

Supporting Information

for

Discovery of cytotoxic indolo[1,2-c]quinazoline derivatives through scaffold-based design

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Experimental section

Instruments, general information and synthetic procedures

NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury 400 Plus instrument operated at 400 MHz (¹H NMR) and 100 MHz (¹³C NMR). Chemical shifts were measured in CDCl₃, CD₃OD or DMSO-*d*₆ using the residual solvent peak as a standard. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded with electron spray ionization on a Bruker Daltonics microOTOF-QII instrument. Melting points were determined using a Büchi SMP-20 apparatus and are given uncorrected. Analytical TLC was performed on Silica Gel F254 plates (Merck). Column chromatography was performed using SilicaGel Merck 60. Analysis of the purity was performed by HPLC on a Shimadzu LC-20 AD chromatograph, Kromasil-100-5-μm C-18 column (4.6 × 250 mm), LW = 210 nm using the system: A: 0.01 M H₃PO₄, pH 2.6; B: MeCN. All solutions were dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated at a reduced pressure using IKA RV 10 rotary evaporator at <45 °C. All products were vacuum-dried at room temperature. All solvents, chemicals and reagents were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO unless specified otherwise, and used without purification.

6-Oxo-5,6-dihydroindolo[1,2-c]quinazoline-12-carbaldehyde (2)

POCl₃ (0.25 mL, 2.68 mmol) was added dropwise to DMF (0.65 mL) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. A solution of indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (1) [1] (0.10 g, 0.43 mmol) in DMF (2.0 mL) was added to the generated Vilsmeier reagent and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was poured into crushed ice and quenched with 20% aqueous NaOH solution to pH 8. The resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried under reduced pressure. Yield of **2** is 0.10 g (92%) as a yellow solid, mp 273-274 °C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) t_R = 21.1 min, purity 97%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.78 (s, 1H, NH), 10.78 (s, 1H, CHO), 8.71 (d, J= 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.66–8.57 (m, 1H, CH), 8.37

(dd, J = 6.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.59 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.48–7.36 (m, 2H, CH), 7.33 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.29 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 186.4, 146.9, 140.5, 136.7, 133.4, 132.5, 128.1, 127.6, 125.7, 125.2, 123.9, 120.9, 116.4, 116.4, 113.7, 112.9. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₁N₂O₂, 263.0815 [M+H]⁺; found, 263.0829.

6-Oxo-5,6-dihydroindolo[1,2-c]quinazoline-12-carboxylic acid (3)

Method A. A solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ (10 mg, 3.4 mmol) and conc. H_2SO_4 (8 mL, 14.7 mmol) in H_2O (1.0 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of compound **2** (0.10 g, 0.38 mmol) in AcOH (28.0 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, the resulting green precipitate was filtered off, washed with water (3 × 5 mL), and dried under reduced pressure. Yield of **3** is 11% (0.12 mg).

Method B. Aqueous solution of NaOH (10 mass %, 15.0 mL) was added to a solution of compound $\bf 3$ (0.60 g, 1.82 mmol) in dioxane (18.0 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 6 h. The solution was cooled and neutralized with 5% aqueous HCl to pH 6, the precipitate was filtered off and dried under reduced pressure. Yield of $\bf 3$ is 0.45g (90%) as a yellow solid, mp 284-286 °C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) $\bf t_R$ = 14.9 min, purity 96%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $\bf d_6$) δ, ppm: 11.80 (s, 1H, NH), 9.25–9.12 (m, 1H, CH), 8.70 (dd, $\bf J$ = 6.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.21–8.09 (m, 1H, CH), 7.57–7.47 (m, 1H, CH), 7.45–7.38 (m, 2H, CH), 7.35–7.19 (m, 2H, CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $\bf d_6$) δ, ppm: 167.1, 147.2, 136.7, 136.0, 133.0, 131.4, 128.9, 127.9, 124.8, 124.4, 123.0, 121.7, 116.3, 115.9, 113.1, 107.1. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₁N₂O₃, 279.0764 [M+H]⁺; found, 279.0780.

6-Oxo-5,6-dihydroindolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-12-yl formate (4)

To a solution of compound **2** (50 mg, 0.20 mmol) in DMF (2.0 mL) was added Oxone (0.10 g, 0.60 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (5.0 mL), the resulted precipitate was filtrated off and dried under reduced pressure. Yield of **4** is 43 mg (77%) as a white solid, mp 237-239 °C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) t_R = 22.1 min, purity 97%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.47 (s, 1H, NH), 8.83 (s, 1H, CH), 8.63–8.56 (m, 1H, CH), 8.09–8.03 (m, 1H, CH), 7.60–7.52 (m, 1H, CH), 7.49–7.32 (m, 3H, CH), 7.32–7.19 (m, 2H, CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 161.0, 147.1, 134.8, 130.7, 130.1, 125.6, 124.6, 124.1, 124.1, 123.6, 123.5, 122.5, 117.7, 116.1, 115.8, 112.6. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₁N₂O₃, 279.0764 [M+H]⁺; found, 279.0772.

5,12a-Dihydroindolo[1,2-c]quinazoline-6,12-dione (5)

To a solution of compound **4** (0.53 g, 1.9 mmol) in THF (35 mL) was added saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (11 mL) and refluxed for 3 h. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), organic layer washed with water (2 × 10 mL), dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography, using a toluene/EtOAc 6:1 gradient as eluent. Yield of **5** is 110 mg (23%) as a white solid, mp 160-163 °C (decomp.). HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) t_R = 12.1 min, purity 99%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: δ 10.41 (s, 1H, NH), 8.13–8.02 (m, 1H, CH), 7.92-7.90 (m, 1H, CH), 7.79–7.67 (m, 2H, 2CH), 7.65 (s, 1H, CH), 7.34-7.30 (m, 1H, CH), 7.27–7.10 (m, 2H, 2CH), 7.08–

6.98 (m, 2H, 2CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ, ppm: 196.2, 151.9, 149.4, 138.6, 138.1, 130.3, 125.2 (2C), 124.0, 122.3, 120.2, 119.5, 116.1, 115.4, 82.7. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₁₁N₂O₂, 251.0815 [M+H]⁺; found, 251.0802.

12-(2,2,2-Trifluoroacetyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (6)

A solution of compound **1** (0.10 g, 0.43 mmol) in TFA (2.0 mL) and TFAA (0.40 mL, 1.42 mmol) was boiled for 40 min, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Yield of **6** is 0.14 g (98%) as a yellow solid, mp 239-240 °C. HPLC: gradient B 50/90% (30 min) $t_R = 18.8$ min, purity 95%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 12.13 (s, 1H, NH), 8.77–8.69 (m, 1H, CH), 8.18 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.77 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.59 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.51–7.43 (m, 2H, CH), 7.34 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.24 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 180.8 (d, J = 36.0 Hz), 146.5, 140.5, 136.8, 133.2, 133.0, 126.8, 126.1, 125.7, 125.2, 123.2, 119.4 (d, J = 3.8 Hz), 117.0, 116.8 (q, J = 292.2 Hz), 116.4, 112.0, 106.7. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{17}H_{10}F_3N_2O_2$, 331.0689 [M+H]⁺; found, 331.0693.

N-(2-Aminoethyl)-6-oxo-5,6-dihydroindolo[1,2-c]quinazoline-12-carboxamide (7a)

To a solution of compound **3** (50 mg, 0.19 mmol) and DIPEA (66 μL, 0.38 mmol) in DMSO (3.0 mL) were added PyBOP (148 mg, 0.38 mmol) and *tert*-butyl (2-aminoethyl)carbamate (61 mg, 0.38 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, diluted with

EtOAc (15 mL), organic layer washed with 5% aqueous HCl (5 mL), with saturated aqueous NaCl (2 × 5 mL), dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluent toluene/EtOAc 3:1. The Boc-protected intermediate was dissolved in TFA (1.0 mL, 19.6 mmol) and the solution stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The mixture concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was dried. Yield of **7a** is 30 mg (58%) as a brown solid, mp 255-256 °C. HPLC: gradient B 10/50% (30 min) t_R = 14.1 min, purity 97%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.59 (s, 1H, NH), 8.80 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.68–8.59 (m, 1H, CH), 8.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.01 (s, 3H,NH₃), 7.83–7.79 (m, 1H, NH), 7.50–7.45 (m, 1H, CH), 7.44–7.40 (m, J = 7.3, 3.7 Hz, 2H, CH), 7.31 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.22 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.66 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.09 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 165.7, 147.3, 135.4, 132.7, 131.7, 130.7, 128.2, 125.9, 124.4, 124.3, 123.3, 120.1, 116.2, 116.0, 113.1, 110.5, 38.9, 37.6. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₇N₄O₂, 321.1346 [M+H]⁺; found, 321.1335.

N-(3-Aminopropyl)-6-oxo-5,6-dihydroindolo[1,2-c]quinazoline-12-carboxamide (7b)

Compound **7b** was prepared from compound **3** as described for derivative **7a**. Yield of **7b** is 34 mg (65%) as a brown solid, mp 258-259 °C. HPLC: gradient B 10/50% (30 min) $t_R = 14.5$ min, purity 96% ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.63 (s, 1H, NH), 8.84 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.63–8.60 (m, 1H, CH), 8.19 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.91 (s, 3H, NH₂), 7.71-7.68 (m, J = 6.2, 3.1 Hz 1H, NH), 7.52 – 7.40 (m, 2H, CH), 7.41 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.31 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.23 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.47 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.92 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.91 (p, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 165.5, 147.3, 135.2,

132.6, 131.1, 130.6, 128.4, 125.4, 124.4 (2C), 123.4, 119.6, 116.2, 116.1, 113.2, 110.9, 37.5, 36.8, 27.8. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₉N₄O₂ 335.1503 [M+H]⁺; found, 335.1486.

N-(4-Aminobutyl)-6-oxo-5,6-dihydroindolo[1,2-c]quinazoline-12-carboxamide (7c)

Compound **7c** was prepared from compound **3** as described for derivative **7a**. Yield of **7c** is 57 mg (62%) as a brown solid, mp 260-262 °C. HPLC: gradient B 10/50% (30 min) t_R = 14.8 min, purity 97%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 8.76 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.64-8.60 (m, 1H, CH), 8.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.89 (s, 3H, NH₂), 7.72-7.68 (m, 1H, NH), 7.51–7.43 (m, 1H, CH), 7.46–7.37 (m, 2H, CH), 7.31 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.24 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.41 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H, CH), 2.87 (s, 2H, CH₂), 1.71–1.63 (m, 4H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 165.1, 147.3, 135.2, 132.6, 131.0, 130.5, 128.5, 125.5, 124.3 (2C), 123.3, 119.7, 116.2, 116.0, 113.3, 111.3, 39.1, 39.0, 26.6, 25.2. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₁N₄O₂ 349.1659 [M+H]⁺; found, 349.1673.

12-((Dimethylamino)methyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (9a)

To a solution of compound 1 (0.10 g, 0.43 mmol) in DMF (2.0 mL) was added N,N-dimethylmethyleneiminium chloride (88 mg, 0.99 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 6 h, cooled to room temperature and carefully quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (8 mL). The white precipitate was filtered off, washed with water (3 × 5 mL), and dried under reduced

pressure. Yield of **9a** is 93 mg (75%) as a white solid, mp 279-280 °C. HPLC: gradient B 10/50% (30 min) $t_R = 16.8$ min, purity 100%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.74 (s, 1H, NH), 10.34 (s, 1H, NH), 8.67–8.58 (m, 1H, CH), 8.37 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.12–8.05 (m, 1H, CH), 7.50 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.47–7.34 (m, 3H, CH), 7.28 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.88–2.83 (m, 6H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 147.2, 135.7, 133.8, 132.9, 130.6, 130.5, 125.8, 124.5, 124.1, 123.5, 119.4, 116.2, 116.2, 113.4, 50.3, 42.6 (2C), 34.4. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₈N₃O, 292.1444 [M+H]⁺; found, 292.1453.

12-((Diethylamino)methyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (9b)

To a solution of compound **1** (50 mg, 0.21 mmol) in acetic acid (10 mL) were added diethylamine (0.1 mL, 1.28 mmol) and 37% aqueous formaldehyde (25 μ L, 0.32 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10.0 mL), the residue was filtered off, washed with water (1 × 5 mL), and dried under reduced pressure. Yield of **9b** is 20 mg (30%) as a white solid, mp 264-265 °C (decomp.). HPLC: gradient B 10/50% (30 min) t_R = 19.1 min, purity 95%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.77 (s, 1H, NH), 9.76 (s, 1H, NH), 8.69–8.60 (m, 1H, CH), 8.28 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.07–7.99 (m, 1H, CH), 7.57–7.35 (m, 4H, CH), 7.31 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 5.01 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H, CH), 3.39–3.27 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.27–3.16 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.31 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 147.2, 135.7, 133.8, 132.9, 130.6 (2C), 125.6, 124.6, 124.2, 123.4, 119.3, 116.3, 116.3, 113.5, 102.6, 47.3, 47.0 (2C), 9.2 (2C). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₂N₃O, 320.1757 [M+H]⁺; found, 320.1773.

12-(Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (9c)

Compound **9c** was prepared from compound **1** as described for derivative **9b**. Yield of **9c** is 53 mg (78%) as a white solid, mp 258-260 °C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) t_R = 4.8 min, purity 98%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.37 (s, 1H, NH), 8.63–8.54 (m, 1H, CH), 8.32–8.25 (m, 1H, CH), 7.90–7.82 (m, 1H, CH), 7.44–7.34 (m, 2H, CH), 7.34 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.24 (dd, J = 8.0, 5.7 Hz, 2H, CH), 4.01 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.52 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 1.65 (q, J = 3.3 Hz, 4H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 147.6, 135.1, 132.6, 131.1, 130.9, 129.3 (C), 126.6, 123.7, 123.6, 123.3, 118.7, 116.0, 115.5, 114.8, 111.8, 54.0 (2C), 49.2, 23.6 (2C). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C20H20N3O, 318.1601 [M+H]+; found, 318.1613.

12-(Piperidin-1-ylmethyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (9d)

Compound **9d** was prepared from compound **1** as described for derivative **9b**. Yield of **9d** is 50 mg (73%) as a white solid, mp 254-256 °C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) t_R = 5.9 min, purity 97%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.35 (s, 1H, NH), 8.61–8.54 (m, 1H, CH), 8.30 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.81 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.44–7.30 (m, 3H, CH), 7.24 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H, CH), 3.84 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.45 (s, 4H, CH₂), 1.46–1.35 (m, 6H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 147.6, 135.2, 132.6, 131.6, 131.3 (C), 129.4, 126.8, 123.7, 123.7, 123.2, 118.8, 116.0, 115.5, 114.7, 110.9, 54.3 (2C), 52.6, 26.1 (2C), 24.5. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{21}H_{22}N_3O$, 332.1757 [M+H]⁺; found, 332.1743.

12-((4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (9e)

Compound **9e** was prepared from compound **1** as described for **9b**. Yield of **9e** is 55 mg (75%) as a white solid, mp 260 °C (decomp.). HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) $t_R = 4.8$ min, purity 96%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 11.42 (s, 1H, NH), 8.61–8.55 (m, 1H, CH), 8.28 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.86–7.79 (m, 1H, CH), 7.40 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.36–7.30 (m, J = 8.2, 4.0 Hz, 2H, CH), 7.24 (dd, J = 16.5, 8.1 Hz, 2H, CH), 3.88 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.25 (s, 4H, CH₂), 2.09 (s, 3H, CH₂), 1.83 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 173.4, 147.6, 135.2, 132.6, 131.5, 131.4, 129.4, 126.8, 123.7, 123.7, 123.2, 118.7, 116.0, 115.5, 114.7, 110.4, 55.2, 52.9, 51.8, 46.1, 22.7. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₃N₄O, 347.1866 [M+H]⁺; found, 347.1881.

