

Supporting Information

for

p-Pyridinyl oxime carbamates: synthesis, DNA binding, DNA photocleaving activity and theoretical photodegradation studies

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Experimental part

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1. Synthesis of O-carbamoyl oximes

1.1. General procedure for the synthesis of O-carbamoyl amidoximes

(Z)-N'-Hydroxyisonicotinimidamide **1** [68] (274 mg, 2 mmol) was dissolved in dry chloroform (12 mL) under Ar atmosphere. Triethylamine (0.3 mL, 2.2 mmol) was added at 0 °C, followed by slow addition (15 min) of the proper isocyanate (2.2 mmol). The mixture was stirred at rt or refluxed for the indicated period of time. Then, water (30 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 \times 30 mL). After drying (Na₂SO₄) the organic solvent was removed in a rotary evaporator and the crude residue was either recrystallized or subjected to a column chromatography and then recrystallized.

1.2. General procedure for the synthesis of O-carbamoyl ethanone oximes

(*E*)-1-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethan-1-one oxime **14** [69] (136 mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in dry chloroform or tetrahydrofuran (6 mL) under Ar atmosphere. Triethylamine (0.15 mL, 1.1 mmol) was added at 0 °C, followed by slow addition (15 min) of the proper isocyanate (1.1–1.8 mmol). The mixture was stirred at rt or refluxed for the indicated period of time. Then, water (20 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). After drying (Na₂SO₄) the organic solvent was removed in a rotary evaporator and the crude residue was either recrystallized or subjected to a column chromatography and then recrystallized.

1.3. General procedure for the synthesis of O-carbamoyl aldoximes

(*E*)-Isonicotinaldehyde oxime **21** [70] (244 mg, 2 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran or other indicated solvent (25 mL) under Ar atmosphere. Triethylamine (0.3 mL, 2.2 mmol) was added at 0 °C, followed by slow addition (15 min) of the proper isocyanate (2.2 mmol). The mixture was stirred at rt or refluxed for the indicated period of time. Then, water (30 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3×30 mL). After drying (Na₂SO₄) the organic solvent was removed in a rotary evaporator and the crude residue was either recrystallized or subjected to a column chromatography and then recrystallized.

1.4. Data analysis of O-carbamoyl amidoximes 8–13, O-carbamoyl ethanone oximes 15–20, and O-carbamoyl amidoximes 22–27

(Z)-N'-[(Benzyl-carbamoyl)oxy]isonicotinimidamide (8).

Reaction time: 1 h (rt); method of purification: recrystallization; yield: 408 mg (75%); white crystals, mp 132 °C (ethyl acetate/hexanes); IR (KBr): 3378, 3292, 3111, 1701 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO-*d*₆) δ 4.28 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 6.13 (br s, 2H), 6.97 (br t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.04–7.19 (m, 5H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO-*d*₆) δ 44.0, 120.2, 126.5, 126.6, 127.8, 137.9, 138.3, 149.2, 151.9, 155.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₅N₄O₂ [M + H]⁺ 271.1190; found 271.1189.

(Z)-N'-[(Phenyl-carbamoyl)oxy]isonicotinimidamide (9).

Reaction time: 2 h (rt); method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 20/1); yield: 353 mg (69%); beige crystals, mp 168 °C (MeOH/H₂O); IR (KBr): 3413, 3304, 1718 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO–*d*₆) δ 6.63 (br s 2H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 8.61 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 8.98 (br s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO–*d*₆) δ 118.2, 119.9, 122.2, 127.6, 136.8, 137.8, 148.7, 151.3, 152.3 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₃N₄O₂ [M + H]⁺ 257.1033; found 257.1030.

(Z)-N'-[(4-Methoxyphenyl-carbamoyl)oxy]isonicotinimidamide (10).

Reaction time: 24 h (rt); method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 40/3); yield: 401 mg (70%); grey crystals, mp 167 °C (ethyl acetate); IR (KBr): 3468, 3326, 1718 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.73 (s, 3H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.04 (br s, 2H), 7.44

(d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 8.69 (d, J = 6.1, Hz, 2H), 9.24 (s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 55.2, 113.9, 121.0, 121.4, 131.3, 138.8, 150.0, 152.7, 153.2, 155.4 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₅N₄O₃ [M + H]⁺ 287.1139; found 287.1135.

