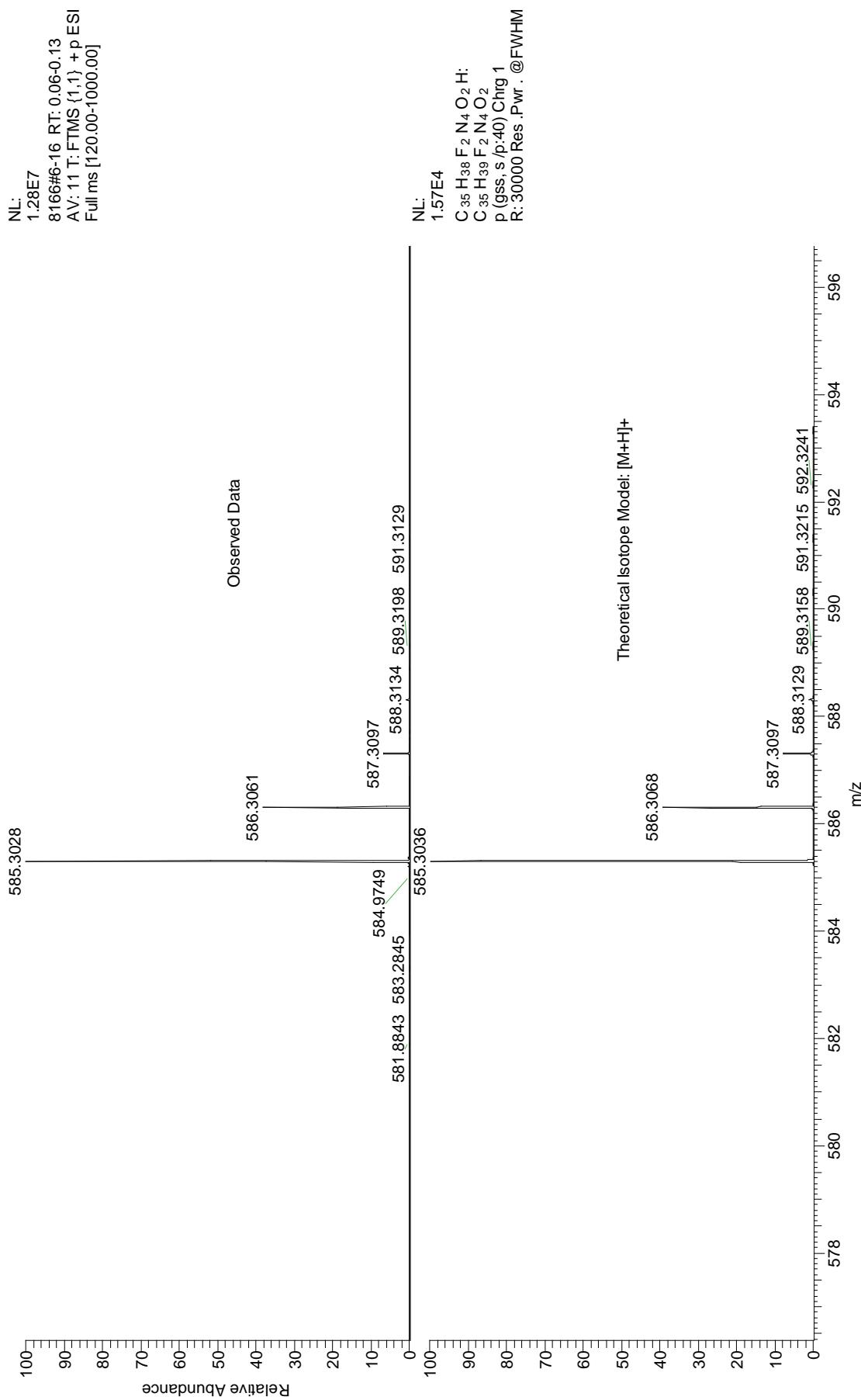
M12(s)

M13(s)

M14(s)

Purification was carried out by flash column chromatography with ethyl acetate/methanol (0-4%).