12-([1,4'-Bipiperidin]-1'-vlmethyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (9f)

Compound **9f** was prepared from compound **1** as described for **9b**. Yield of **9f** is 53 mg (61%) as a white solid, mp 273-274 °C. HPLC: gradient B 10/50% (30 min) t_R = 12.2 min, purity 98%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 8.64–8.57 (m, 1H, CH), 8.31 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.84–7.78 (m, 1H, CH), 7.43–7.18 (m, 5H, CH), 3.88 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.93 – 2.89 (m, 1H, CH), 2.36 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 2.22–2.04 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.67–1.60 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.44–1.29 (m, 8H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 132.7, 131.6, 129.2, 126.7, 123.6, 123.5, 122.9, 118.7, 116.1, 62.5, 53.3 (3C), 52.0, 50.2 (3C), 28.3 (4C), 26.6 (4C), 25.0. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₆H₃₁N₄O, 415.2492 [M+H]⁺; found, 415.2498.

N,N-Dimethyl-1-(6-methylindolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-12-yl)methanamine (*10a*)

Compound **8** (0.2 g, 0.86 mmol) [2] was dissolved in acetic acid (20.0 mL), followed by the addition of 33% aqueous dimethylamine (40 μ L, 0.28 mmol) and 37% aqueous formaldehyde (25 μ L, 0.32 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. After completion, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10.0 mL) was then added, and the resulting precipitate was collected by filtration. The residue was purified by column chromatography, eluent toluene/EtOAc 3:1. Yield of **10a** is 71 mg (30%) as a brown solid, mp 213-215 °C. HPLC (Gradient B 10/50% (30 min)) t_R = 16.0 min, purity 96%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.70–8.63 (m, 1H, CH), 8.46 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.27 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.97–7.85 (m, 3H, CH), 7.85–7.72 (m, 2H, CH), 5.30 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.55 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.09 (s, 6H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 156.5, 132.2, 131.7, 131.6, 131.3, 129.9, 129.8, 127.1, 126.2, 124.7, 119.6, 119.4, 117.8, 116.5, 106.0, 50.1, 42.3 (2C), 20.8. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₂₀N₃, 290.1652 [M+H]⁺; found, 290.1664.

6-Methyl-12-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazoline (10b)

Compound **10b** was prepared from compound **8** as described for **10a**. Yield of **10b** is 45 mg (76%) as a brown solid, mp 133-135 °C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) $t_R = 4.8$ min, purity 96%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 8.47–8.38 (m, 1H, CH), 8.19 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.95 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.67–7.59 (m, 1H, CH), 7.55–7.48 (m, 2H, CH), 7.46–7.34 (m, 2H, CH), 4.06 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.06 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.54 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 1.65 (q, J = 3.3 Hz,

4H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ, ppm: 149.0, 139.8, 131.2, 131.0, 130.4, 129.0, 127.0, 126.7, 126.0, 123.4, 122.7, 120.9, 118.8, 115.8, 109.0, 54.0 (2C), 49.3, 25.6, 23.6 (2C). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₂N₃, 316.1808 [M+H]⁺; found, 316.1819.

4-((6-Methylindolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-12-yl)methyl)morpholine (10c)

Compound **10c** was prepared from compound **8** as described for **10a**. Yield of **10c** is 40 mg (58%) as a brown solid, mp 174-175 °C. HPLC: gradient B 10/50% (30 min) $t_R = 16.6$ min, purity 97%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 8.46–8.43 (m, J = 8.0, 3.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.19 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.99–7.92 (m, 1H, CH), 7.69–7.61 (m, 1H, CH), 7.58–7.34 (m, 4H, CH), 3.95 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.49 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 3.05 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.52–2.45 (m, 4H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 149.0, 139.9, 131.7, 131.5, 130.4, 129.1, 127.1, 126.8, 126.1, 123.6, 122.8, 120.8, 118.8, 115.9, 107.1, 66.7 (2C), 53.5 (2C), 52.3, 25.7. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{21}H_{22}N_3O$, 332.1757 [M+H]⁺; found, 332.1748.

5-(3-Chloropropyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one (11)

To a solution of compound 1 (0.15 g, 0.64 mmol) in DMA were added anhydrous potassium carbonate (0.16 g, 1.26 mmol) and 1-bromo-3-chloropropane (70 μ L, 0.70 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then quenched with 5% aqueous HCl solution. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 × 20 mL), the combined organic layer was washed with saturated NaCl solution (3 × 20 mL), water (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated

under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography, using CHCl₃/MeOH (30:0.5) as eluent, followed by precipitation from DCM with petroleum ether (1:3). Yield of **11** is 0.15 g (77%) as a white solid, mp 120-124 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm: 8.71–8.63 (m, 1H), 7.93 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.72–7.63 (m, 1H), 7.46–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.40–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.19 (m, 2H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 4.41 (dd, J = 8.6, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.33–2.26 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm: 147.8, 134.5, 134.2, 133.0, 129.9, 129.4, 124.1, 123.8, 123.5, 123.2, 120.1, 116.2, 115.6, 114.1, 98.1, 42.6, 40.9, 30.3. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₅ClN₂O, 311.0946 [M+H]⁺; found 311.0955.

5-(3-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)propyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one hydrochloride (12a)

To a solution of compound **11** (50 mg, 0.16 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added pyrrolidine (0.16 mL, 1.6 mmol) and was stirred 60 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography, using CHCl₃/MeOH 20:5 as eluent, followed by precipitation from DCM with petroleum ether (1:3). Yield of **12a** is 44 mg (72%) as a beige solid, mp 150-151°C. HPLC (LW = 265 nm, gradient B 40/95% (30 min)) $t_R = 8.0$ min, purity 99%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.70 – 8.63 (m, 1H, CH), 7.94-7.92 (m, 1H, CH), 7.69-7.66 (m, 1H, CH), 7.42 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.39–7.28 (m, 3H, CH), 7.24–7.20 (m, 1H, CH), 7.03 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.39–4.30 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.80 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.73 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 6H, CH₂), 2.14 (br s, 2H, CH₂), 1.26 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.9, 134.6, 134.2, 133.1, 129.9, 129.4, 124.0, 123.8, 123.4, 123.1, 120.1, 116.3, 115.5, 114.5, 98.0, 54.0 (2C), 53.4, 41.3, 26.3, 23.4 (2C). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₂₄N₃O, 346.1914 [M+H]⁺; found, 346.1925.

5-(3-(Piperidin-1-yl)propyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one hydrochloride (12b)

Compound **12b** was prepared from **1** as described for **12a**. Yield of **12b** is 44 mg (72%) as a beige solid, mp 132-135°C. HPLC: gradient B 40/95% (30 min) $t_R = 9.5$ min, purity 100%. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm: 8.61 - 8.55 (m, 1H, CH), 7.90 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.68-7.66 (m, 1H, CH), 7.48 (s, 1H, CH), 7.39–7.32 (m, 2H, CH), 7.23 (s, 1H, CH), 7.03 (s, 1H, CH), 4.37 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.56 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.19 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.63 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.52 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.26 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.14 (s, 1H, CH₂), 1.85 (s, 3H, CH₂). 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm: 148.1, 134.1, 134.0, 133.0, 130.0, 130.0, 124.1, 123.9, 123.6, 123.5, 120.2, 116.1, 115.4, 114.7, 98.4, 55.4, 53.7 (2C), 40.8, 22.9, 22.6 (2C), 22.1. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₃H₂₆N₃O, 360.2070 [M+H]⁺; found, 360.2081.

5-(3-(Piperazin-1-yl)propyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6(5H)-one dihydrochloride (12c)

To a solution of compound 1 (50 mg, 0.16 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added mono-Bocpiperazine (0.30 g, 1.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h, cooled to room temperature, and poured into water acidified by HCl solution. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 × 20 mL), the combined organic layer was washed with saturated NaCl solution (2 × 10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography, using CHCl₃/MeOH 30:1 as eluent. The mono-Boc intermediate (74 mg, 0.16 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (1 mL), TFA (61 μL, 0.80 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting oily residue was treated with methanol (1 mL) and HCl in Et₂O (100 μL), and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. This crude material was triturated with acetone (10 mL) and diethyl ether (10 mL), with careful decantation of the supernatant after each wash. The remaining solid residue was dried under reduced pressure. Yield of **12c** is 66 mg (96%) as a beige sticky oil. HPLC: gradient B 20/50% (30 min) t_R = 15.7 min, purity 97%. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{22}H_{25}N_4O$, 361.2028 [M+H]⁺; found, 361.1995. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.65 – 8.42 (m, 1H, CH), 8.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.80–7.66 (m, 1H, CH), 7.63–7.48 (m, 2H, CH), 7.41–7.24 (m, 4H, CH), 4.33 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, , CH₂), 3.65 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.34 (s, 8H, CH₂), 2.20 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ, ppm 161.7, 159.3, 159.0, 147.8, 134.6, 134.1, 133.6, 130.2, 124.8, 124.2, 123.8, 123.6, 120.7, 116.2, 115.4, 115.4, 98.6, 53.8, 48.7, 40.9, 22.8, 22.7. HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{22}H_{25}N_4O$, 361.2023 [M+H]⁺; found, 361.2013.

6-(Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazoline (14a)

To a solution of compound 13 [3] (80 mg, 0.30 mmol) in toluene (3.0 mL), were added pyrrolidine (33 μ L, 0.39 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.15 g, 1.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL), washed with water (2 × 10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was precipitated from DCM with petroleum ether (1:3). Yield of 14a is 40 mg (44%) as a white solid, mp 103-105°C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) t_R = 13.3 min, purity 97%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 8.28-8.24 (m, 1H, CH), 8.13–8.10 (m, 1H, CH), 7.81 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.75–7.68 (m, 1H, CH), 7.62–7.50 (m, 2H, CH), 7.51 (s, 1H, CH), 7.47–

7.37 (m, 2H, CH), 4.24 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.66 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 1.72–1.64 (m, 4H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 149.0, 138.6, 134.8, 131.4, 130.1, 129.5, 127.9, 127.6, 123.7, 123.4, 122.5, 120.7, 120.6, 117.2, 96.4, 60.6, 53.8 (2C), 23.6 (2C). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₃, 302.1652 [M+H]⁺; found, 302.1661.

6-(Piperidin-1-ylmethyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazoline (14b)

Compound **14b** was prepared from **13** as described for **14a**. Yield of **14b** is 62% (58 mg) as a white solid, mp 120-122°C. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) t_R = 14.3 min, purity 98%.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.24 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.12–8.04 (m, 1H, CH), 7.85–7.77 (m, 1H, CH), 7.70 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.61–7.48 (m, 3H, CH), 7.43–7.34 (m, 2H, CH), 4.05 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.55 (s, 4H, CH₂), 1.48–1.33 (m, 6H, CH₂).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 148.0, 138.4, 134.8, 131.4, 130.0, 129.5, 128.0, 127.6, 123.7, 123.4, 122.4, 120.6, 120.5, 117.3, 96.5, 63.5, 54.3 (2C), 25.9 (2C), 24.2. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₂N₃, 316.1808 [M+H]⁺; found, 316.1816.

4-(Indolo[1,2-c]quinazolin-6-ylmethyl)morpholine (14c)

Compound **14c** was prepared from **13** as described for **14a**. Yield of **14c** is 69 mg (73%) as a brown solid, mp 150-154°C (decomp.). HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min) $t_R = 11.5$ min, purity 96%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 8.25–8.22 (m, 1H, CH), 8.10–8.07 (m, 1H, CH),

7.85–7.78 (m, 1H, CH), 7.75–7.67 (m, 1H, CH), 7.60–7.49 (m, 3H, CH), 7.42–7.37 (m, 2H, CH), 4.13 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.52 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 2.61 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 147.4, 138.3, 134.8, 131.3, 130.1, 129.6, 128.1, 127.6, 123.8, 123.4, 122.5, 120.7, 120.6, 117.2, 96.5, 66.5 (2C), 63.0, 53.6 (2C). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₈N₃O, 316.1455 [M+H]⁺; found, 316.1439.

6-((4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl)indolo[1,2-c]quinazoline (14d)

Compound **14d** was prepared from **13** as described for **14a**. Yield of **14d** is 70 mg (71%) as a brown solid. HPLC: gradient B 30/70% (30 min)) $t_R = 9.5$ min, purity 98%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.28–8.20 (m, 1H, CH), 8.10–8.04 (m, 1H, CH), 7.84–7.77 (m, 1H, CH), 7.76–7.67 (m, 1H, CH), 7.60–7.49 (m, 3H, CH), 7.42–7.33 (m, 2H, CH), 4.10 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.60 (s, 4H, CH₂), 2.25 (s, 4H, CH₂), 2.08 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ , ppm: 147.8, 138.4, 131.3, 130.1, 129.5, 128.1, 127.6, 123.8, 123.4, 122.4, 120.7, 120.5, 117.3, 96.5, 62.8, 54.9 (2C), 53.0 (2C), 46.0. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₃N₄, 331.1917 [M+H]⁺; found, 331.1922.

Cell lines, drug treatment and cytotoxicity assays

In a manner similar to [4] all tumor cell lines were from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA). Non-malignant hFB-hTERT6 human skin fibroblasts (HSF) were obtained via a lentiviral transduction of full-length TERT gene under a cytomegalovirus promoter (generated at Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Moscow by E. Dashinimaev). Cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM, PanEco, Russia) (adherent lines) or RPMI-1640 medium (PanEco, Russia) (suspension lines), supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (HyClone,

Logan, UT), 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 μg/mL streptomycin at 37 °C, 5% CO₂ in a humidified atmosphere. Cells in logarithmic growth phase were used in all experiments. Compounds were dissolved in 10% aqueous DMSO as 10 mM stock solutions followed by serial dilutions in water immediately before experiments. Briefly, cells (5 × 10³ in 190 mL of culture medium) were plated into a 96-well plate (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ) and treated with 0.1% DMSO (vehicle control) or with increasing concentrations of compounds for 72 h. After the completion of drug exposure, 0.5 mg/mL of 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide was added into each well for an additional 2 h. Formazan was dissolved in DMSO, and the absorbance at 570 nm was measured. The cytotoxicity at a given drug concentration was calculated as the percentage of absorbance in wells with drug-treated cells to that of vehicle control cells (100%). The IC₅₀ (50% growth inhibitory concentration) was defined as the concentration of the compound that inhibited MTT conversion by 50%.

DNA binding assay by fluorescence titration

In a manner similar to [5] formation of complexes of compounds with calf thymus DNA (Sigma Aldrich) was quantitatively assessed by fluorescence spectroscopy. Drug–DNA binding was determined in 100 mM KCl, 20 mM tris-HCl buffer pH 8.0 at 25 °C. Two μ M of compounds were incubated with ctDNA aliquots (5 min) after each DNA addition. Fluorescence spectra were recorded with a Cary Eclipse Fluorescence Spectrometer (Australia). The excitation wavelength was 340 nm (slits 5 nm). Emission was recorded in range 350–600 nm. The concentration of ctDNA was determined in a sodium phosphate buffered solution at 20 °C using the molar extinction coefficient ε [ctDNA] = 13200 M (base pairs)⁻¹·cm⁻¹. The concentration of free and bound compounds was determined by changes of ligand fluorescence upon DNA titration. Binding parameters were determined by approximation of DNA concentration dependence of fluorescence with equation $F/F_0 = 1/1 + C/K_D$.

DNA binding estimation by FID assay

To study ligand binding, we employed a DNA double helix model using the self-complementary oligonucleotide ds26, d(CAATCGGATCGAATTCGATCCGATTG), which forms a 26-base-pair duplex. DNA-ligand interactions were screened using the thiazole orange (TO) displacement assay (FID method) [7]. This assay is based on the competitive binding of the test ligand and TO, a known fluorescent intercalator, to DNA. TO fluorescence was recorded at 530 nm (emission slit width 20 nm) with excitation at 480 nm (excitation slit width 10 nm) using a TECAN Spark microplate fluorometer at room temperature. Each test sample contained DNA (0.1 μ M), TO (1 μ M), and compound (25 μ M). Data represent the average of three independent measurements.