(Z)-N'-[(4-Nitrophenyl-carbamoyl)oxy]isonicotinimidamide (11).

Reaction time: 4 h (reflux); method of purification: recrystallization; yield: 556 mg (92%); yellow-orange crystals, mp 202 °C (EtOH/H₂O); IR (KBr): 3482, 3358, 3316, 1719 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.10 (br s, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 8.24 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 8.71 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 10.14 (br s 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 118.4, 121.0, 125.0, 138.6, 142.0, 145.1, 150.0, 151.9, 154.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₂N₅O₄ [M + H]⁺ 302.0884; found 302.0886.

(Z)-N'-[(4-Chlorophenyl-carbamoyl)oxy]isonicotinimidamide (12).

Reaction time: 24 h (reflux); method of purification: recrystallization; yield: 522 mg (90%); grey crystals, mp 197 °C (EtOH/H₂O); IR (KBr): 3467, 3327, 3176, 1703 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO-*d*₆) δ 6.59 (br s 2H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 8.61 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 9.08 (br s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO-*d*₆) δ 119.6, 120.1, 126.9, 127.6, 135.8, 137.9, 148.8, 151.3, 152.5 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₂ClN₄O₂ [M + H]⁺ 291.0643; found 291.0650, 293.0614 (3:1).

(Z)-N'-[(4-Fluorophenyl-carbamoyl)oxy]isonicotinimidamide (13).

Reaction time: 4 h (reflux); method of purification: recrystallization; yield: 525 mg (96%); grey crystals, mp 182 °C (EtOH/H₂O); IR (KBr): 3408, 3297, 3158, 1714 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.06 (br s, 2H), 7.17 (t, ³*J*_{HF} = ³*J*_{HH} = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (dd, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.9 Hz, ⁴*J*_{HF} = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 8.69 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 9.47 (br s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 115.3 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 22.2 Hz), 121.0, 121.4 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 7.9 Hz), 134.8 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 2.5 Hz), 138.8, 150.0, 152.6, 153.5, 158.1 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 238.0 Hz) ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₂FN₄O₂ [M + H]⁺ 275.0939; found 275.0934.

(E)-1-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethanone O-benzylcarbamoyl oxime (15).

Reaction time: 24 h (reflux); solvent: chloroform; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexanes 2/1); yield: 207 mg (77%); off-white crystals, mp 118 °C (ethyl acetate/hexanes); IR (KBr): 3334, 1720 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.42 (s, 3H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 7.28–7.37 (m, 5H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 8.67 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.9, 45.2, 120.8, 127.6, 127.7, 128.7, 137.7, 142.3, 150.1, 154.8, 158.3 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₅H₁₆N₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 270.1237; found 270.1235.

(E)-1-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethanone O-phenylcarbamoyl oxime (16).

Reaction time: 2 h (reflux); solvent: chloroform; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexanes 2/1); yield: 225 mg (88%); pale yellow crystals, mp 148 °C (ethyl acetate); IR (KBr): 3230, 1756 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.49 (s, 3H), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (br s, 1H), 8.75 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.2, 119.7, 121.1, 124.6, 129.2, 136.6, 142.8, 149.7, 151.4, 158.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₄N₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 256.1081; found 256.1078.

(E)-1-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethanone O-4-methoxyphenylcarbamoyl oxime (17).

Reaction time: 24 h (rt); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexanes 2/1); yield: 201 mg (70%); yellow crystals, mp 147 °C (ethyl acetate/hexanes); IR (KBr): 3246, 1752 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 8.09 (br s,

1H), 8.73 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.2, 55.5, 114.3, 120.8, 121.9, 129.6, 142.2, 150.3, 152.0, 156.8, 158.7 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₅H₁₆N₃O₃ [M + H]⁺ 286.1186; found 286.1189.

(E)-1-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethanone O-4-nitrophenylcarbamoyl oxime (18).

Reaction time: 24 h (reflux); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: recrystallization; yield: 291 mg (97%); yellow crystals, mp 169 °C (DMF/H₂O), IR (KBr): 3204, 1786 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 2.46 (s, 3H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 8.26 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 10.66 (br s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.6, 118.5, 121.0, 125.1, 141.8, 142.3, 144.8, 150.3, 151.1, 160.4 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₃N₄O₄ [M + H]⁺ 301.0931; found 301.0931.

