## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# Synthetic Lethality in Pancreatic Cancer: Discovery of a New RAD51-BRCA2 Small Molecule Disruptor That Inhibits Homologous Recombination and Synergizes with Olaparib 

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## Computational methods

## Protein Preparation

The crystal structure of a RAD51-BRCA2 BRC repeat complex was downloaded from the Protein Data Bank (PDB code 1N0W). The structure was then treated with the Schrödinger Suite 2014-4 Protein Preparation Wizard tool. All the selenomethionines were mutated to methionine, water molecules and ions were removed, and an exhaustive sampling of the orientations of groups, whose hydrogen bonding network needs to be optimized, was performed. Finally, the protein structure was refined to relieve steric clashes with a restrained minimization with the OPLS2005 force field until a final RMSD of $0.30 \AA$ with respect to the input protein coordinates.

## Database Preparation

A commercially available library of compounds composed of ASINEX and LifeChemicals databases collected from ZINC was prepared with the LigPrep tool of the Schrödinger Suite. The 2D (smi file) structures were converted to 3D structures and for each entry all stereoisomers were generated. The resulting molecules were submitted to Epik and all the tautomers and ionization states at $\mathrm{pH} 7.0 \pm 2.0$ were calculated. Finally, duplicates, compounds with more than 2 chiral centers, Pan-Assay Interference Compounds (PAINS), compounds with Michael acceptor groups, and frequent hitters were deleted. To enrich the database with potential Protein Protein Interaction Inhibitors, the database was filtered with the PPI-HitProfiler tool using the "soft" methods.

## High Throughput Docking (Virtual Screening)

All filtered ligands (about 750 K ) were docked with Glide SP by centering the grid on the position of BRCA Phe1546. The 10 K top-scoring compounds were re-docked with Glide XP and the 1 K top-scoring compounds were selected. Both grid generation and docking calculations were performed with the default settings. The selected compounds were visually inspected to identify compounds able to match the interactions between RAD51 and BRCA and 42 compounds were selected and purchased.

## Induced-Fit Docking

IFD (Induced-Fit Docking) calculations were performed with the previously prepared protein structure using both enantiomers of each ligand. All the ligands were prepared using Ligprep utility in Schrödinger 2019-2. The IFD protocol involves the use of the Glide docking program to generate a number of initial possible ligand poses followed by a protein side chain optimization using the

Prime protein structure modeling program. After a number of iterations, the process produces a list of final poses, ordered by a proprietary scoring function (that is a combination of the Prime Energy and Glide scoring function).

The Schrödinger Extended Sampling protocol was selected along with the OPLS3e force field. The grid box was centered on the centroid of residues Tyr205, Arg247, and Phe259. Residues within 5.0 $\AA$ of ligand poses were refined during the process. The other parameters were set to their default values. Resulting poses were evaluated by visual inspection.

## Separation and ELISA assay results of enantiomers 4d-I and 4d-II

The semi-preparative chiral separations of the racemic $\mathbf{4 d}$ by HPLC were performed on a Waters Alliance HPLC instrument consisting of a 1525 Binary HPLC Pump, Waters Fraction Collector III and a 2998 Photodiode Array Detector. The separations were run in isocratic mode on a Daicel ChiralPak AD column (250x10mmID, particle size $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ) with a ChiralPak AD Semi-Prep. Guard pre-column ( $50 \times 10 \mathrm{mmID}$, particle size $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ). The mobile phase was Heptane-2-Propanol (75:25) with a flowrate $=5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$.

To determine the enantiomeric excess (ee) of the enantiomers $\mathbf{4 d - I}$ and $\mathbf{4 d} \mathbf{- I I}$, the analytical chiral separations by HPLC were run on a Waters Alliance HPLC instrument consisting of an e2695 Separation Module and a 2998 Photodiode Array Detector. The PDA range was 210-400nm. The analyses were performed in isocratic mode on a Daicel ChiralPak AD column (250x4.6mmID, particle size $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ). The mobile phase was Heptane-2-Propanol (50:50) with a flow rate $=$ $1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min} ; \mathbf{4 d - I}: \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}=6.411 \mathrm{~min} .,>99.5 \%$ ee at $240 \mathrm{~nm} ; \mathbf{4 d - I I}: \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}=13.431 \mathrm{~min} ., 96.6 \%$ ee at 240 nm . The ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum was identical to that of racemic $\mathbf{4 d}$ for each enantiomer.