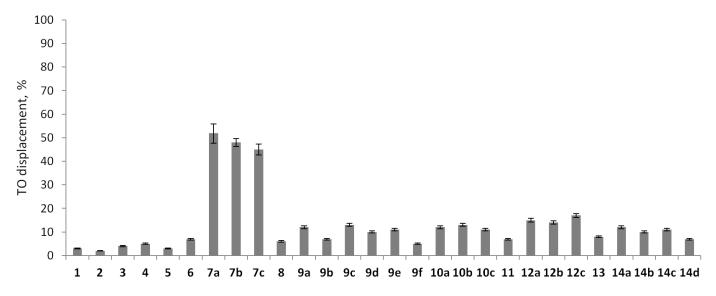
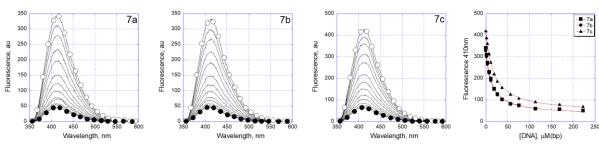
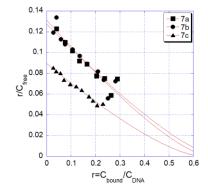


Figure S1. Thiazole orange (TO) displacement from DNA duplex (ds26) by the compounds at 25 μ M at 20 °C.





В



Compound	K_a , $10^5 M^{-1}$	K _D , μM	L, bp
7a	1.2±0.1	8.3±0.7	1.4±0.1
7b	1.3±0.1	7.7±0.6	1.5±0.1
7c	0.9±0.1	11.1±1.2	1.57±0.05

Figure S2. (A) Fluorescence titration of compounds **7a–c** (5 μM) with calf thymus DNA at low ionic strength. Spectra were recorded upon addition of DNA (0–220 μM base pairs) in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) at 20 °C. (B) Scatchard plot of the binding isotherm derived from the fluorescence titration data. The table presents the binding parameters obtained by approximation with the McGhee–von Hippel equation [6].

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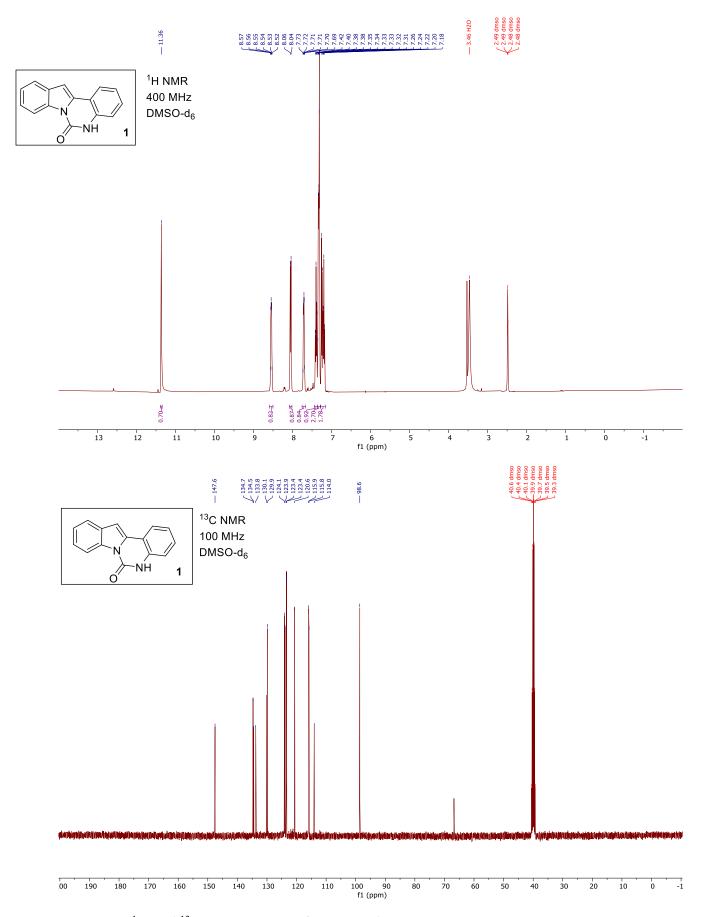


Figure S3. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 1.

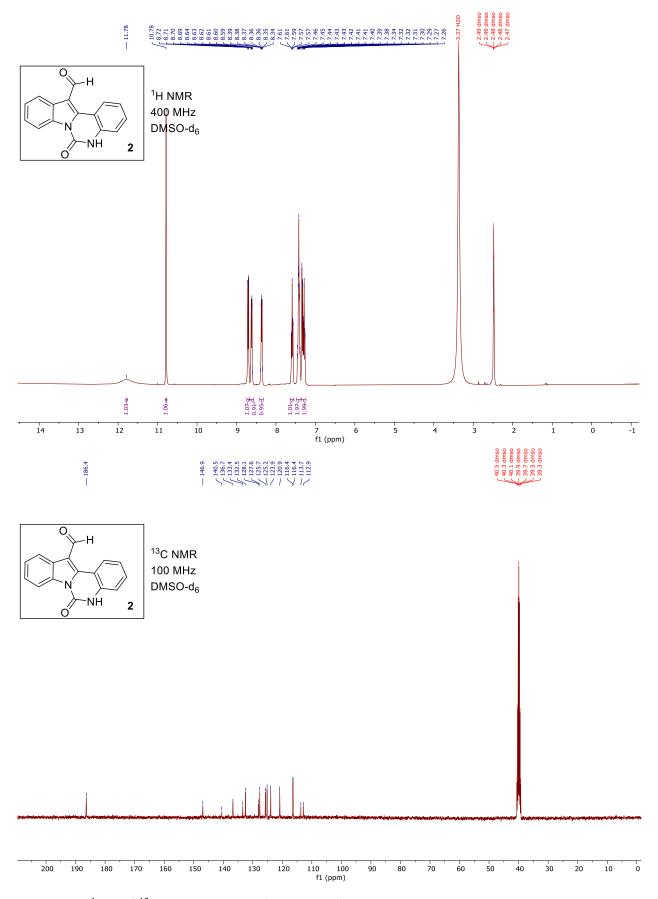
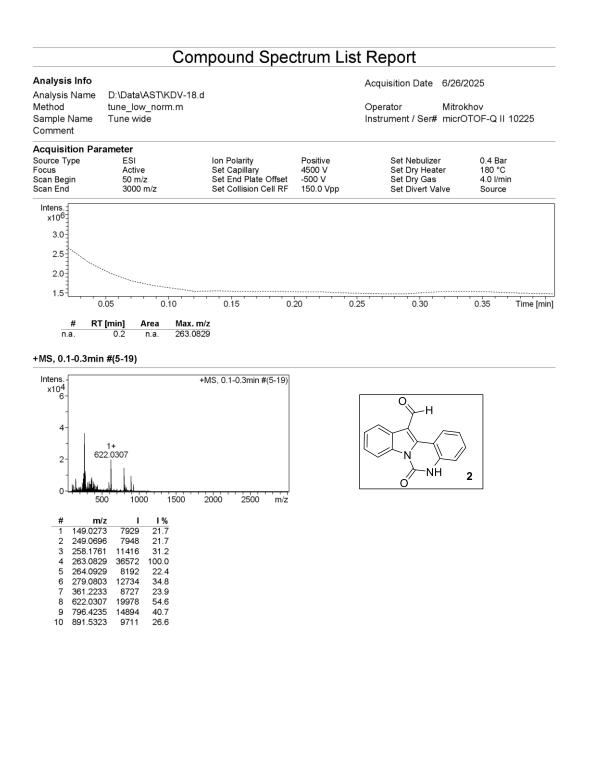


Figure S4. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 2.



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Figure S5. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 2.

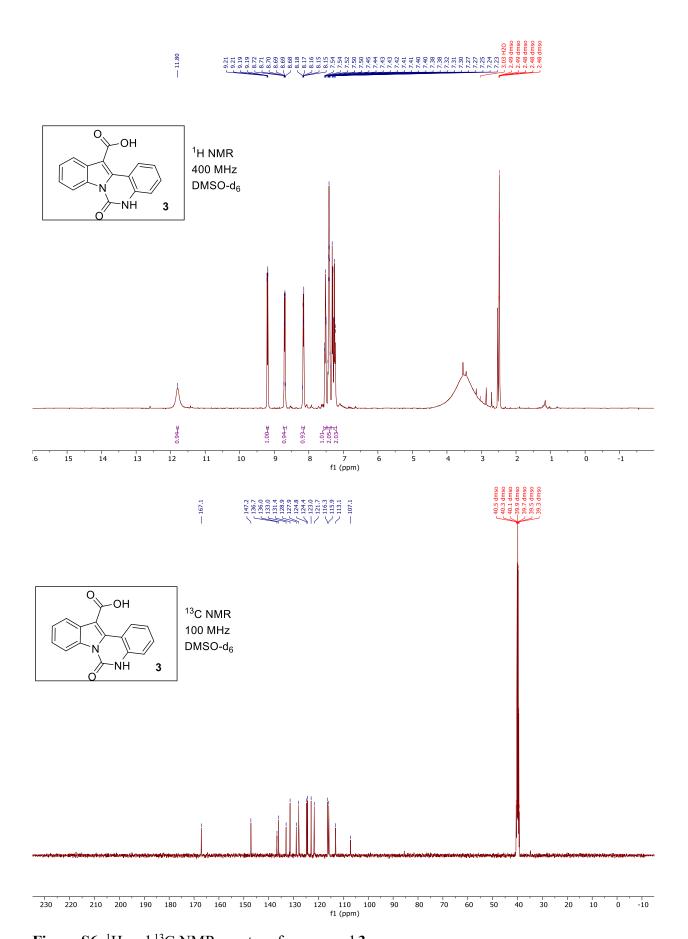


Figure S6. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 3.

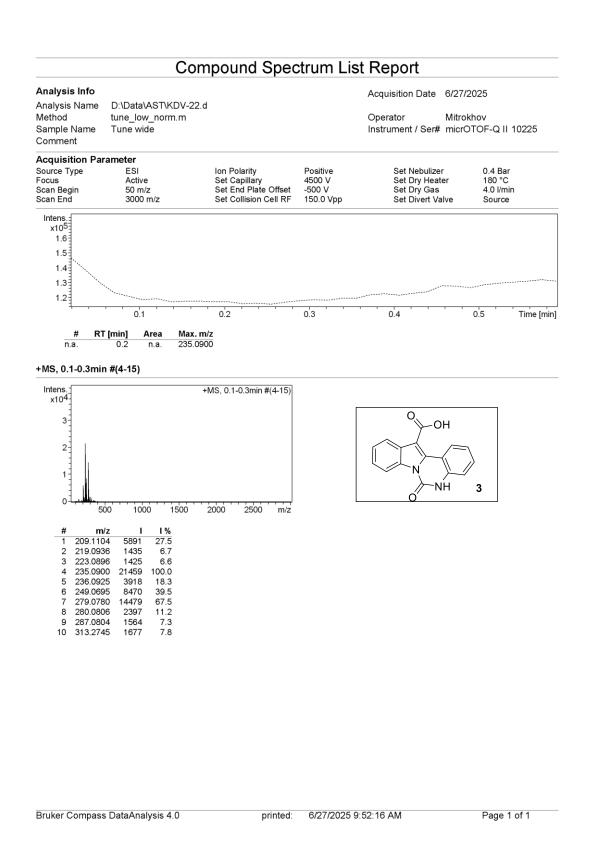


Figure S7. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 3.

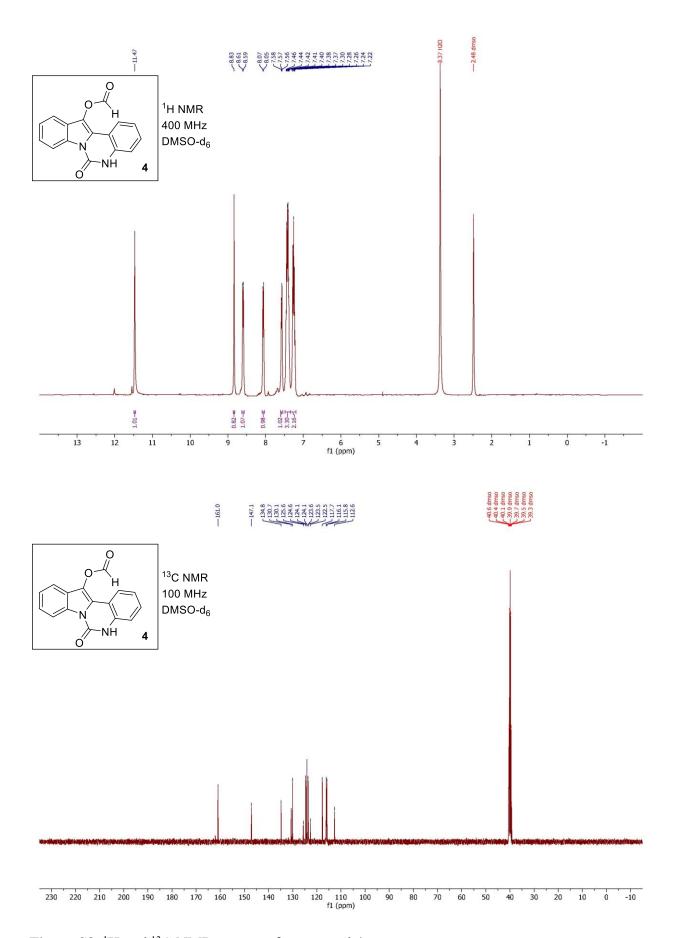
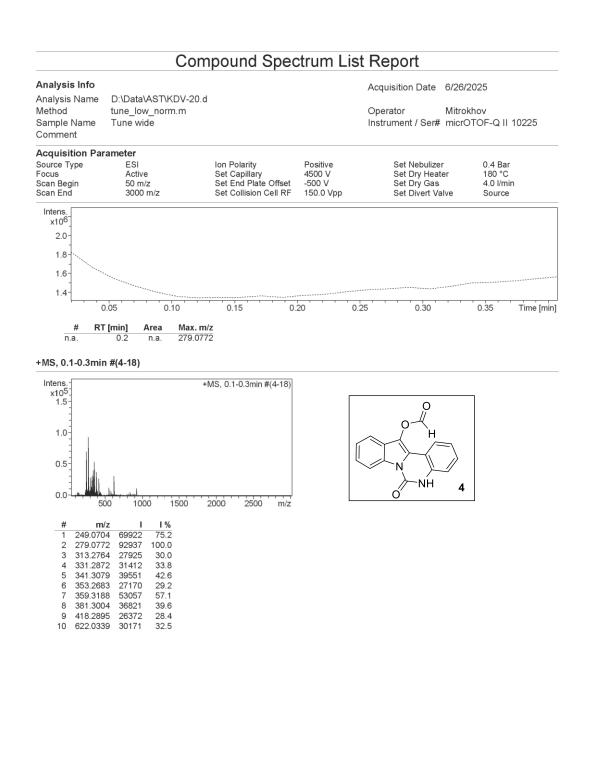


Figure S8. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 4.



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Figure S9. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 4.