(E)-1-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethanone O-4-chlorophenylcarbamoyl oxime (19).

Reaction time: 24 h (reflux); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexanes 2/1); yield: 212 mg (73%); pale yellow crystals, mp 169 °C (ethyl acetate/hexanes), IR (KBr): 3223, 1760 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.47 (s, 3H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 8.24 (br s, 1H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.3, 120.8, 120.9, 129.2, 129.6, 135.3, 142.0, 150.4, 151.4, 159.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₃ClN₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 290.0691; found 290.0689, 292.0658 (3:1).

(E)-1-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethanone O-4-fluorophenylcarbamoyl oxime (20).

Reaction time: 2 h (reflux); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexanes 2/1); yield: 172 mg (63%); pale yellow crystals, mp 181 °C (CH₂Cl₂/hexanes), IR (KBr): 3197, 1752 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO-*d*₆) δ 2.40 (s, 3H), 7.03 (t, ³*J*_{HF} = ³*J*_{HH} = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (dd, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.8 Hz, ⁴*J*_{HF} = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 8.64 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 9.74 (s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃ + DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.7, 113.4 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 22.2 Hz), 119.2, 119.4 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 6.1 Hz), 132.7 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 2.5 Hz), 140.3, 148.3, 150.0, 156.6 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 239.5 Hz), 157.0 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₃FN₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 274.0986; found 274.0984.

(E)-Isonicotinaldehyde O-benzylcarbamoyl oxime (22).

Reaction time: 24 h (rt); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 20/1); yield: 100 mg (20%); white crystals, mp 101 °C (ethyl acetate); IR (KBr): 3398, 1718 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 4.34 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 7.27–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.37–7.30 (m, 4H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 8.34 (br t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.64 (s, 1H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 44.0, 121.8, 126.9, 127.1, 128.3, 137.9, 139.2, 150.4, 152.2, 154.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₄N₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 256.1081; found 256.1075.

(E)-Isonicotinaldehyde O-phenylcarbamoyl oxime (23).⁷¹

Reaction time: 24 h (rt); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 20/1); yield: 203 mg (42%); pale yellow crystals, mp 136 °C (MeOH); IR (KBr): 3180, 1750 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.08 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.73 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 10.01 (s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 119.3, 121.8, 123.4, 128.9, 137.8, 138.1, 150.5, 151.4, 153.3 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₂N₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 242.0924; found 242.0927.

(E)-Isonicotinaldehyde O-4-methoxyphenylcarbamoyl oxime (24).

Reaction time: 24 h (rt); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 40/1); yield: 191 mg (35%); pale brown-beige crystals, mp

159 °C (ethyl acetate); IR (KBr): 3195, 1763 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.73 (s, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 9.79 (s, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 55.2, 114.1, 121.3, 121.8, 131.0, 137.9, 150.5, 151.6, 153.0, 155.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₄H₁₄N₃O₃ [M + H]⁺ 272.1030; found 272.1025.

(E)/(Z)-Isonicotinaldehyde O-4-nitrophenylcarbamoyl oxime (25).

Reaction time: 4 h (reflux); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 40/1); yield: 307 mg (54%); yellow crystals (ethyl acetate); IR (KBr): 3210, 1760 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , mixture of *E*/*Z* isomers *ca*. 9:1) δ 6.59 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 0.2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 0.2H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1.8H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1.8H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 0.2H), 8.17 (s, 0.1H), 8.26 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1.8H), 8.59 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 0.2H), 8.74 (s, 0.9H), 8.74 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1.8H), 10.74 (br s, 0.9H), 11.80 (br s, 0.1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , mixture of *E*/*Z* isomers *ca*. 9:1) δ 112.4, 118.6, 120.6, 121.9, 125.1, 126.4, 137.6, 140.3, 142.3, 144.7, 146.6, 150.1, 150.5, 151.0, 154.2, 155.7, 156.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₁N₄O₄ [M + H]⁺ 287.0775; found 287.0771.

(E)/(Z)-Isonicotinaldehyde O-4-chlorophenylcarbamoyl oxime (26).