Table S1.

| Compound | Retention time <br> $\left(t_{\mathrm{R}}\right)$ | QC (UV) <br> $@ 215 \mathrm{~nm}$ | Enantiomeric <br> excess (ee) | $\mathrm{EC}_{50}$ <br> $(\mu \mathrm{M})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4d-I ELISA |  |  |  |  |
| 4d-II | 6.411 minutes | $97 \%$ | $>99.5 \%$ | $4 \pm 0.5$ |

## Scheme S1: Synthesis of aldehyde 67

The 3-fluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde 67 was achieved by the alkylation of the commercially available 3-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ with methyl iodide under basic conditions.


Reagents and conditions. Synthesis of 67. Reagents and conditions: (a) Potassium carbonate ( 3.3 equiv), anhydrous DMF, methyl iodide 126 ( 1.2 equiv), $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 3.5 h .

3-Fluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (67). In a screw capped pressure tube 3-fluoro-4hydroxybenzaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 5}(461 \mathrm{mg}, 3.29 \mathrm{mmol})$ was dissolved with 3.0 ml of anhydrous DMF then potassium carbonate ( $1.49 \mathrm{~g}, 10.8 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added and the mixture kept under stirring for 5 minutes at rt. Methyl iodide $\mathbf{1 2 6}(559 \mathrm{mg}, \mathrm{d}=2.28 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}, 245 \mu \mathrm{~L}, 3.95 \mathrm{mmol})$ was then added. The reaction was thus heated to $70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stirred for 3.5 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ and washed three times with water. The organic layer was dried through a phase separator and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by normal phase flash column chromatography ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2} 24 \mathrm{~g} ; 0-20 \% \mathrm{EtOAc} /$ cyclohexane) to afford 67. Yield $440 \mathrm{mg}, 87 \%$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 9.87(\mathrm{~d}, J=2.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.79$ (ddd, $J=8.4,2.0,1.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}$ ), $7.69(\mathrm{dd}, J=11.4,2.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.39(\mathrm{t}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 3.95(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}) . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.59 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{FO}_{2}$ : calculated 154.0, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 155.3[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.

## Scheme S2: Synthesis of aldehyde 70

4'-Fluoro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbaldehyde 70 was synthesized taking advantage of Suzuki coupling reaction between the commercially available 4-iodobenzaldehyde 127 and (4-fluorophenyl) boronic acid $\mathbf{1 2 8}$ in presence of palladium(0) catalyst.


Reagents and conditions: (a) i. Anhydrous sodium carbonate ( 3.0 equiv); ii. DMF, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, rt, 15 minutes; iii. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ( 0.15 equiv), $110{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 20 \mathrm{~h}$.

4'-Fluoro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbaldehyde (70). In a screw capped pressure tube 4iodobenzaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 7}$ ( $255 \mathrm{mg}, 1.1 \mathrm{mmol}$ ), (4-fluorophenyl) boronic acid $\mathbf{1 2 8}$ ( $231 \mathrm{mg}, 1.5 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) and anhydrous sodium carbonate ( $350 \mathrm{mg}, 3.3 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) were added. The tube was deoxygenated with three cycles vacuum/Ar, then DMF $(2 \mathrm{~mL})$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(400 \mu \mathrm{~L})$ were added. The solution was stirred at rt, under Ar flux, for 15 minutes. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ( $185 \mathrm{mg}, 0.16 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was thus added, the mixture was heated to $110{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stirred for 20 hours. The crude was then diluted with DCM and washed with water ( $3 \times 50 \mathrm{~mL}$ ). The organic layer was dried over $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and the solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-7 \% \mathrm{EtOAc} /$ cyclohexane). Yield $226 \mathrm{mg}, 66 \%$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 10.06(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.03-7.97(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.94-7.88(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.87-7.81(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H})$, $7.40-7.32$ (m, 2H). $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 2.30 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method).

## Scheme S3: Synthesis of aldehyde 74

1-Methyl-1H-indole-5-carbaldehyde 74 was achieved by the alkylation of the commercially available 1 H -indole-5-carboxaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 9}$ with methyl iodide $\mathbf{1 2 6}$ under basic conditions.


Reagents and conditions: (a) Potassium carbonate (2.0 equiv), anhydrous DMF, methyl iodide 126 (2.0 equiv), $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 18 h .