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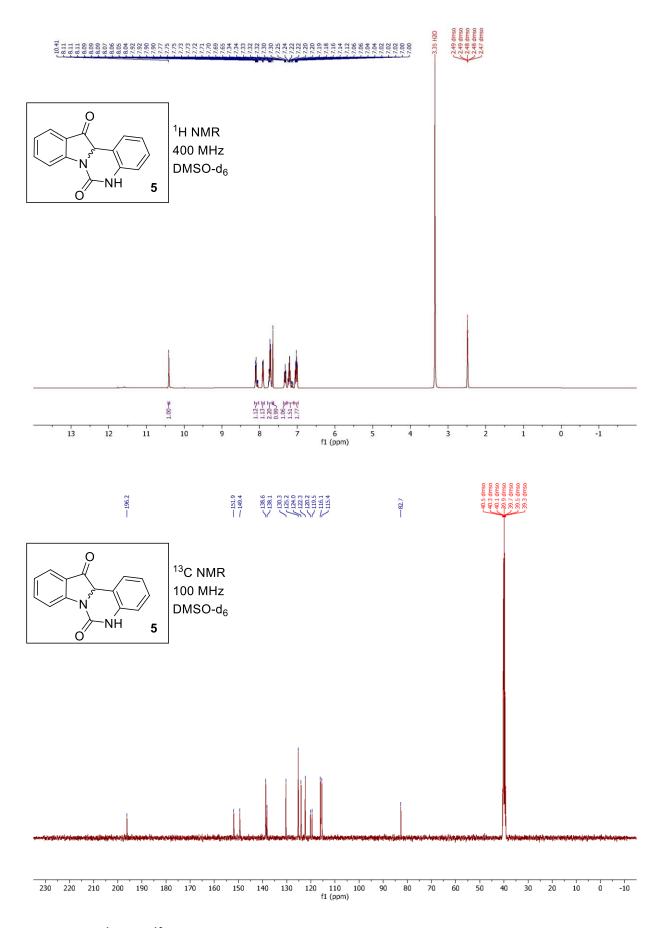
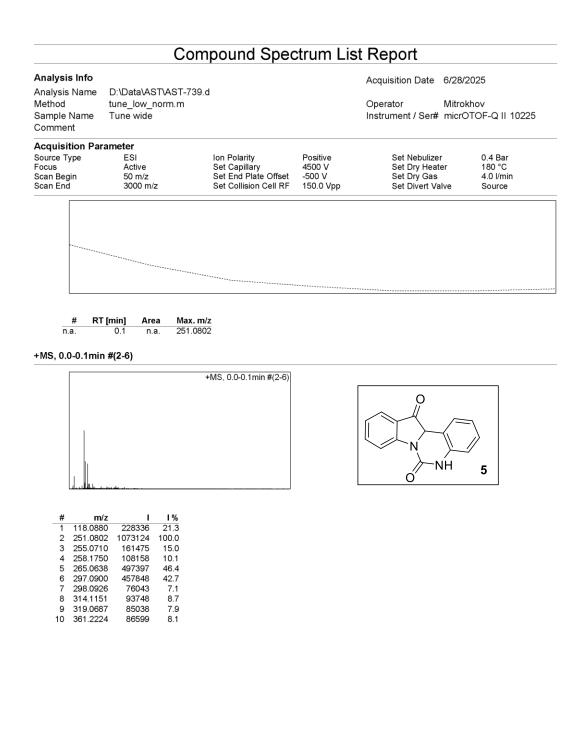


Figure S10. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 5.



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Figure S11. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 5.

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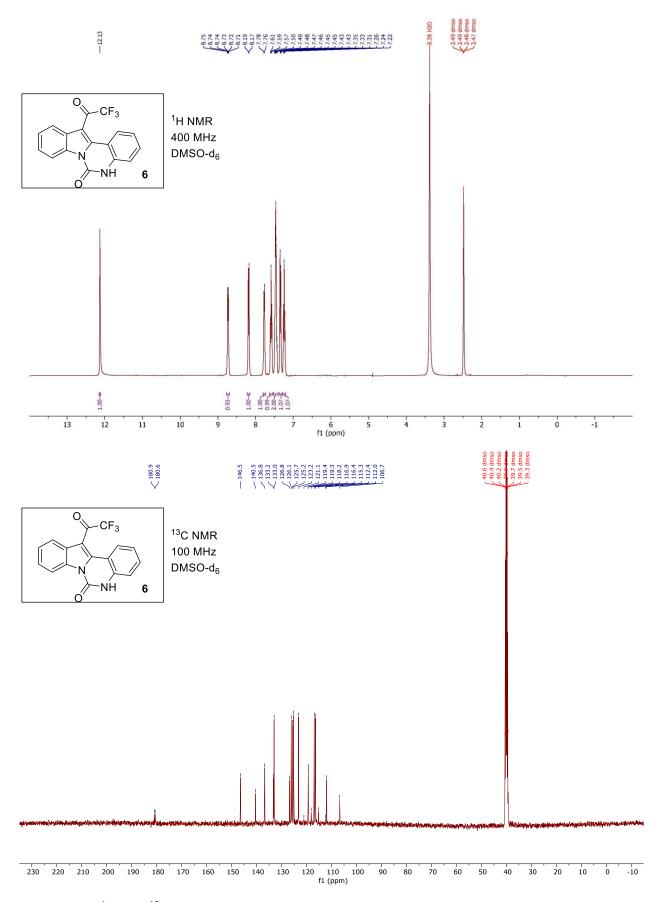


Figure S12. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 6.

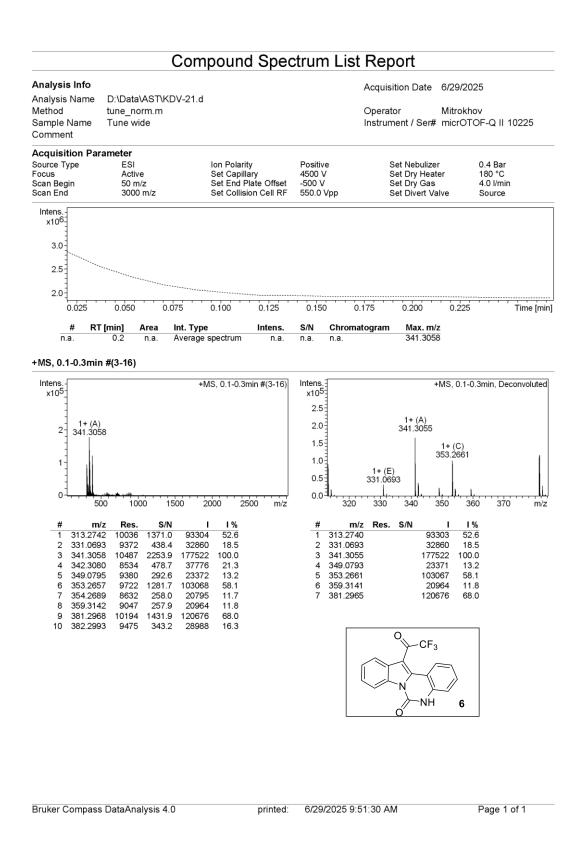


Figure S13. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 6.

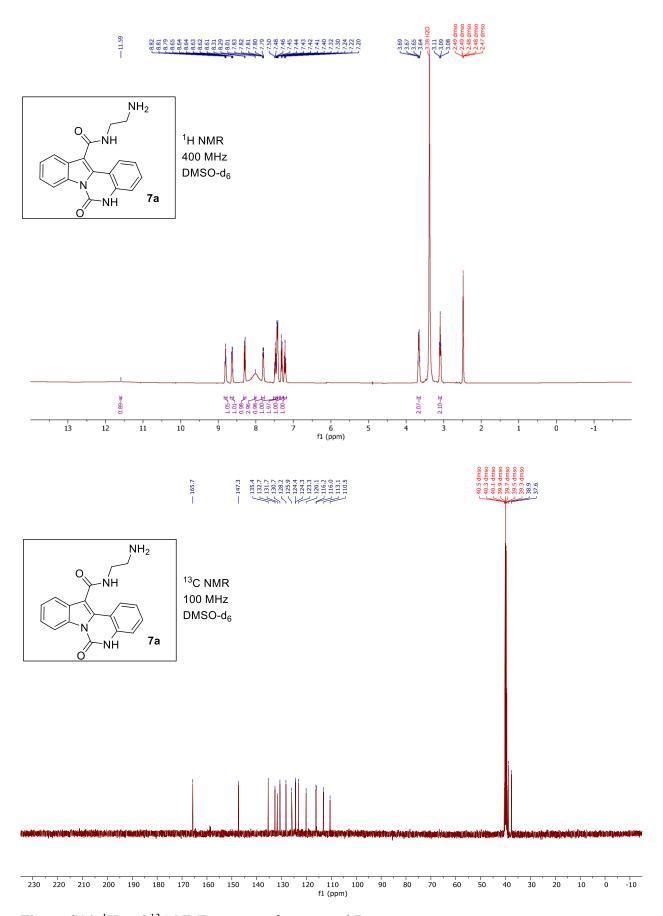
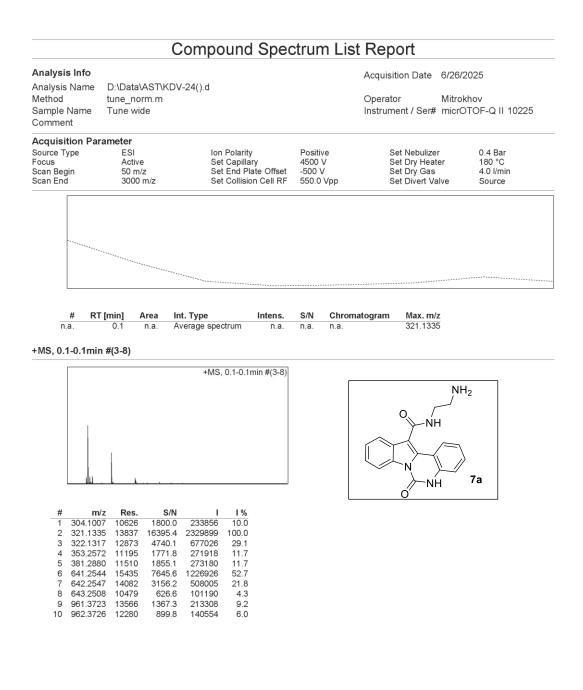


Figure S14. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 7a.



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Figure S15. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 7a.

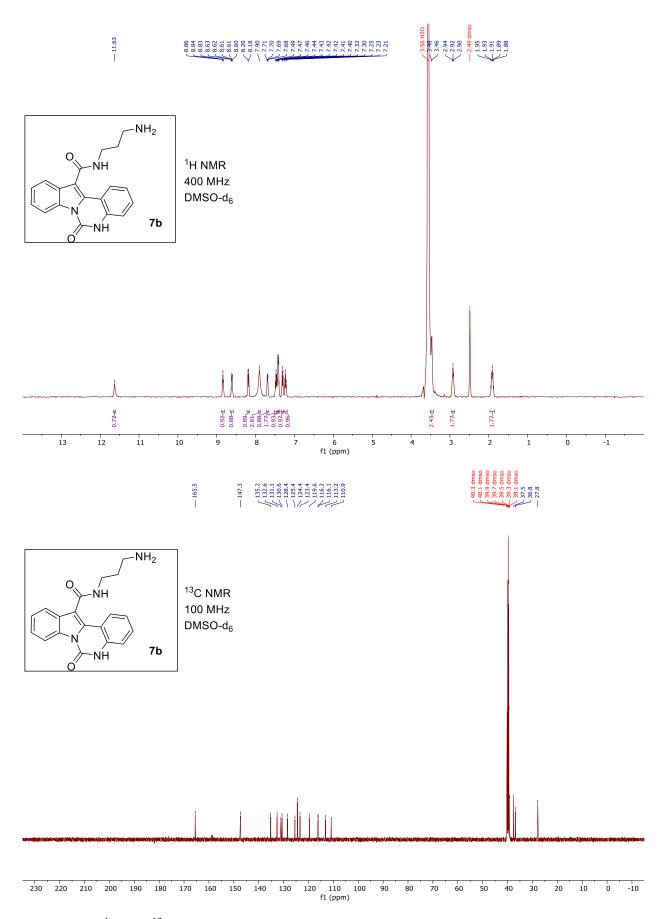
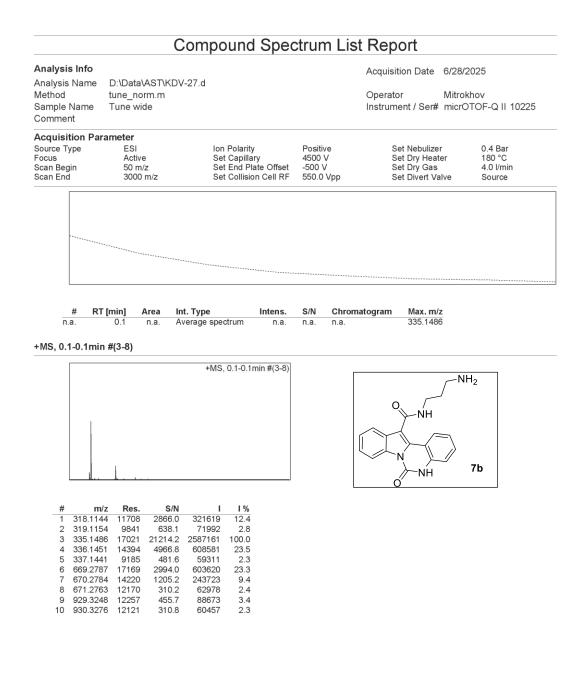


Figure S16. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 7b.



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Figure S17. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 7b.

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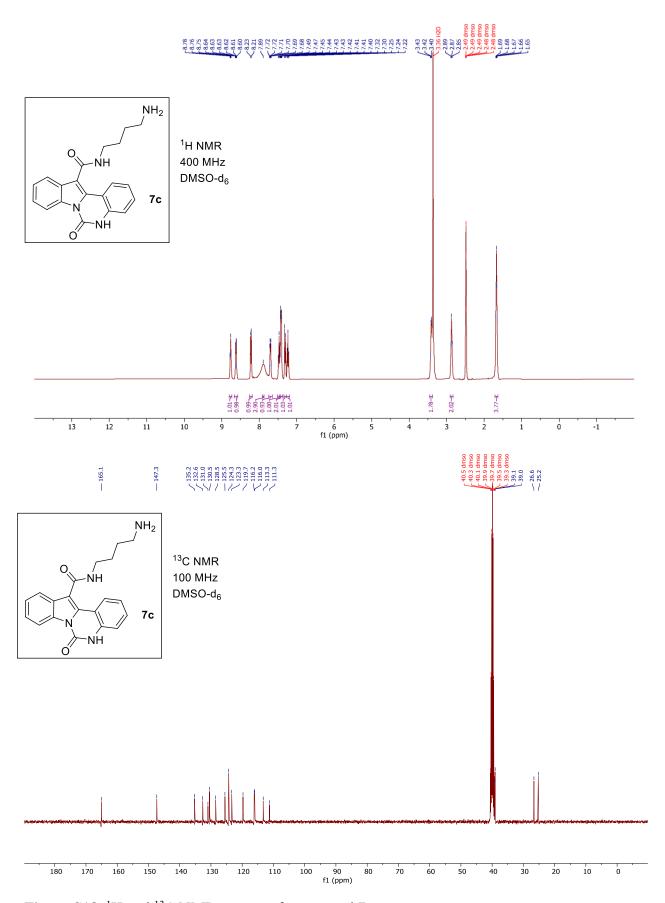


Figure S18. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 7c.

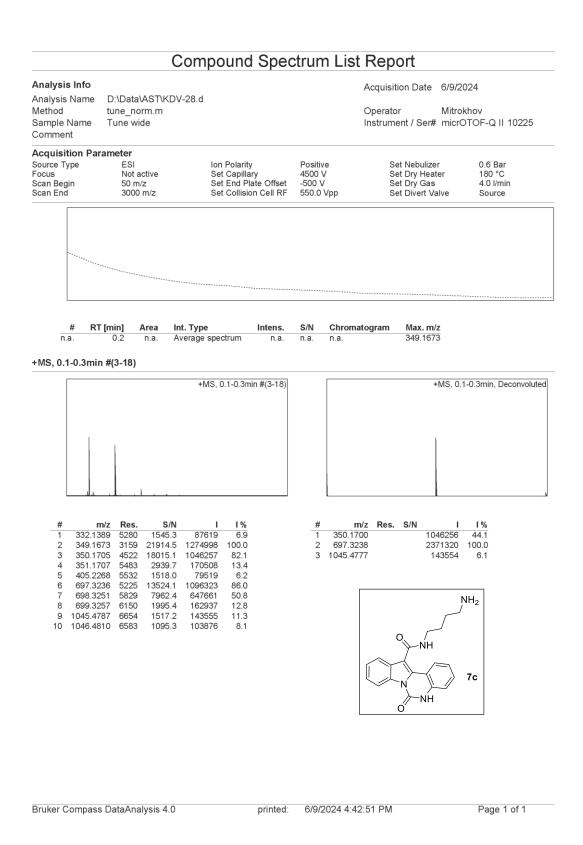


Figure S19. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 7c.