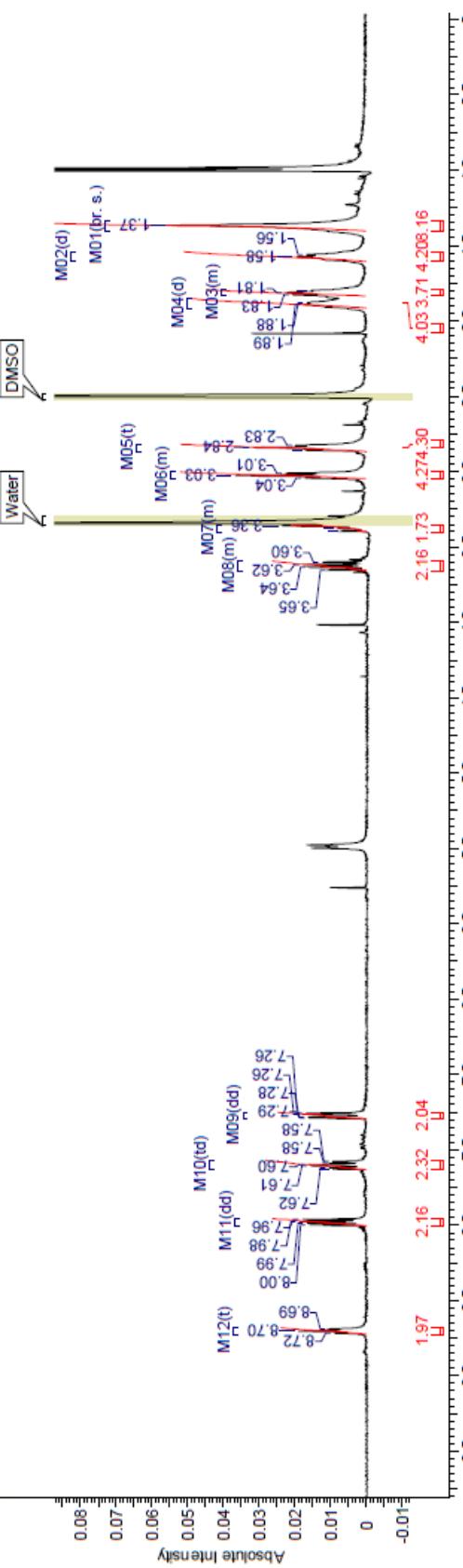


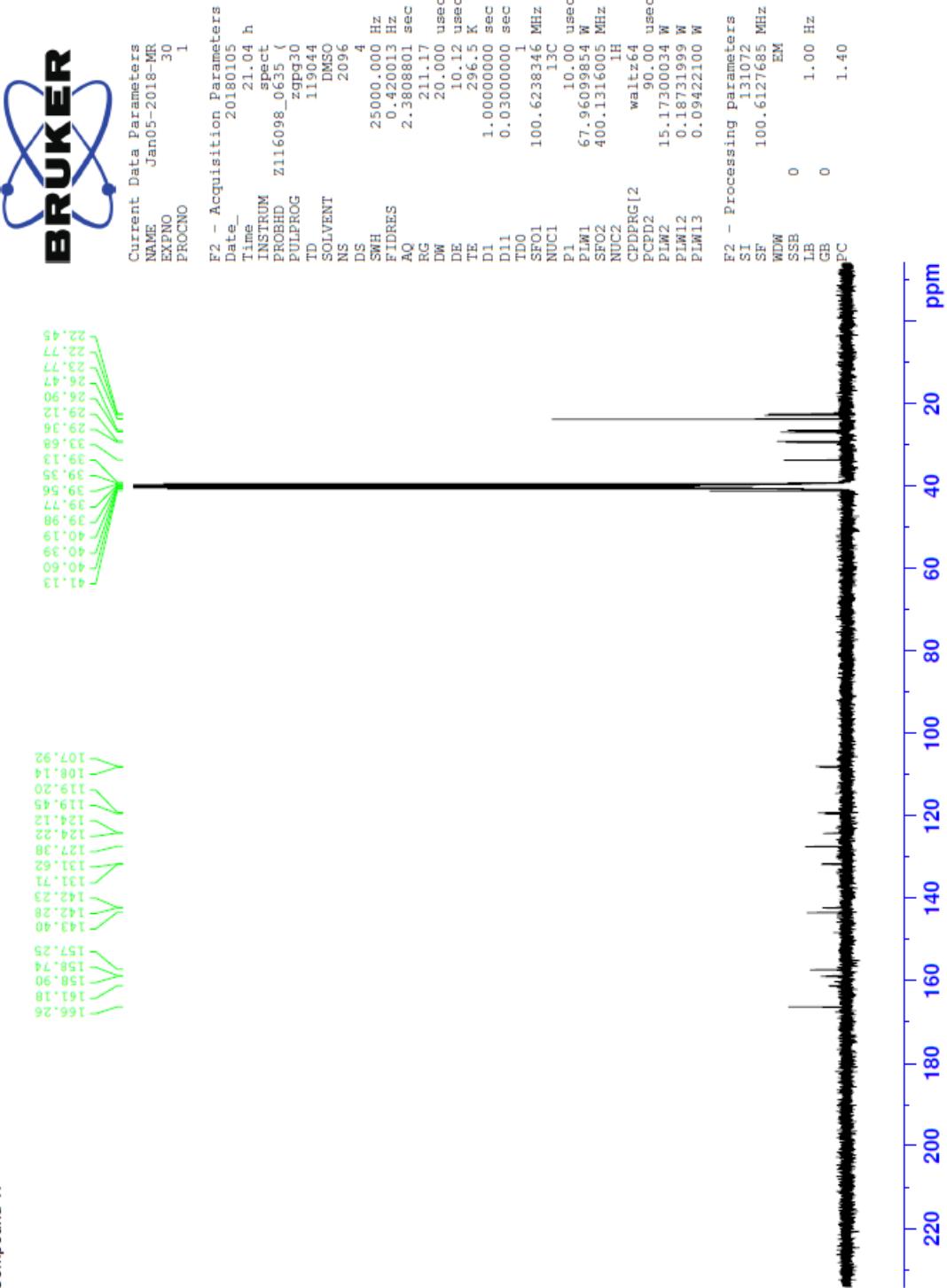


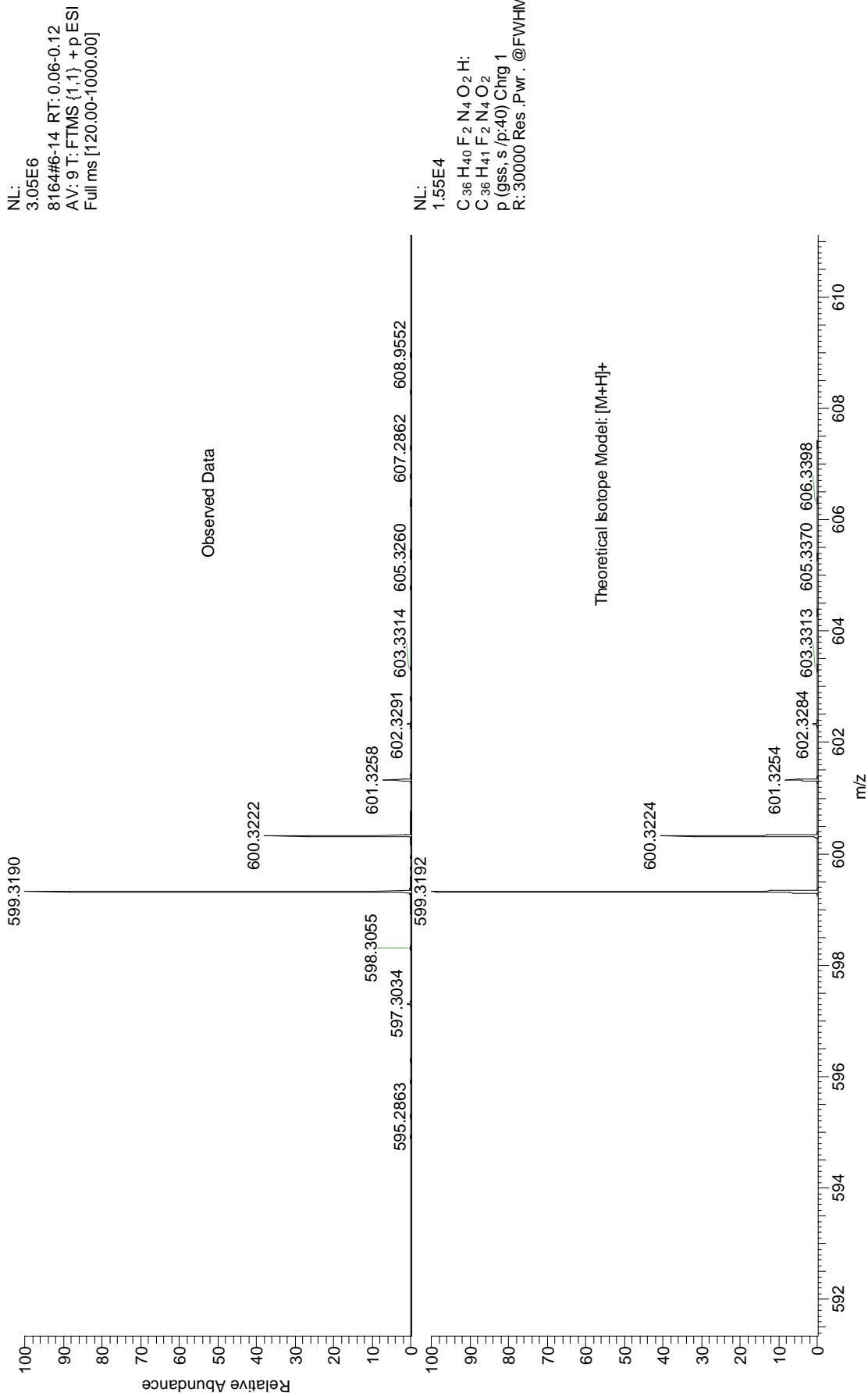
Compound 17

Acquisition Time (sec)	3.9715	Comment	KI-100 (0.55mg/1ml DMSO) PROTON_noprint.kcl DMSO (C:\Bruker\TOPSPIN)\KI_7
Date	23 Apr 2015 09:53:20	Date Stamp	23 Apr 2015 09:53:20
File Name	D:\KI\NMR\10.05.12\mmr\KI_2015042310\fid	Frequency (MHz)	400.13
Number of Transients	256	Original Points Count	32768
Points Count	32768	Receiver Gain	456.10
Solvent	DMSO-d6	Spectrum Offset (Hz)	2468.6687
Temperature (degree C)	-9.400	Spectrum Type	STANDARD
		Sweep Width (Hz)	8250.57