1-Methyl-1H-indole-5-carbaldehyde (74). In a screw capped pressure tube 1 H -indole-5carboxaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 9}$ ( $333 \mathrm{mg}, 2.3 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was dissolved with 2.0 mL of anhydrous DMF then
potassium carbonate ( $630 \mathrm{mg}, 4.6 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added and the mixture kept under stirring for 10 minutes at rt. Methyl iodide $\mathbf{1 2 6}(647 \mathrm{mg}, \mathrm{d}=2.28 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}, 284 \mu \mathrm{~L}, 4.6 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was then added. The reaction was thus heated to $35{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stirred for 18 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM and washed three times with water. The organic layer was anhydrified through a phase separator and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right.$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-7.5 \% \mathrm{EtOAc} /$ cyclohexane). Yield $286 \mathrm{mg}, 81 \% .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 9.98(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.18(\mathrm{~d}, J=1.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.74-7.56(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.49(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 6.67$ (dd, $J=3.1,0.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 3.85(\mathrm{~d}, J=1.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}) . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.75 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}$ : calculated 159.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 160.1[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.

## Scheme S4: Synthesis of aldehyde 75

1-Ethyl-1H-indole-5-carbaldehyde $\mathbf{7 5}$ was achieved by the alkylation of the commercially available 1 H -indole-5-carboxaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 9}$ with iodoethane $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ under basic conditions.


Reagents and conditions: (a) Potassium carbonate ( 2.0 equiv), anhydrous DMF, iodoethane 130 ( 2.0 equiv), $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 18 \mathrm{~h}$.

1-Ethyl-1H-indole-5-carbaldehyde (75). In a screw capped pressure tube 1 H -indole-5carboxaldehyde 129 ( $338 \mathrm{mg}, 2.3 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was dissolved with 2.0 ml of anhydrous DMF then potassium carbonate ( $638 \mathrm{mg}, 4.6 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added and the mixture kept under stirring for 10 minutes at rt . Iodoethane $\mathbf{1 3 0}(503 \mathrm{mg}, \mathrm{d}=1.94 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}, 344 \mu \mathrm{~L}, 4.6 \mathrm{mmol})$ was then added. The reaction was thus heated to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stirred for 18 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM and washed three times with water. The organic layer was dried through a phase separator and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right.$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-5 \%$, EtOAc/ cyclohexane). Yield $363 \mathrm{mg}, 91 \%$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 9.98(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.18(\mathrm{t}, J=1.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.71-7.62(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.57(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 6.67(\mathrm{dd}, J=3.2,0.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 4.27(\mathrm{q}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.37(\mathrm{t}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}) . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.94 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}$ : calculated 173.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 174.0[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.

## Scheme S5: Synthesis of aldehydes 76, 77

Ethylindazole-5-carbaldehydes 76 and 77 were synthesized by the alkylation of the commercially available 1 H -indazole-5-carboxaldehyde $\mathbf{1 3 1}$ with ethyl bromide $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ under basic conditions.


Reagents and conditions: (a) Potassium carbonate (3.0 equiv), anhydrous DMF, ethyl bromide 132 (1.1 equiv), $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 5 \mathrm{~h}$.

Ethylindazole-5-carbaldehydes (76, 77). In a screw capped pressure tube $1 H$-indazole-5carboxaldehyde 131 ( $300 \mathrm{mg}, 2.84 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was dissolved with 3.0 mL of anhydrous DMF then potassium carbonate $(1.13 \mathrm{~g}, 8.2 \mathrm{mmol})$ was added and the mixture kept under stirring for 10 minutes at rt . Ethyl bromide 132 ( $335 \mathrm{mg}, \mathrm{d}=1.46 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}, 230 \mu \mathrm{~L}, 3.1 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was then added. The reaction was thus heated to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stirred for 5 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with water $(3 \times 50 \mathrm{~mL})$. The organic layer was anhydrified through a phase separator and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-50 \% \mathrm{EtOH} / \mathrm{DMC}$ ). Mono- and bi-dimensional ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ - and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR (HMBC) analyses confirmed the structure of the title compounds named 76 (1-ethyl-1H-indazole-5-carbaldehyde), which showed a positive ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ correlation between $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ at 4.49 ppm and a quaternary C at 141.7 ppm , and 77 (2-ethyl-2H-indazole-5-carbaldehyde), which showed a positive ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ correlation between $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ at 4.51 ppm and the $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ at 127.5 ppm , as shown in the reaction scheme above according to their elution order. Yields: (76) $179 \mathrm{mg}, 50 \%$; (77) 121 mg , $34 \%$.
76) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 10.04(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.43(\mathrm{t}, J=1.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.34(\mathrm{~d}, J=0.8 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.92-7.81(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.50(\mathrm{q}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.42(\mathrm{t}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 192.67,141.43,135.64,130.49,128.16,124.80,123.78,110.94,43.85,15.32 . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.56$ min (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 174.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 175.3[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$;
77) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 9.98(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.75(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.45(\mathrm{~d}, J=1.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.69(\mathrm{qd}$, $J=9.0,1.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.52(\mathrm{q}, J=7.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.54(\mathrm{t}, J=7.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 101 MHz ,

DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 192.69,150.17,130.99,130.81,127.49,122.46,121.23,118.24,48.63,16.02 . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.36$ $\min$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 174.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 175.3[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.

## Scheme S6: Synthesis of aldehydes 78, 79

Propylindazole-5-carbaldehydes 78 and 79 were synthesized by the alkylation of the commercially available $1 H$-indazole-5-carboxaldehyde $\mathbf{1 3 1}$ with 1-bromopropane $\mathbf{1 3 3}$ under basic conditions.


Reagents and conditions: (a) Potassium carbonate ( 2.6 equiv), anhydrous DMF, 1-bromopropane 133 (2.0 equiv), rt, 14 h .

Propylindazole-5-carbaldehydes (78, 79). In a screw capped pressure tube $1 H$-indazole-5carboxyaldehyde $131(152 \mathrm{mg}, 1.0 \mathrm{mmol})$ was dissolved with 1.1 mL of anhydrous DMF then potassium carbonate ( $359 \mathrm{mg}, 2.6 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added and the mixture kept under stirring for 30 minutes at rt. 1-Bromopropane $\mathbf{1 3 3}(256 \mathrm{mg}, \mathrm{d}=1.353 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}, 189 \mu \mathrm{~L}, 2.0 \mathrm{mmol})$ was then added. The reaction was thus stirred for 14 hours at rt. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with water ( $3 \times 50 \mathrm{~mL}$ ). The organic layer was dried through a phase separator and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-70 \% \mathrm{EtOH} / \mathrm{DCM}$ ). Mono- and bi-dimensional ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}$ (HMBC) analyses confirmed the structure of the title compounds named 78 (1-propyl-1H-indazole-5carbaldehyde), which showed a positive ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}_{-}{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ correlation between $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ at 4.42 ppm and a quaternary C at 142.0 ppm , and 79 (2-propyl-2 H -indazole-5-carbaldehyde), which showed a positive ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ correlation between $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ at 4.44 ppm and the $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ at 128.2 ppm , as shown in the reaction scheme above according to their elution order. Yields: (78) $99 \mathrm{mg}, 50 \%$; (79) $66 \mathrm{mg}, 34 \%$. 78 ) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 10.02(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.42(\mathrm{~d}, J=1.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.33(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.88-$ $7.80(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.42(\mathrm{t}, J=6.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.85(\mathrm{~h}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 0.85-0.77(\mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{H}){ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 192.18,141.58,135.19,129.99,127.69,124.33,123.15,110.55,49.84,22.80$, 11.02. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.82 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 188.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 189.1$ $[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.
79) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 9.97(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.73(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.44(\mathrm{~d}, J=1.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.78-$ $7.62(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.43(\mathrm{t}, J=7.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.95(\mathrm{~h}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 0.85(\mathrm{t}, J=7.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $101 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{DMSO}-d_{6}$ ) $\delta 192.21,149.74,130.53,130.36,127.71,121.97,120.65,117.78,54.60$, 23.20, 10.83. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.61 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 188.1, found $m / z$ $189[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.

## Scheme S7: Synthesis of aldehydes 80, 81

Cyclohexylindazole-5-carbaldehydes $\mathbf{8 0}$ and $\mathbf{8 1}$ were synthesized by the alkylation of the commercially available $1 H$-indazole-5-carboxaldehyde $\mathbf{1 3 1}$ with 1-bromocyclohexane $\mathbf{1 3 4}$ under basic conditions.