Reaction time: 24 h (reflux); solvent: chloroform; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexanes 2/1); yield: 447 mg (81%); white crystals (ethyl acetate); IR (KBr): 3247, 1762 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, mixture of *E*/Z isomers *ca*. 9:1) δ 6.54 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 0.2H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 0.2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1.8H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 0.2H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1.8H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1.8H), 8.17 (s, 0.1H), 8.59 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 0.2H), 8.70 (s, 0.9H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1.8H), 10.15 (s, 0.9H), 11.80 (s, 0.1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, mixture of *E*/Z isomers *ca*. 9:1) δ 115.2, 120.6, 120.7, 121.8, 127.1, 128.5, 128.8, 137.1, 137.7, 140.3, 146.6, 150.1, 150.5, 151.3, 153.5 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₁ClN₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 276.0534; found 276.0529, 278.0501 (3:1).

(E)/(Z)-Isonicotinaldehyde O-4-fluorophenylcarbamoyl oxime (27).

Reaction time: 24 h (rt); solvent: tetrahydrofuran; method of purification: column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 40/1); yield: 120 mg (23%); pale yellow crystals, (ethyl acetate/1,4-dioxane); IR (KBr): 3218, 1763 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , mixture of E/Z isomers *ca.* 9:1) δ 7.11 (t, ³*J*_{HF} = ³*J*_{HH} = 8.9 Hz, 0.2H), 7.19 (t, ³*J*_{HF} = ³*J*_{HH} = 8.8 Hz, 1.8H), 7.45 (dd, ⁴*J*_{HF} = 8.9 Hz, ³*J*_{HH} = 5.0 Hz, 0.2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 0.2H, obscured), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 5.0 Hz, 1.8H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1.8H), 8.17 (s, 0.1H), 8.59 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 0.2H), 8.69 (s, 0.9H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1.8H), 10.03 (s, 0.9H), 11.80 (s, 0.1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , mixture of *E*/*Z* isomers *ca.* 9:1) δ 115.2 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 22.1 Hz, minor isomer), 115.5 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 22.3 Hz, major isomer), 120.0 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 7.6 Hz, minor isomer), 120.6, 121.2 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 7.6 Hz, major isomer), 121.8, 134.4 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 2.4 Hz, major isomer), 136.0 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 2.2 Hz, minor isomer), 158.2 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 238.5 Hz, major isomer) ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc C₁₃H₁₁FN₃O₂ [M + H]⁺ 260.0830; found 260.0833.



2. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR of amidoxime, ethanone oxime and aldoxime carbamates









































































3. Optimized molecular geometries for NMR prediction

1. Optimized molecular geometries of *E*-25-DMSO (A) and *Z*-25-DMSO (B) complexes at B3LYP/631G(d) level



2. Optimized molecular geometries of *E*-26-DMSO (A) and *Z*-26-DMSO (B) complexes at B3LYP/631G(d) level



3. Optimized molecular geometries of *E*-27-DMSO (A) and *Z*-27-DMSO (B) complexes at B3LYP/631G(d) level





Figure S-4.1. UV–vis spectra of DMSO solution of compound (A) **11** (1×10^{-4} M) and (B) **12** (1×10^{-4} M) in the presence of increasing amounts of CT DNA (r' = [DNA]/[compound] = 0–0.8). The arrows show the changes upon increasing amounts of CT DNA.



Figure S-4.2. Plot of $[DNA]/(\epsilon_A - \epsilon_f)$ versus [DNA] for compound (A) 11 and (B) 12.



Figure S-4.3. Stern–Volmer quenching plot of EB bound to CT DNA for compound (A) 11 and (B) 12.



Concentration
8: 10 ⁻⁴ M
9: 10 ⁻⁴ M
10: 10 ⁻⁴ M
11: 2x10 ⁻⁵ M
12: 10 ⁻⁴ M
13: 10 ⁻⁴ M

Figure S-5.1. UV–vis spectra of amidoxime carbamates 8–13.



Concentration								
15: 10 ⁻⁴ M								
16: 10 ⁻⁴ M								
17: 10 ⁻⁴ M								
18: 10 ⁻⁴ M								
19: 10 ⁻⁴ M								
20: 10 ⁻⁴ M								

Figure S-5.2. UV–vis spectra of ethanone oxime carbamates 15–20.



Concentration							
22: 10 ⁻⁴ M							
23: 10 ⁻⁴ M							
24: 10 ⁻⁴ M							
25: 5x10 ⁻⁵ M							
26: 10 ⁻⁴ M							
27: 10 ⁻⁴ M							

Figure S-5.3. UV-vis spectra of aldoxime carbamates 22–27.