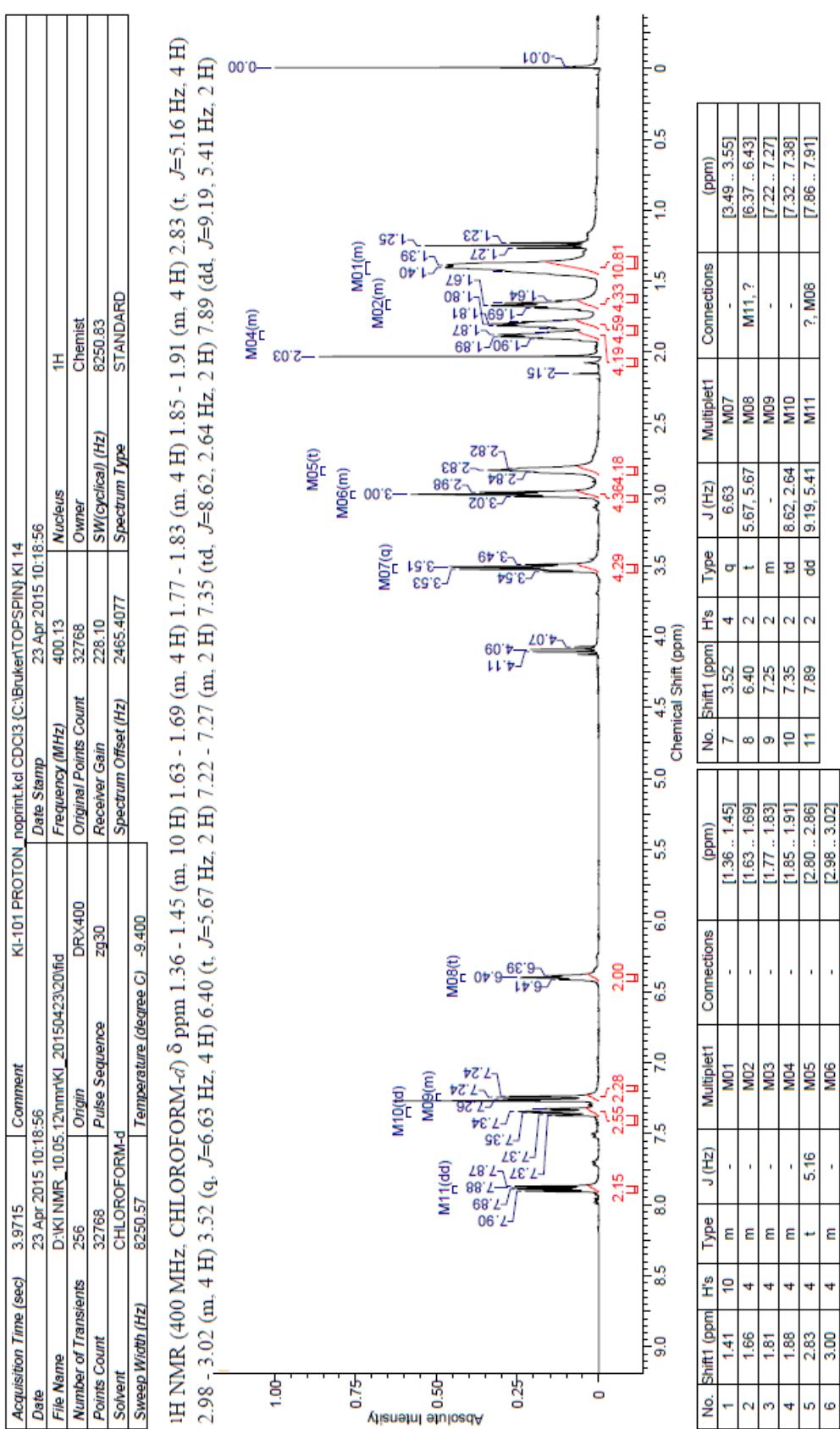
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ ppm 1.37 (br. s., 8 H) 1.57 (d, *J*=6.80 Hz, 4 H) 1.79 - 1.84 (m, 4 H) 1.89 (d, *J*=5.04 Hz, 4 H) 2.84 (t, *J*=6.42 Hz, 4 H) 3.00 - 3.05 (m, 4 H) 3.36 - 3.40 (m, 2 H) 3.59 - 3.66 (m, 2 H) 7.27 (dd, *J*=9.82, 2.77 Hz, 2 H) 7.60 (td, *J*=8.81, 2.77 Hz, 2 H) 7.98 (dd, *J*=9.32, 5.54 Hz, 2 H) 8.70 (t, *J*=5.54 Hz, 2 H)