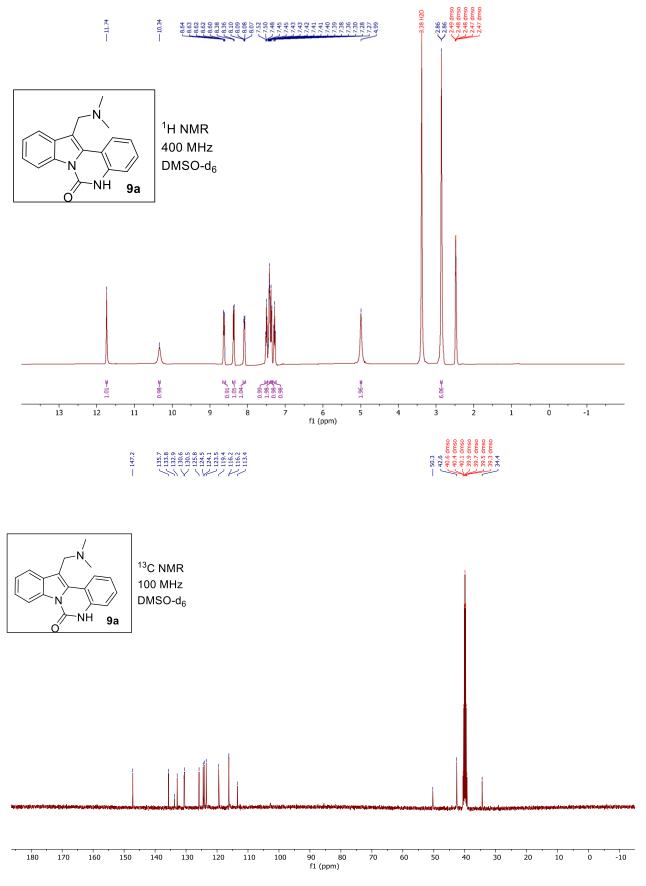
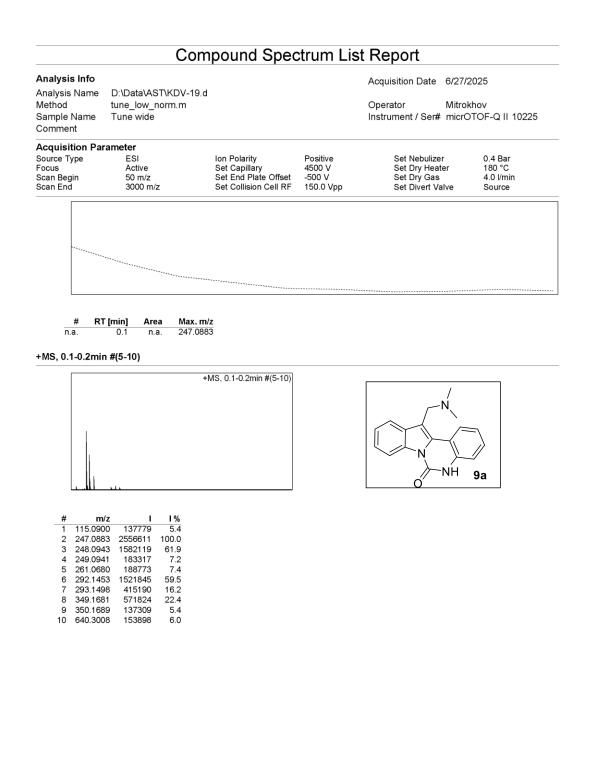


Figure S20. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 9a.



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Figure S21. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 9a.

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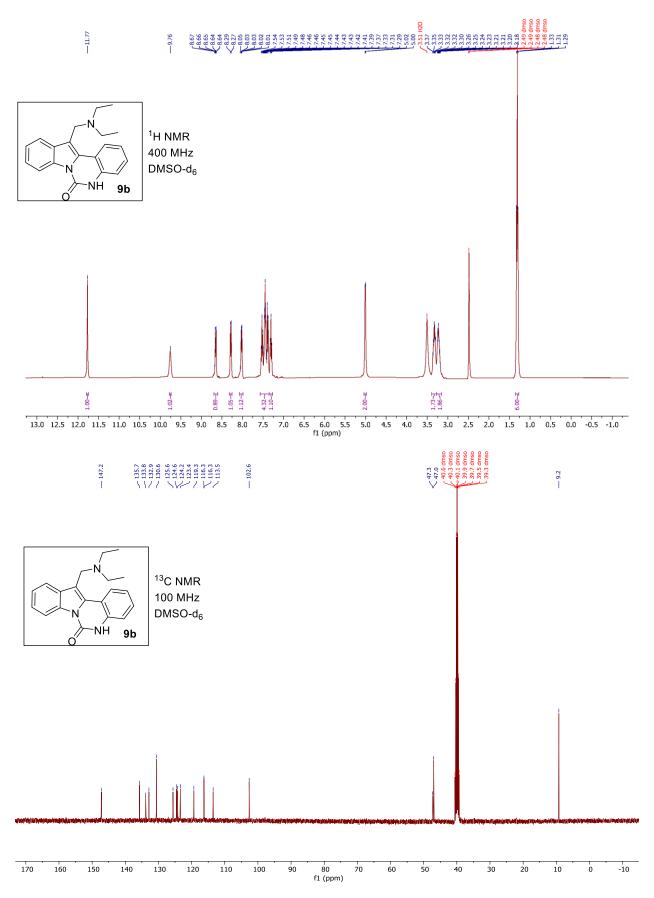


Figure S22. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 9b.

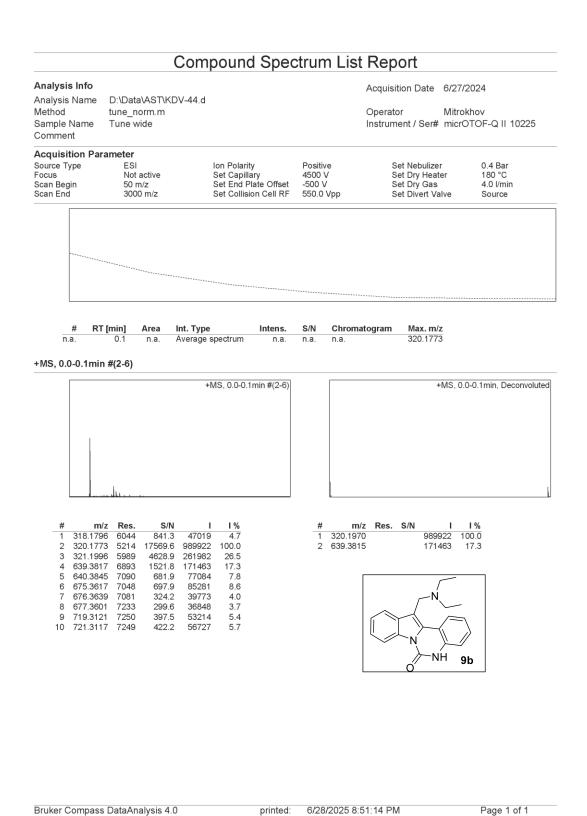


Figure S23. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 9b.

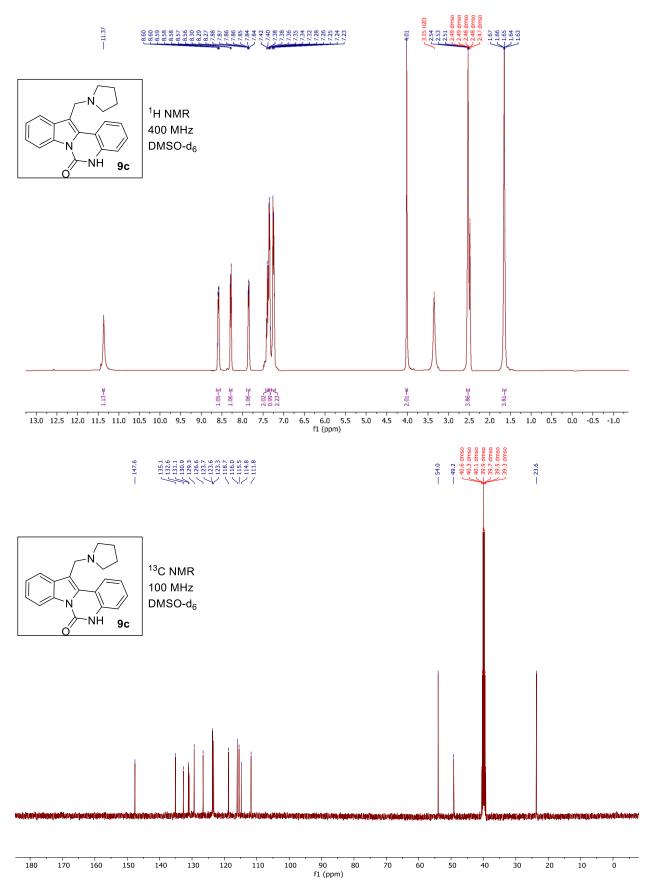


Figure S24. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 9c.

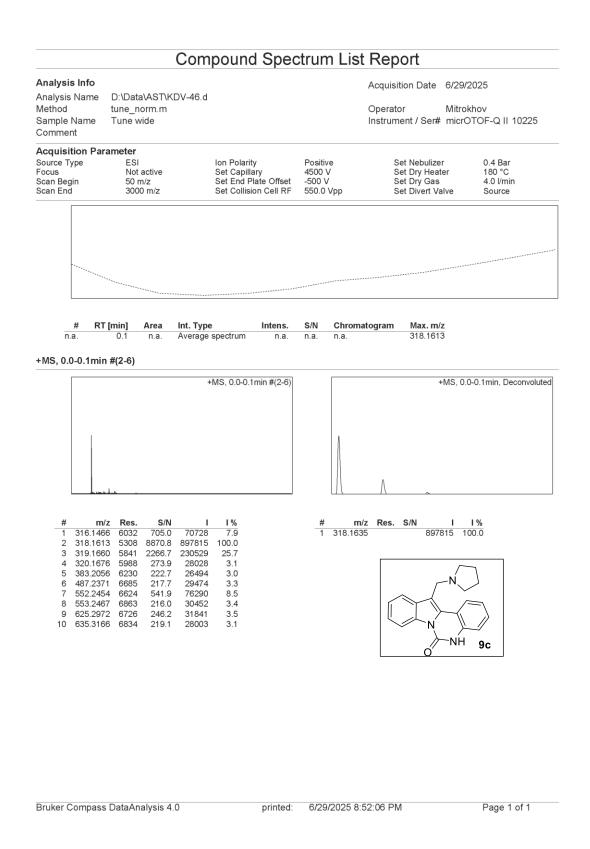


Figure S25. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 9c.

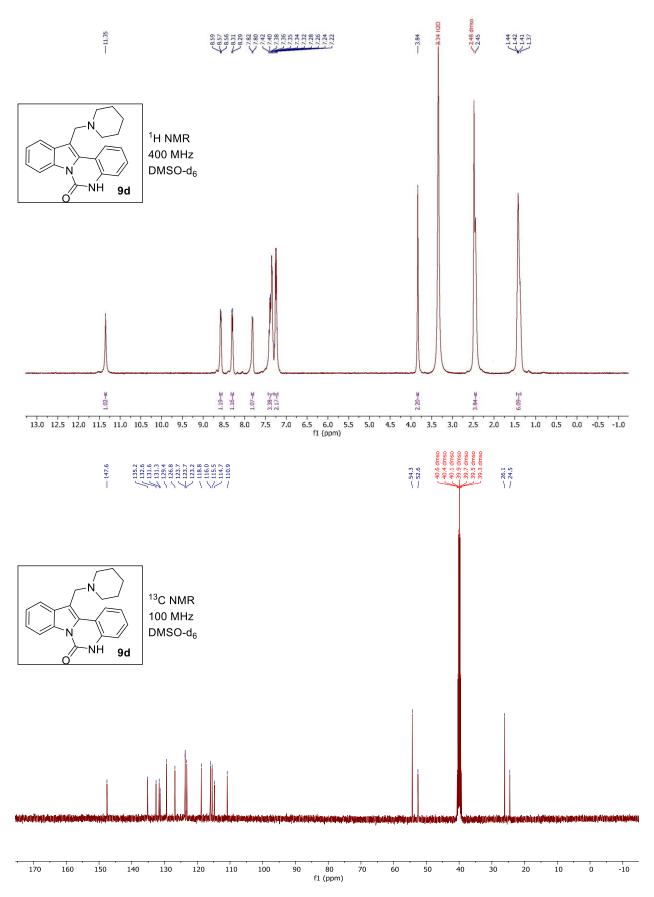
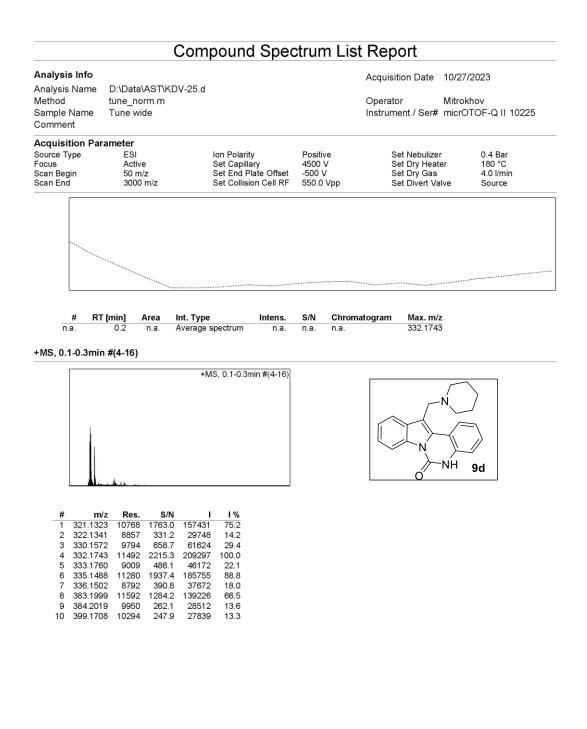


Figure S26. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 9d.



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Figure S27. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 9d.