Reagents and conditions: (a) Potassium carbonate (2.1 equiv), anhydrous DMF, 1-bromocyclohexane 134 (2.1 equiv), rt, 6 days.

Cyclohexylindazole-5-carbaldehydes (80, 81). In a screw capped pressure tube $1 H$-indazole-5carboxaldehyde 131 ( $165 \mathrm{mg}, 2.13 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was dissolved with 1.0 mL of anhydrous DMF then potassium carbonate ( $624 \mathrm{mg}, 4.52 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added and the mixture kept under stirring for 30 minutes at rt. Bromocyclohexane $134(737 \mathrm{mg}, \mathrm{d}=1.335 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}, 552 \mu \mathrm{~L}, 4.52 \mathrm{mmol})$ was then added. The reaction was thus stirred at rt for 6 days. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with water ( $3 \times 50 \mathrm{~mL}$ ). The organic layer was dried through a phase separator and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-50 \% \mathrm{EtOH} / \mathrm{DCM}$ ). Mono- and bi-dimensional ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ - and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}$ (HMBC) analyses confirmed the structure of the title compounds named 80 (1-cyclohexyl-1H-indazole-5carbaldehyde) and $\mathbf{8 1}$ (2-cyclohexyl-2H-indazole-5-carbaldehyde) according to their elution order, as shown in the reaction scheme above. 81 showed a positive ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ correlation between $\mathrm{C} \underline{\mathrm{H}}$ at 4.54 ppm and the $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ at 126.1 ppm . Yields: (80) $111 \mathrm{mg}, 21 \%$; ( $\mathbf{8 1}$ ) $75 \mathrm{mg}, 14 \%$.
80) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 10.02(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.41(\mathrm{t}, J=1.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.32(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.91-$ $7.81(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.67(\mathrm{tt}, J=10.0,5.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 1.89(\mathrm{ddt}, J=24.4,11.6,3.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 6 \mathrm{H}), 1.71(\mathrm{dt}, J=$ $12.7,3.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 1.50(\mathrm{dtt}, J=16.7,8.1,4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.27(\mathrm{qt}, J=12.8,3.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $101 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{DMSO}-d_{6}$ ) $\delta 192.18,140.59,134.95,130.06,127.69,124.09,123.14,110.54,56.92$, 32.23, 24.94. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 2.30 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 228.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}$ $229.0[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.
81) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 9.97(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.76(\mathrm{~d}, J=0.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.43(\mathrm{t}, J=1.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.74-7.62(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.53(\mathrm{tt}, J=11.4,3.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 2.18-2.09(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.97-1.81(\mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{H})$, $1.78-1.65(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 1.46(\mathrm{qt}, J=12.9,3.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.27(\mathrm{qt}, J=12.8,3.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 192.23,149.27,130.48,130.40,125.65,121.89,120.46,117.88,62.06,33.08$, 24.83, 24.77. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 2.05 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 228.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}$ $228.8[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.

## Scheme S8: Synthesis of aldehydes $\mathbf{8 2 , 8 3}$

The synthesis of the 4-(ethylindazol-5-yl)benzaldehydes $\mathbf{8 2}$ and $\mathbf{8 3}$ start from the Suzuki coupling reaction between the commercially available 4-iodobenzaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 7}$ and 1 H -indazole-5-boronic acid $\mathbf{1 3 5}$ in presence of palladium( 0 ) catalyst to give the corresponding intermediate 136. The alkylation of $\mathbf{1 3 6}$ with ethyl bromide $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ under basic conditions afforded the aldehydes $\mathbf{8 2}$ and $\mathbf{8 3}$.


Reagents and conditions: (a) i. Anhydrous sodium carbonate ( 3.0 equiv); ii. DMF, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{rt}, 15$ minutes; iii. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ( 0.15 equiv), $110{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 22 \mathrm{~h}$; (b) Potassium carbonate ( 2.0 equiv), anhydrous DMF, ethyl bromide 132 ( 2.5 equiv), rt, 40 h .