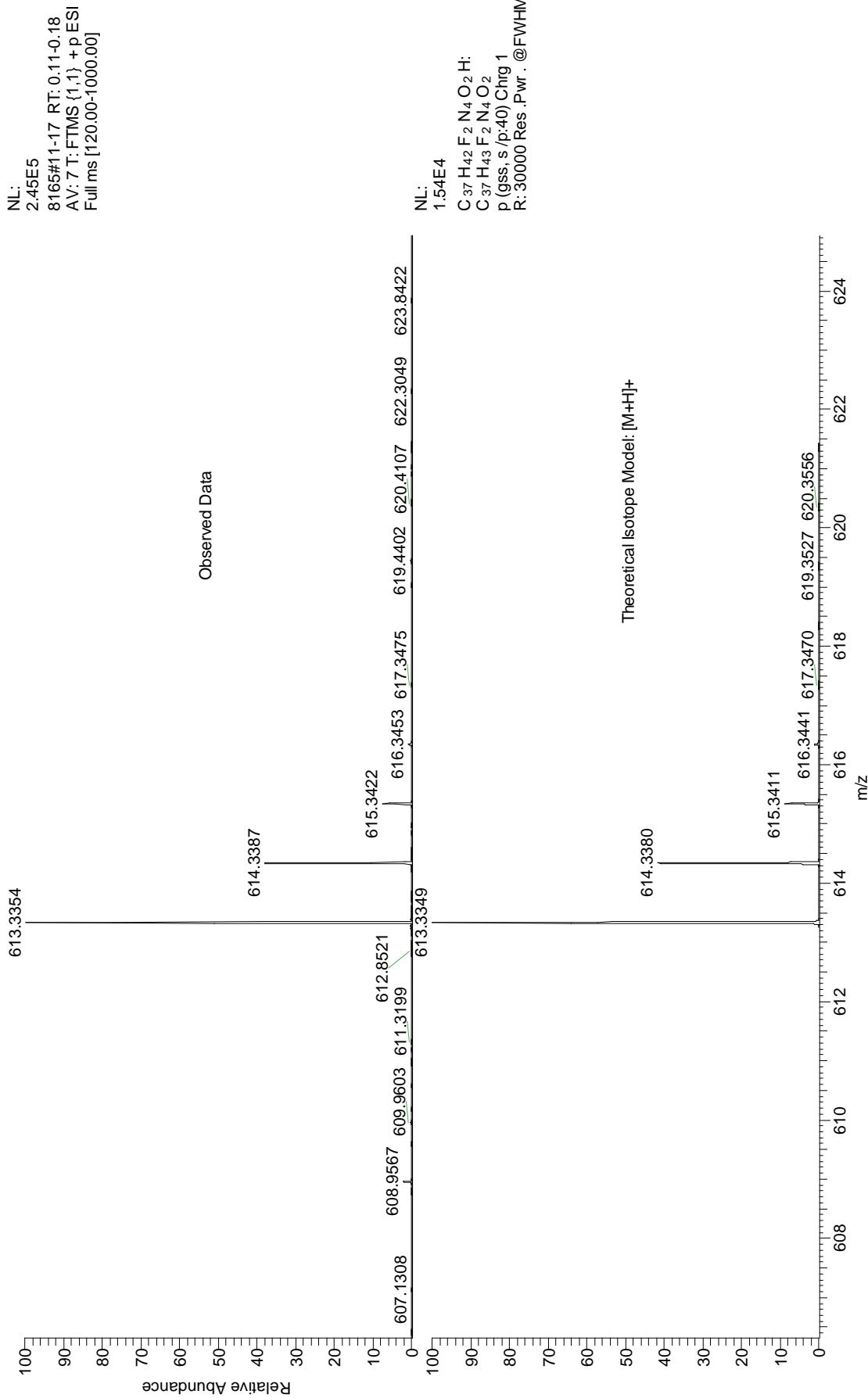






Compound 18





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