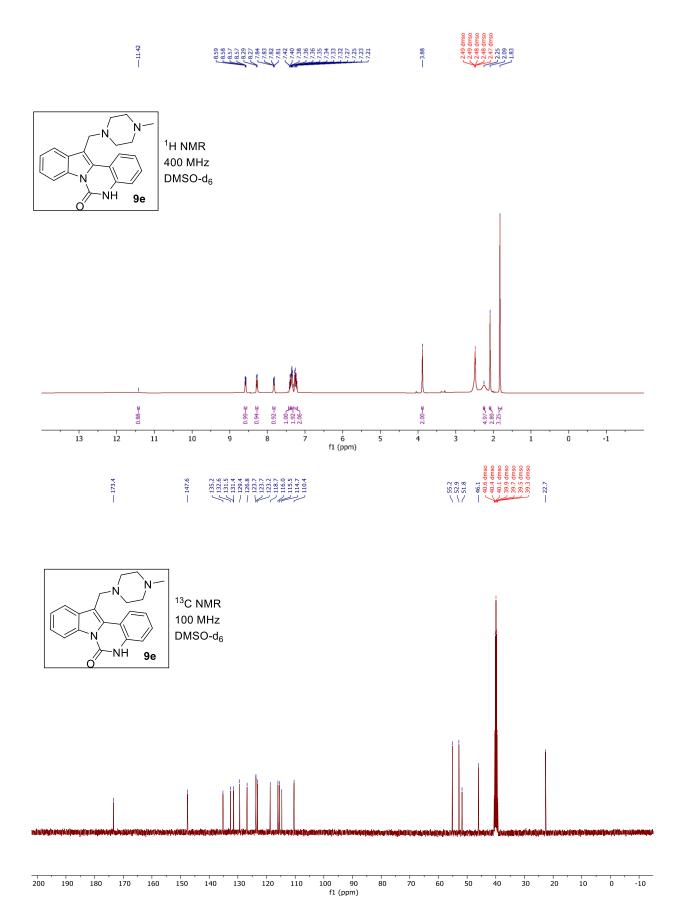
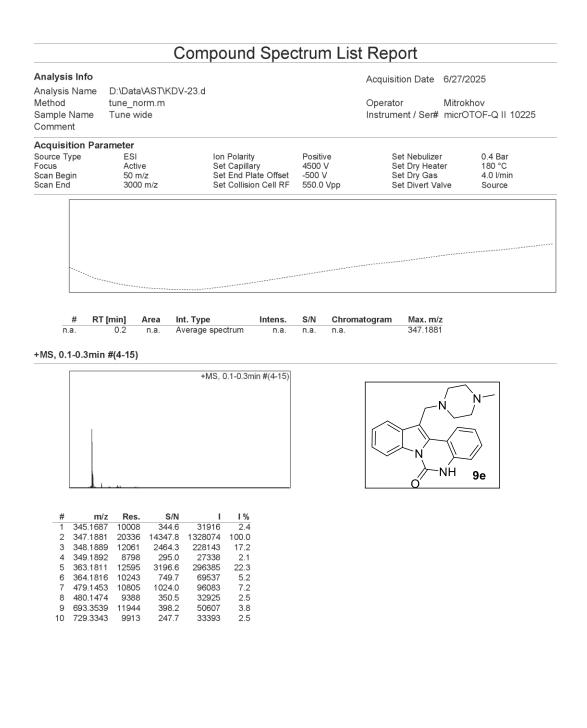


Figure S28. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 9e.



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Figure S29. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 9e.

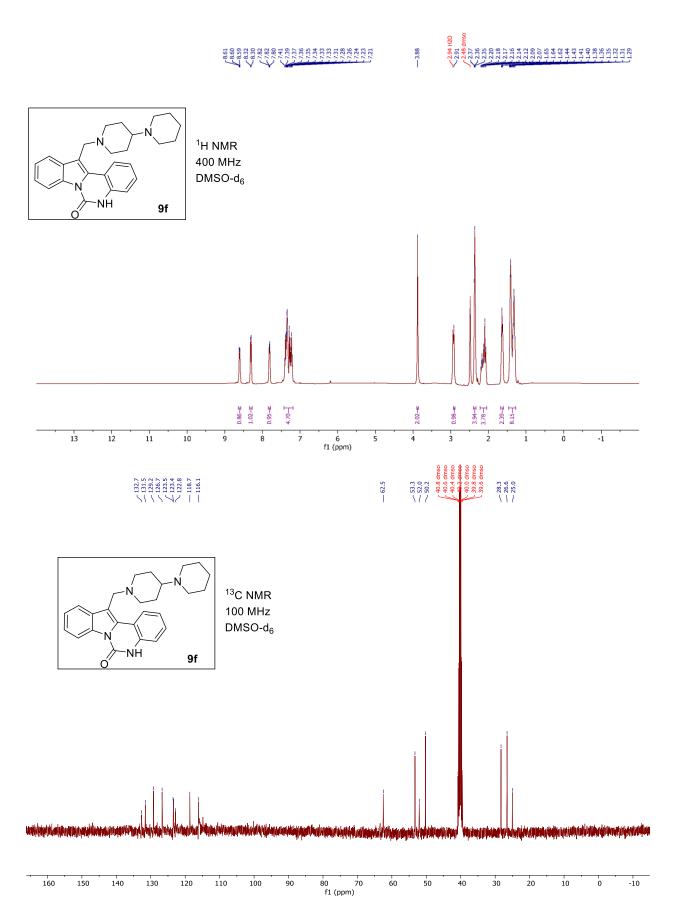


Figure S30. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 9f.

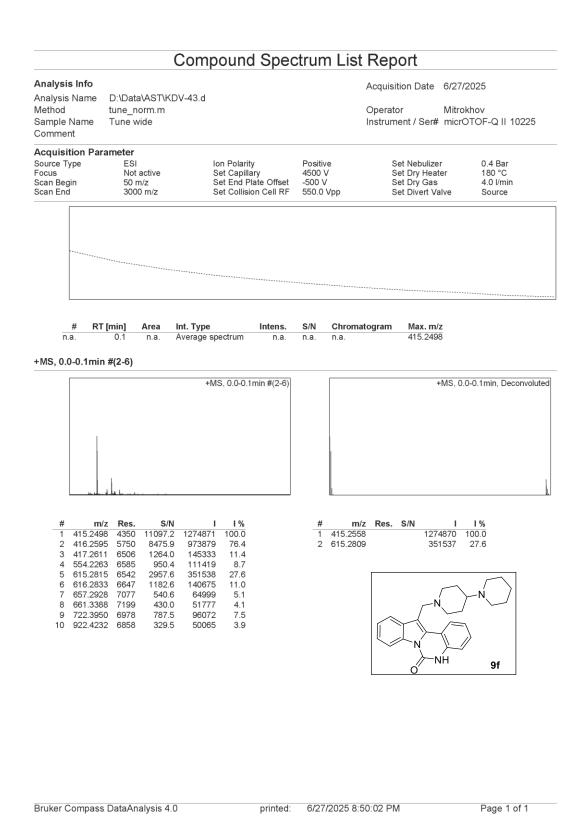


Figure S31. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 9f.

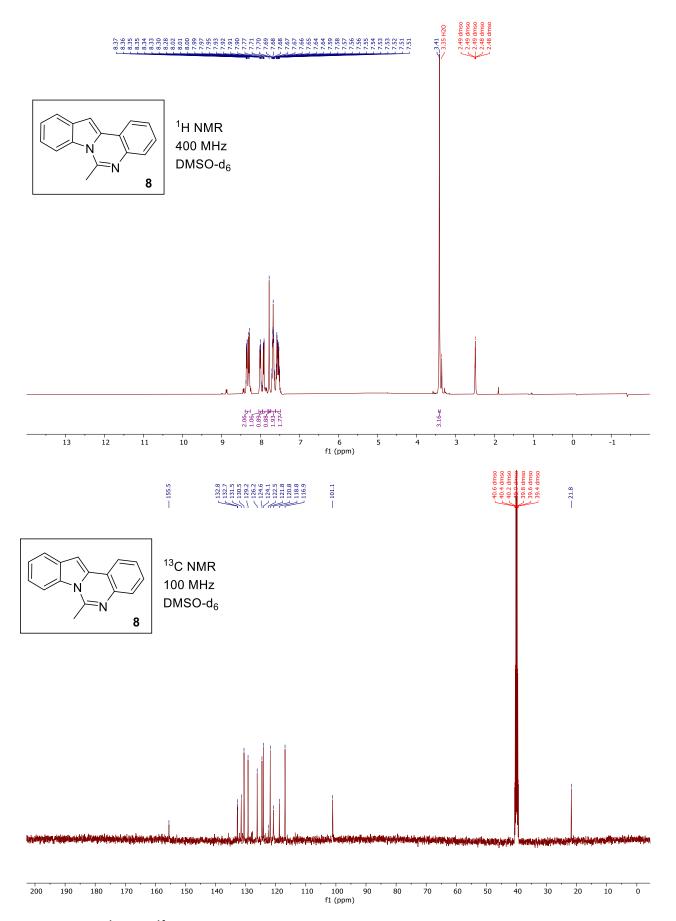


Figure S32. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 9.

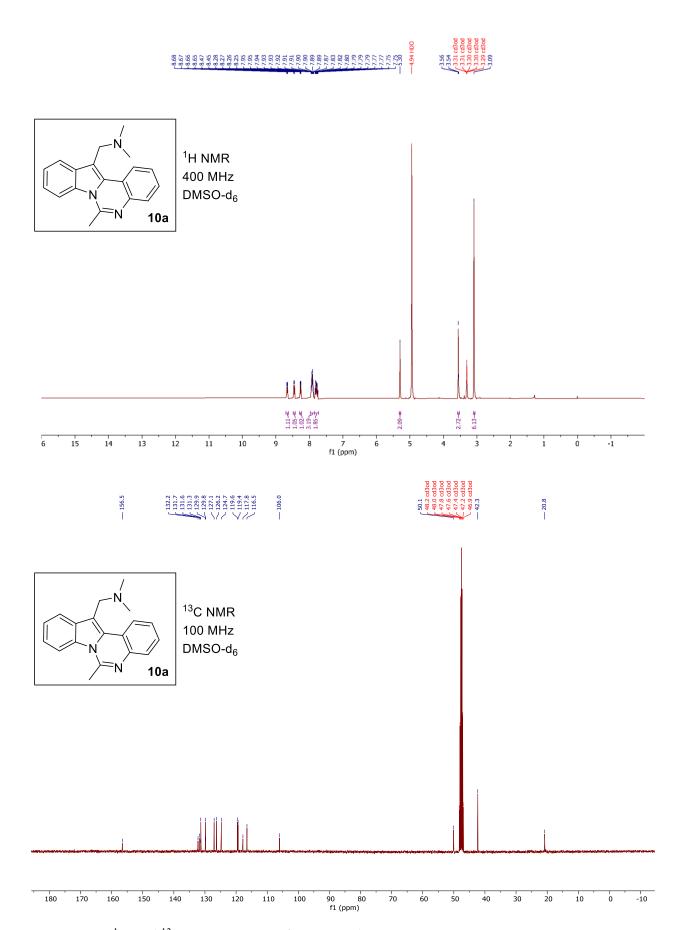


Figure S33. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 10a.

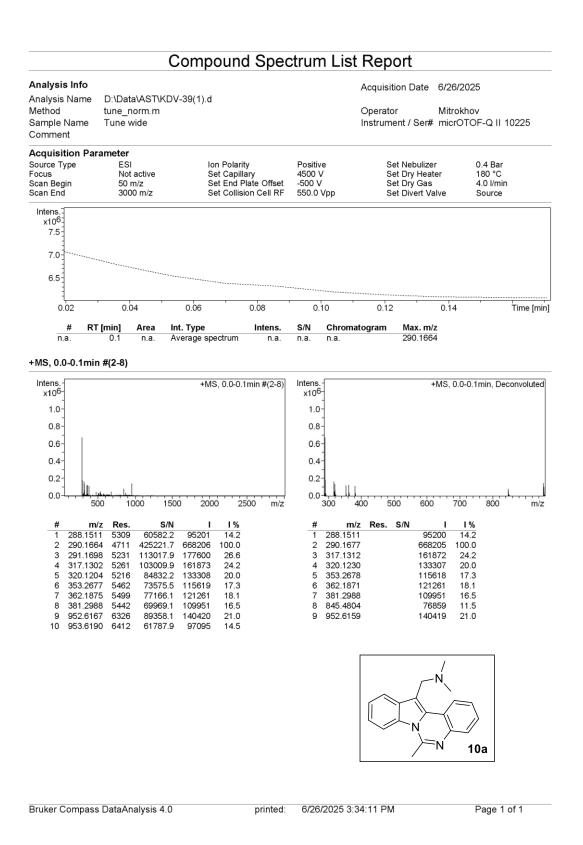


Figure S34. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 10a.

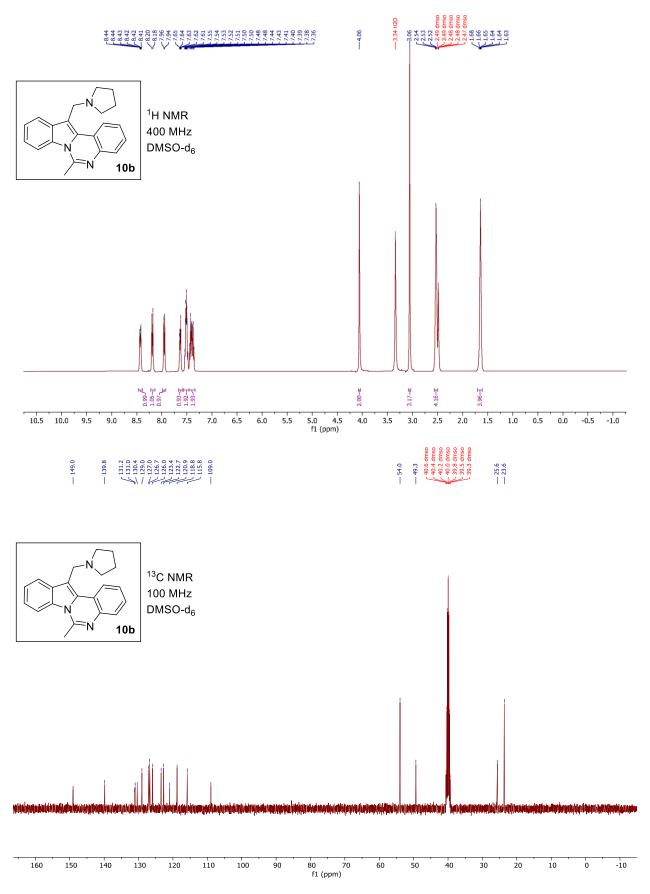
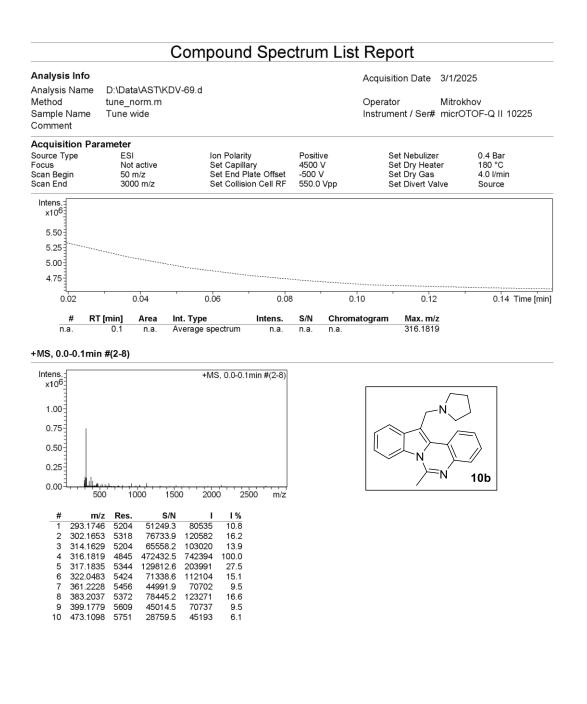


Figure S35. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 10b.



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Figure S36. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 10b.