Figure S-6.1. DNA photo-cleavage at concentration of 500 μ M. Gel electrophoreses pictures, Top: (A): Lane 1: DNA without UV irradiation; Lane 2: DNA with UV irradiation; Lanes 3–8: DNA + carbamoyl amidoximes (8 or 9, or 10, or 11, or 12, or 13, respectively) + UV irradiation; (B): Lane 1: DNA without UV irradiation; Lane 2: DNA with UV irradiation; Lanes 3–8: DNA + carbamoyl ethanone oximes (15 or 16, or 17, or 18, or 19, or 20, respectively) + UV irradiation; (C): Lane 1: DNA without UV irradiation; Lane 2: DNA with UV irradiation; Lanes 3–8: DNA + carbamoyl ethanone oximes (15 or 16, or 17, or 18, or 19, or 20, respectively) + UV irradiation; (C): Lane 1: DNA without UV irradiation; Lane 2: DNA with UV irradiation; Lanes 3–8: DNA + carbamoyl aldoximes (22 or 23, or 24, or 25, or 26, or 27, respectively) + UV irradiation; Bottom: Calculation of the % conversion to ss and ds damage.



Figure S-6.2. DNA photo-cleavage at concentration of 500 μ M. Gel electrophoreses pictures, Top: (A): Mechanistic studies involved by derivative **12**. Lane 1: DNA without UV irradiation; Lane 2: DNA with UV irradiation; Lane 3: DNA + **12**; Lane 4: DNA + **12** + argon; Lane 5: DNA + **12** + DMSO (20%); lane 6: DNA + **12** + NaN₃ (20 mM); lane 7: DNA + **12** + D₂O; (**B**): Mechanistic studies involved by derivative **26**. Lane 1: DNA without UV irradiation; Lane 2: DNA with UV irradiation; Lane 3: DNA + **26**; Lane 4: DNA + **26** + argon; Lane 5: DNA + **26** + DMSO (20%); lane 6: DNA + **26** + NaN₃ (20 mM); lane 7: DNA + **26** + D₂O; (**C**): Effect of pH on the cleavage of compound **12**. Lane 1: DNA without UV irradiation; Lane 2: DNA with UV irradiation; Lane 3-8: DNA + **12** + UV irradiation at pH 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, respectively; Bottom: Calculation of the % conversion to ss and ds damage.





Figure S-7.1. UV absorption spectrum of amidoxime carbamate 11 under irradiation (312 nm).



Figure S-7.2. UV absorption spectrum of amidoxime carbamate 12 under irradiation (312 nm).

- 8. A computational study and photochemical aspects of compounds 11 and 12
 - 8.1. Ground state energies



Figure S-8.1. Ground state (S_0) structures of 12 (A) and 11 (B).

Table S-8.1. Molecular geometries of compounds 12 and 11. Selected B3PW91/6-31G(d) geometrical parameters for compounds **12** and **11** in the ground (S₀) and lowest triplet excited state $(T_1)^a$ in aqueous solution.

comp.	state	r _{C3C11}	r _{C11N12}	r _{N12013}	r 013C14	r C14N16	φ1	φ2
12	S ₀	1.483	1.299	1.423	1.370	1.357	162.61	164.02
	T ₁	1.421	1.409	1.386	1.408	1.347	92.31	91.66
11	S ₀	1.484	1.300	1.425	1.364	1.365	162.68	163.67
	T ₁	1.484	1.300	1.424	1.367	1.360	162.41	163.84

^aBond lengths (r) in Angstroms (Å) and angles, ϕ (dihedral) in degrees. The values are given according to the suggestions of Hoffmann, Schleyer and Schaefer III^[3], $\phi_1 = \phi$ (C4C11C18C20), $\phi_2 = \phi$ (C4C11N12O13).