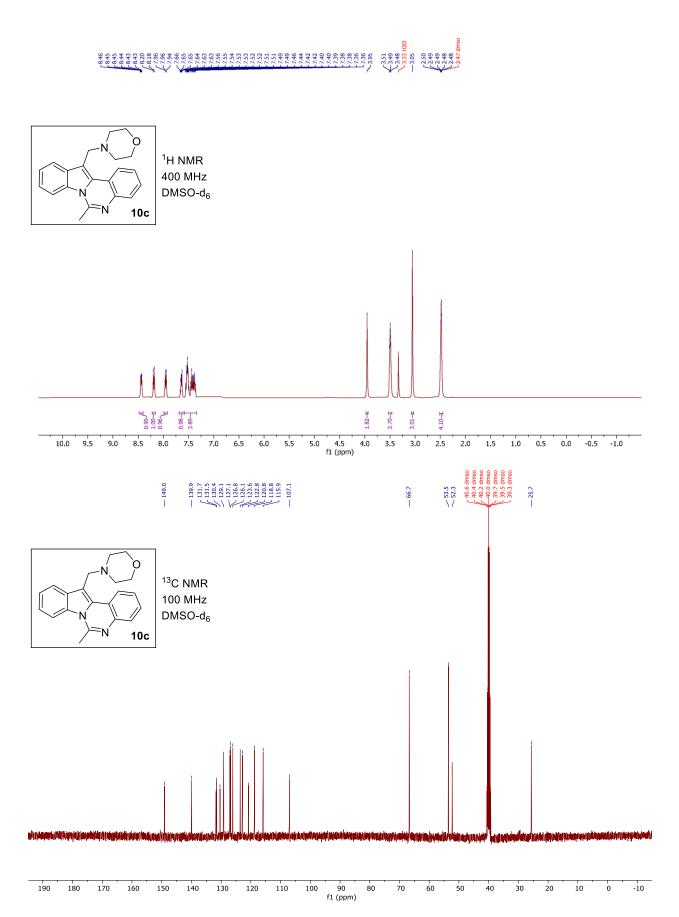
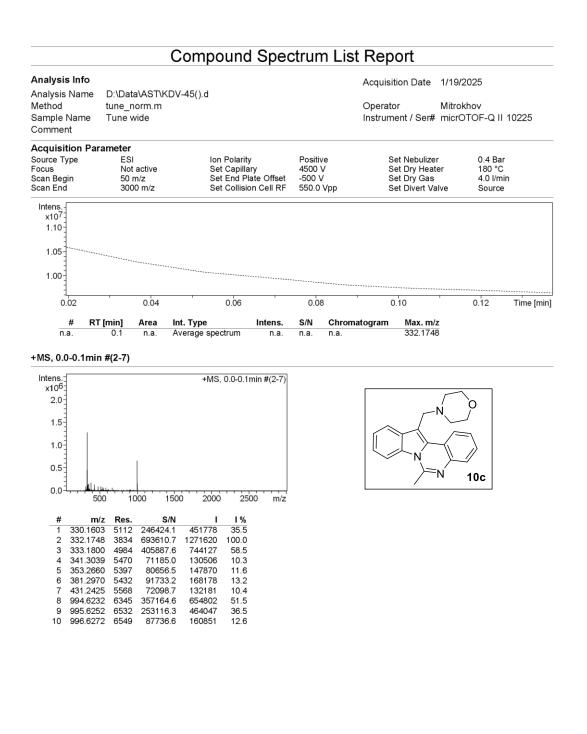


Figure S37. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 10c.



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Figure S38. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 10c.

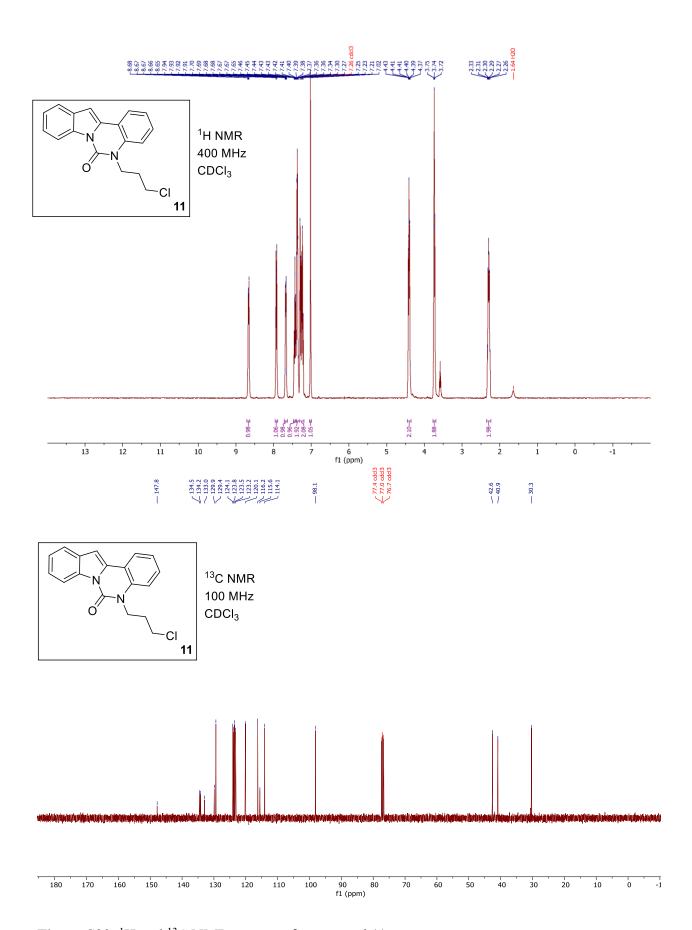
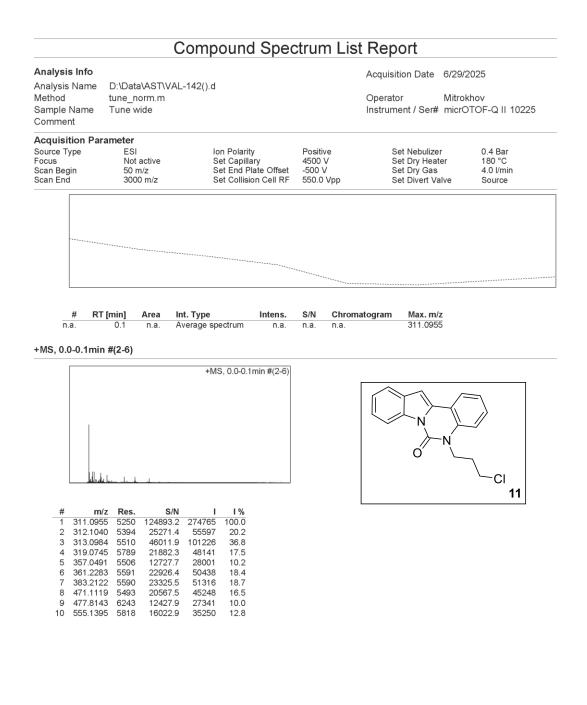


Figure S39. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 11.



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Figure S40. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 11.

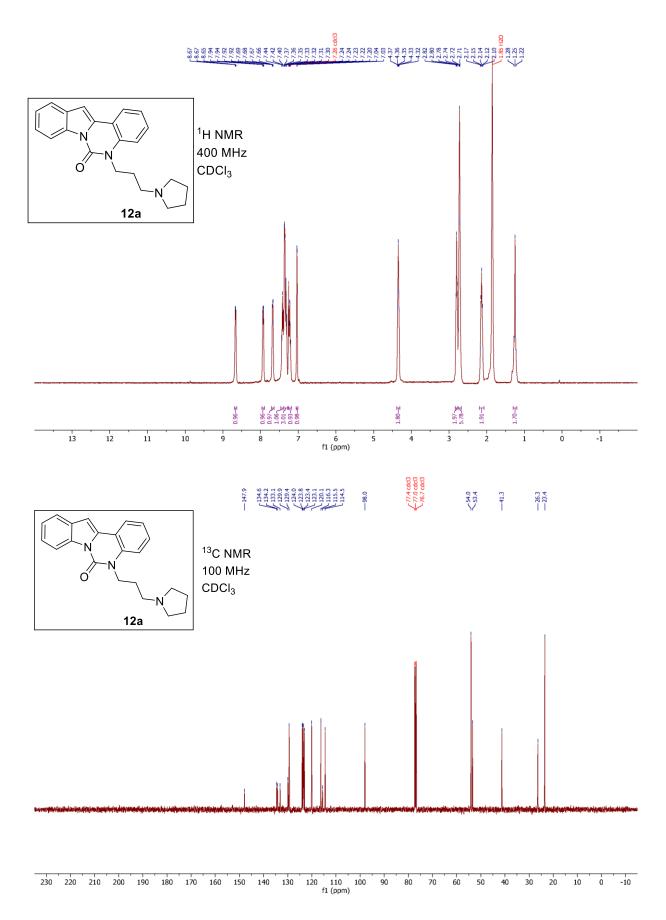


Figure S41. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of compound 12a.

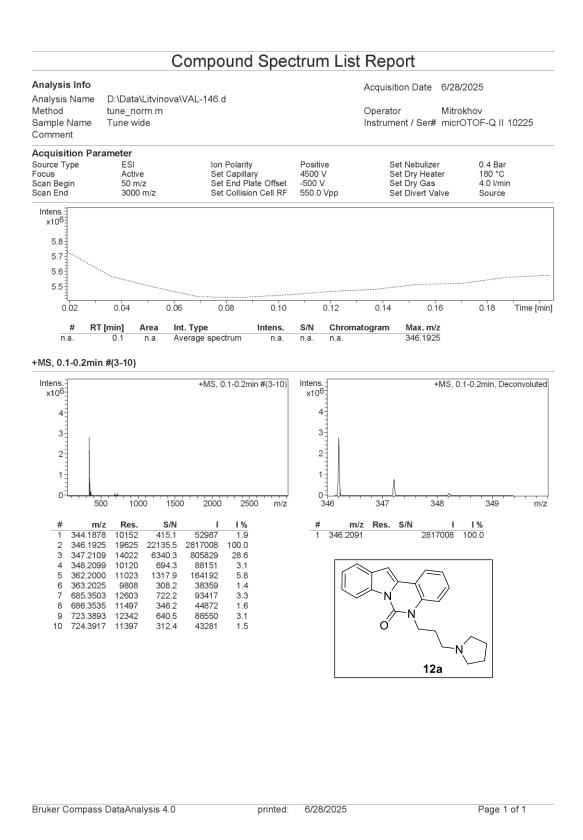


Figure S42. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 12a.

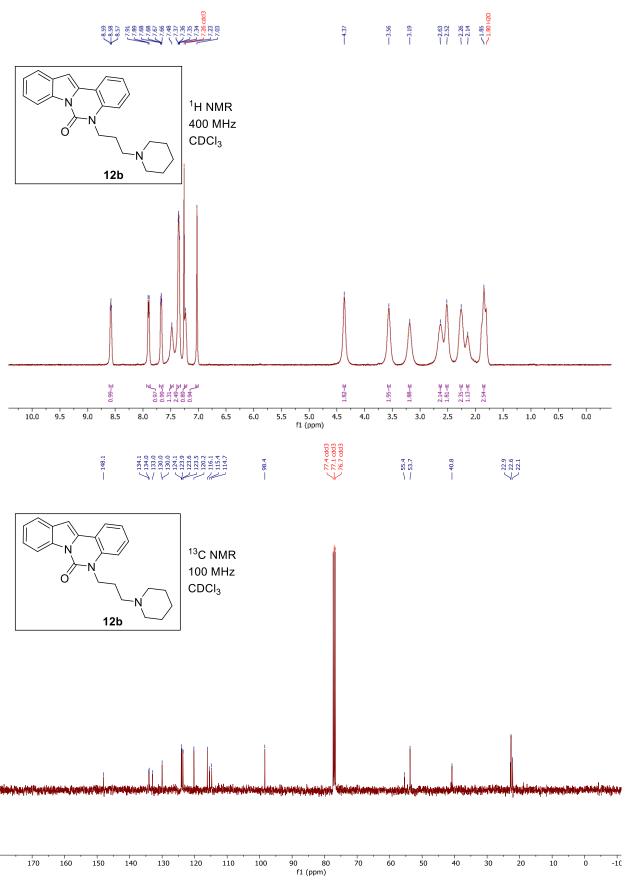


Figure S43. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 12b.

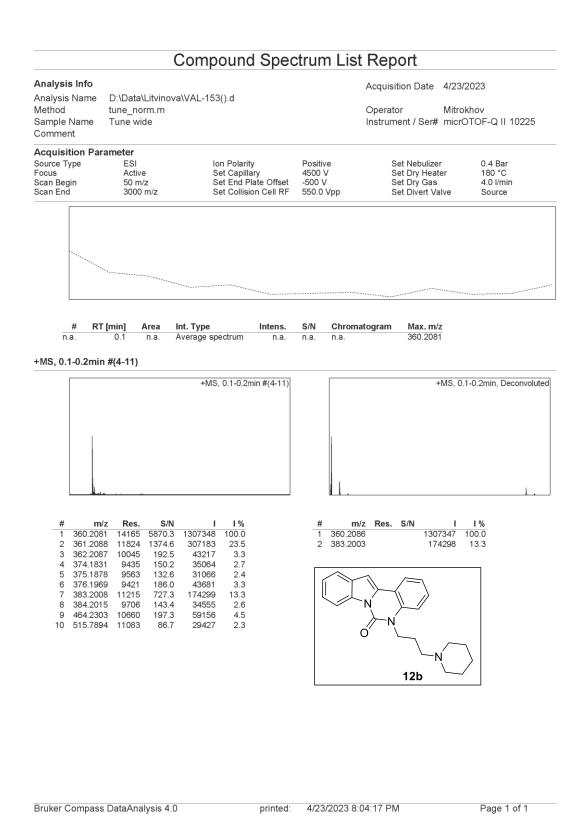


Figure S44. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 12b.

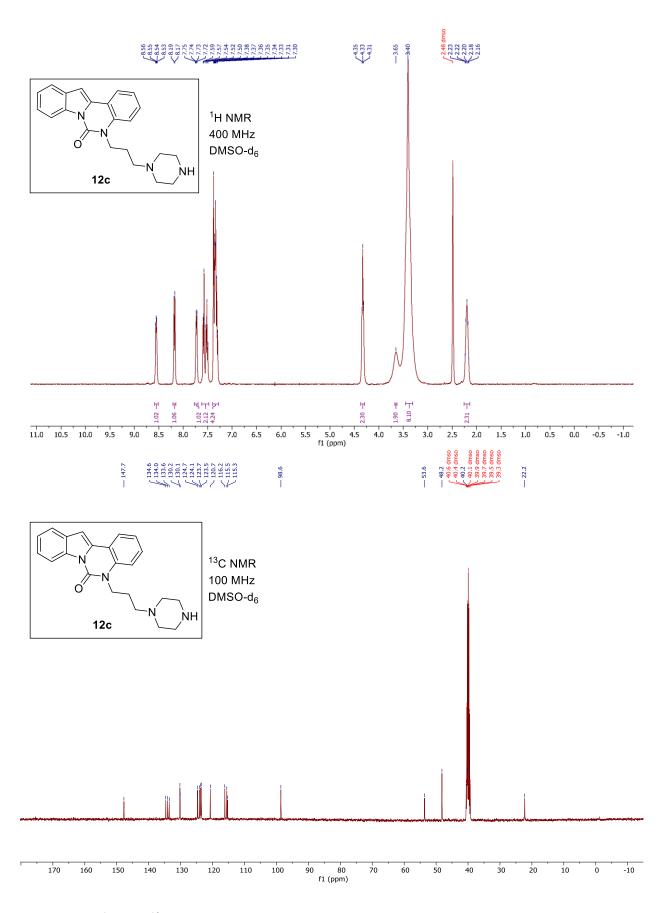


Figure S45. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 12c.

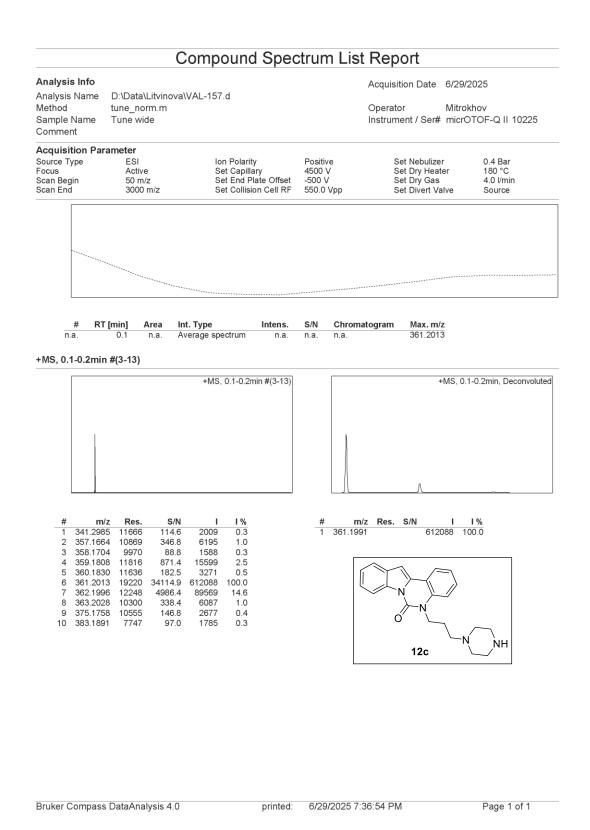


Figure S46. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 12c.