8.2. Franck–Condon excitation energies

Table S-8.2. Franck–Condon excitation energies. Franck–Condon (vertical) excitation energies ($\Delta E_{ex}/kcal \cdot mol^{-1}$) and their corresponding wave-lengths (λ/nm) for compounds **12** and **11** [PBE0/6-31G(d)//B3PW91/6-31G(d)]

comp./ state	T ₁		T ₂		T ₃		S ₁		\mathbf{S}_2		S ₃	
	$\Delta E_{\rm ex}$	λ	$\Delta E_{\rm ex}$	λ	$\Delta E_{\rm ex}$	λ	$\Delta E_{\rm ex}$	λ	$\Delta E_{\rm ex}$	λ	$\Delta E_{\rm ex}$	λ
12	74.38	384.36	78.45	364.44	87.87	325.37	91.75	311.61	95.60	299.05	99.17	288.29
11	66.18	432.05	67.18	425.58	75.30	379.32	77.33	369.72	88.00	324.90	90.79	314.92

8.3. Potential energy surface for the dissociation of 11 in $T_{\rm 1}$ excited state in aqueous solution



Figure S-8.3. PES for the dissociation of **11** in the first excited triplet state. The reaction coordinate is the N12–O13 bond. The products are ground state radicals.

8.4. Mathematical appendix

In this section we shall prove that the infinite series given in equation (8) of the paper,

$$\kappa(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \beta \cdot \left[\frac{1 - e^{\{[\beta - (n+1)\alpha] \cdot \Delta \mathbf{E}_0^*\}}}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta} + \frac{1}{n\alpha + \beta} \right]$$
(1)

is convergent and we shall compute its sum. First we note that the above series can be written as a sum of three terms,

$$\kappa(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \beta}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \beta}{n\alpha + \beta} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \beta e^{[\beta - (n+1)\alpha]\Delta E_0^{\neq}}}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta}$$
(2)

Consider first the third series. In order to test it for convergence we'll need the Ratio or

D'Alembert's test ^[1-2]: if $\sum u_n$ is an infinite series and if $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = l$, then if (i) l < 1 the series is absolutely convergent and hence is convergent, (ii) l > 1 the series is divergent, while if l = 1 the test gives no information. For our case, $\alpha > \beta > 0$ and $\alpha \cdot \Delta E^{\neq_0} = 12.54 >> 1$,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \beta e^{[\beta - (n+2)\alpha]\Delta E_0^{*}} / [(n+2)\alpha - \beta]}{(-1)^n \beta e^{[\beta - (n+1)\alpha]\Delta E_0^{*}} / [(n+1)\alpha - \beta]} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)\alpha - \beta}{(n+2)\alpha - \beta} \cdot e^{-\alpha \Delta E_0^{*}} \right| \\
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\alpha - \frac{\beta}{n}}{\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)\alpha - \frac{\beta}{n}} \right| \cdot e^{-\alpha \Delta E_0^{*}} = e^{-\alpha \Delta E_0^{*}} <<1$$
(3)

Hence the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \beta e^{[\beta - (n+1)\alpha]\Delta E_0^*}}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta}$ converges.

For the other two series the ratio test cannot be applied since $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = 1$. In this case we shall use the alternating series test^[1-2]: suppose that in the series $\sum u_n$ (i) the terms are alternately positive and negative, (ii) $|u_{n+1}| < |u_n|$ and (iii) $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$. Then the series $\sum u_n$ converges. The first series of equation (2) gives,

$$\left| \mathbf{u}_{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \beta}{(n+2)\alpha - \beta} \right| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n \beta}{(n+2)\alpha - \beta} \right|$$

Since $\left| (n+2)\alpha - \beta \right| > \left| (n+1)\alpha - \beta \right|$ it follows that $\left| \frac{1}{(n+2)\alpha - \beta} \right| < \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta} \right|$, and therefore

 $\left|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}\right| < \left|\boldsymbol{u}_{n}\right|.$

Taking the limit of the absolute value of the nth term gives,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} |u_n| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n \beta}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta} \right| = \beta \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{1/n}{(1+\frac{1}{n})\alpha - \frac{\beta}{n}} \right| = 0$$

Consequently, the given series converges. By a similar argument it can be shown that the second series is also convergent. This completes the proof.

The sums of each series in equation (2) were computed at <u>www.wolframalpha.com</u> and are given below,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \beta}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta} = 0.56123,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \beta}{n\alpha + \beta} = 0.80692 \text{ and}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \beta e^{[\beta - (n+1)\alpha]\Delta E_0^{\neq}}}{(n+1)\alpha - \beta} = 0.0005266$$

Finally, $\kappa(T) = 0.56123 + 0.80692 - 0.0005266 = 1.3676234$ at T = 298.15 K.

References for session 8

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3. Hoffmann, R.; Schleyer, P. von R.; Shaefer, H. F. III, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2008, 47, 7164