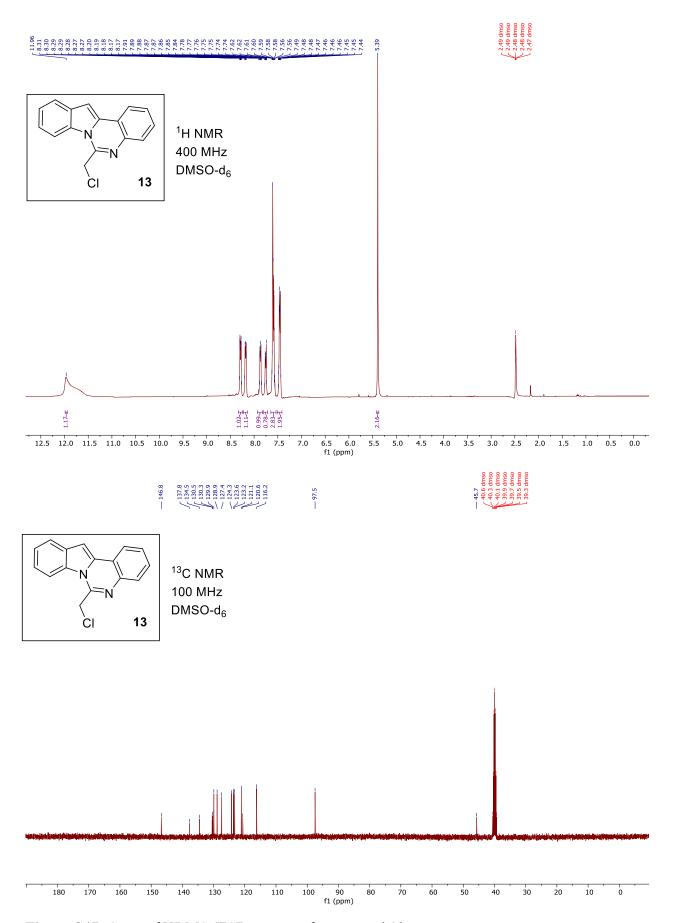


Figure S47. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 12c.

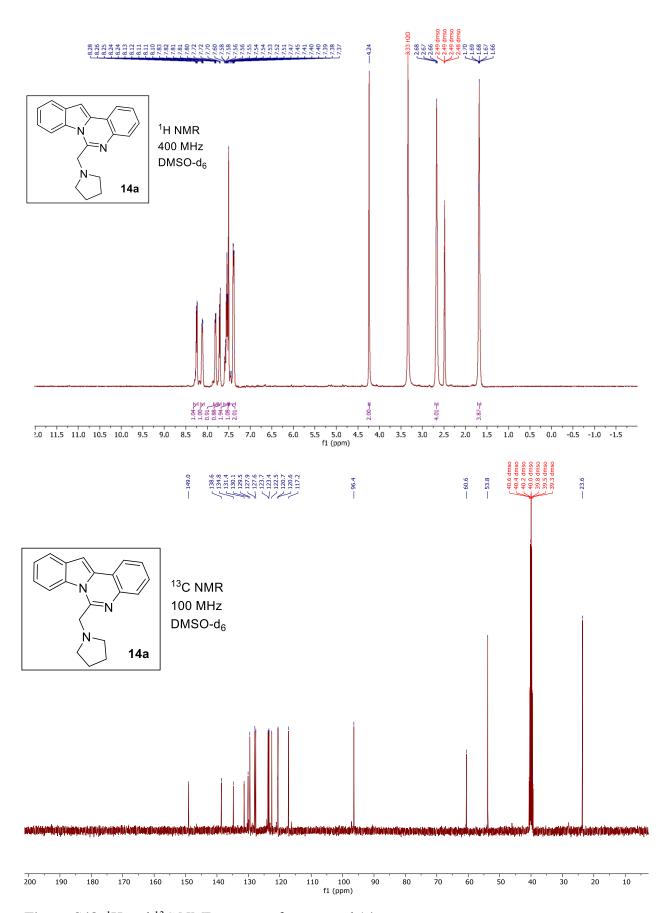
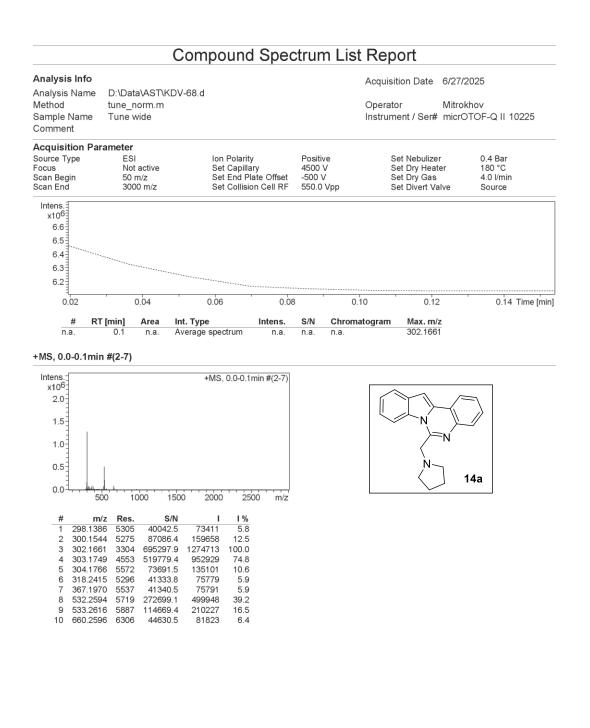


Figure S48. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 14a.



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Figure S49. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 14a.

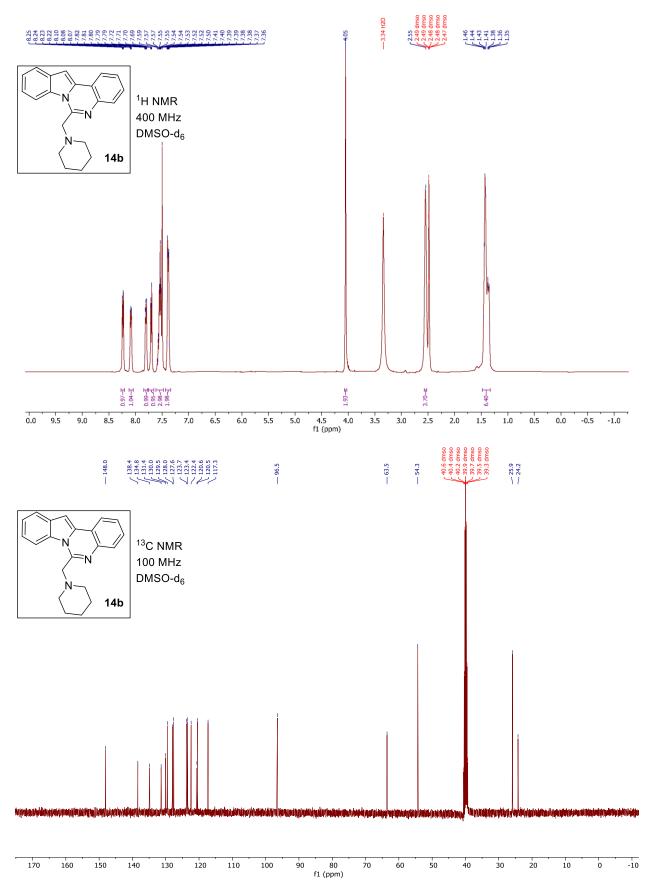
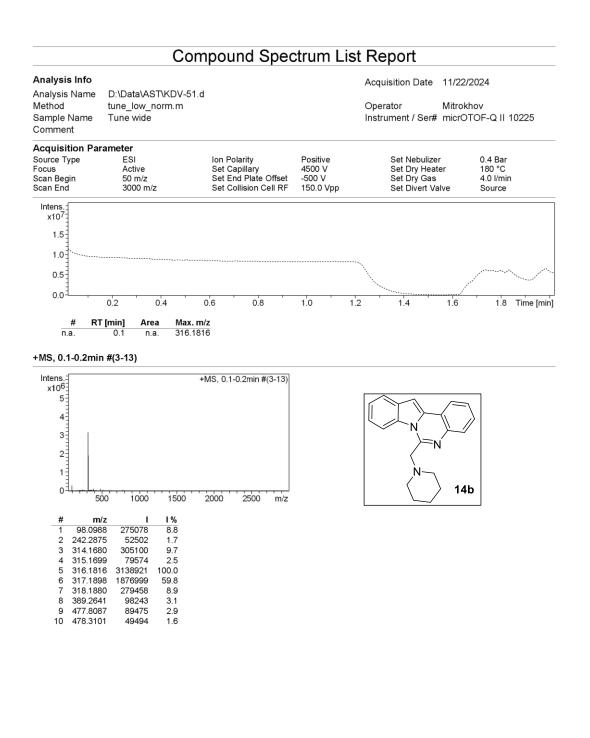


Figure S50. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 14b.



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Figure S51. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 14b.

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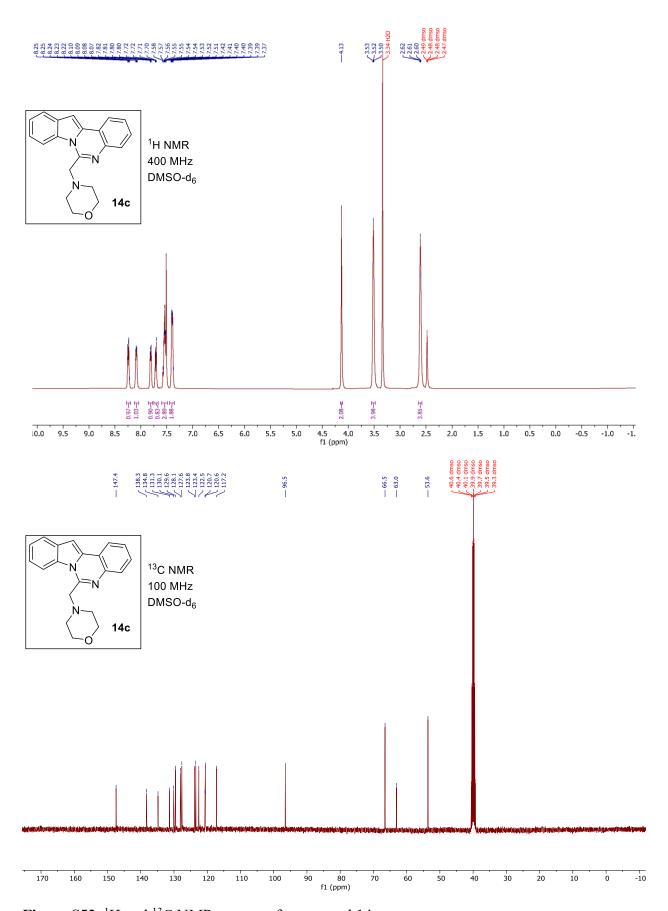


Figure S52. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 14c.

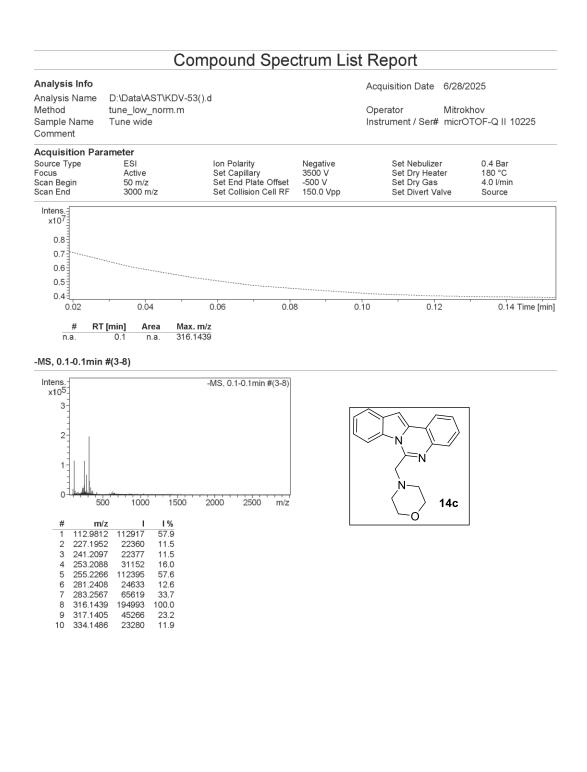


Figure S53. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 14c.

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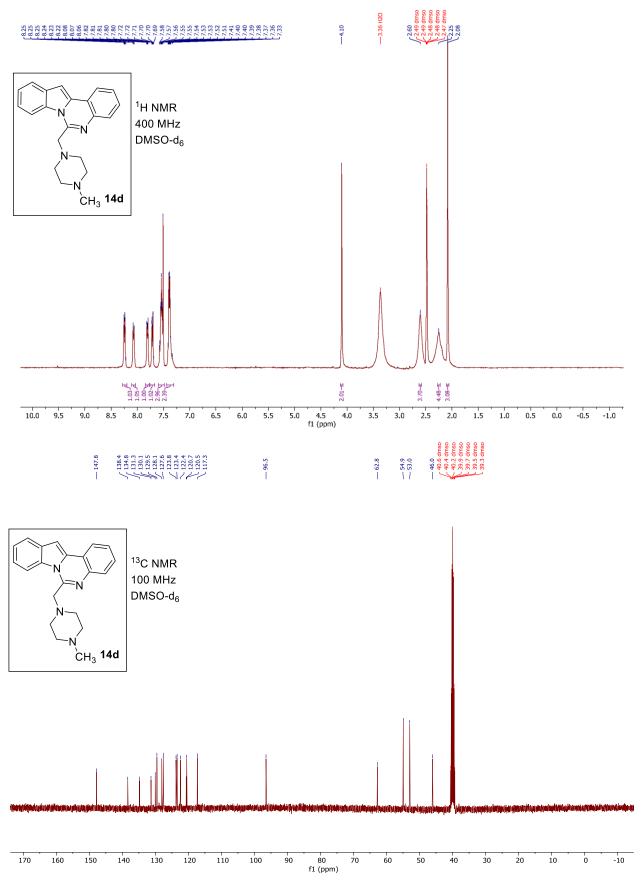
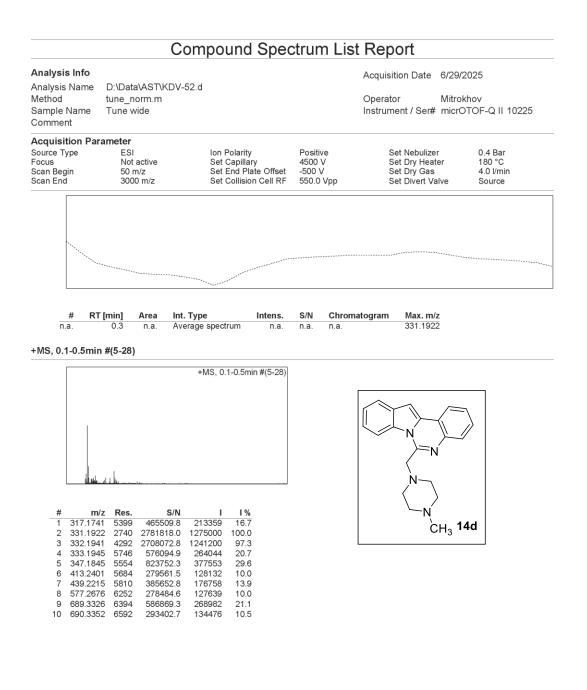


Figure S54. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 14d.



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Figure S55. Copy of HRMS (ESI) spectra of compound 14d.