4-(1H-Indazol-5-yl)benzaldehyde (136). In a Schlenk tube 4-iodobenzaldehyde $\mathbf{1 2 7}$ ( 300 mg , 1.3 mmol ), $1 H$-indazole-5-boronic acid $\mathbf{1 3 5}$ ( $316 \mathrm{mg}, 1.9 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) and anhydrous sodium carbonate ( 413 $\mathrm{mg}, 3.9 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) were added. The tube was deoxygenated with three cycles vacuum/Ar, then DMF ( 2 $\mathrm{mL})$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(400 \mu \mathrm{~L})$ were added. The solution was stirred at rt , under Ar flux, for 15 minutes. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium( 0 ) ( $220 \mathrm{mg}, 0.19 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was thus added, the mixture was heated to $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stirred for 22 hours. The crude was diluted with DCM and washed with water ( 3 x 50 mL ), the solvent thus removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-5 \% \mathrm{EtOH} / \mathrm{DCM}$ ). Yield $205 \mathrm{mg}, 71 \%$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 13.20(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 10.05(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.22-8.12(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.98(\mathrm{q}, J=8.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 4 \mathrm{H}), 7.84$ $-7.61(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}) . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.77 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 222.1, found $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}$ $223.0[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}, 221.2[\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{H}]^{-}$

4-(Ethylindazol-5-yl)benzaldehydes (82, 83). In a screw capped pressure tube 4-(1H-indazol-5yl)benzaldehyde 136 ( $204 \mathrm{mg}, 0.92 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was dissolved with 1.0 mL of anhydrous DMF then potassium carbonate ( $254 \mathrm{mg}, 1.8 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added and the mixture kept under stirring for 15 minutes at rt. Ethyl bromide $132(251 \mathrm{mg}, \mathrm{d}=1.46 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}, 172 \mu \mathrm{~L}, 2.3 \mathrm{mmol})$ was then added. The reaction was thus stirred at rt for 40 hours. The crude mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with water ( $3 \times 50 \mathrm{~mL}$ ). The organic layer was dried through a phase separator and the solvent
removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right.$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-5 \% \mathrm{EtOH} / \mathrm{DMC}$ ). Mono- and bi-dimensional ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ - and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR analyses confirmed the structure of the title compounds named $\mathbf{8 2}$ (4-(1-ethyl-1H-indazol-5-yl)benzaldehyde) and $\mathbf{8 3}$ (4-(2-ethyl-2H-indazol-5-yl)benzaldehyde) according to their elution order, as shown in the reaction scheme above. Yields: (82) $125 \mathrm{mg}, 54 \%$; ( $\mathbf{8 3}$ ) $82 \mathrm{mg}, 39 \%$.
82) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 10.05(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.17(\mathrm{t}, J=1.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.15(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.02-$ $7.94(\mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{H}), 7.80(\mathrm{~d}, J=1.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.48(\mathrm{q}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.42(\mathrm{t}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 192.65,146.47,138.64,134.57,133.34,131.34,130.17,127.36,125.54$, $124.24,119.64,110.32,43.20,14.93 . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 2.19 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 250.1, found $m / z 251.1[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.
83) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 10.05(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.49(\mathrm{~d}, J=0.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.13$ (dd, $J=1.8,0.9$ $\mathrm{Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.02-7.91(\mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{H}), 7.78-7.60(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 4.49(\mathrm{q}, J=7.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.53(\mathrm{t}, J=7.3 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $3 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 101 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta$ 192.63, 147.68, 146.74, 134.52, 131.49, 130.14, 127.19, 124.97, 124.34, 121.86, 119.45, 117.72, 47.88, 15.72. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.97 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 250.1, found $m / z 251.1[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.

## Scheme S9: Synthesis of aldehyde 84

4-(1-Propyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)benzaldehyde 84 was achieved taking advantage of Suzuki coupling reaction between the commercially available 4-iodobenzaldehyde 127 and (1-propyl-1 H -pyrazol-4yl)boronic acid $\mathbf{1 3 7}$ in presence of palladium(0) catalyst.


Reagents and conditions: (a) i. Anhydrous sodium carbonate ( 3.0 equiv); ii. DMF, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, rt, 15 minutes; iii. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ( 0.15 equiv), $110{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 18 h .

4-(1-Propyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)benzaldehyde (84). In a Schlenk tube 4-iodobenzaldehyde 127 (326 $\mathrm{mg}, 1.4 \mathrm{mmol}$ ), (1-propyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)boronic acid 137 ( $323 \mathrm{mg}, 2.1 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) and anhydrous sodium carbonate ( $445 \mathrm{mg}, 4.2 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) were added. The tube was deoxygenated with three cycles
vacuum/Ar, then anhydrous DMF ( 1.1 mL ) and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(300 \mu \mathrm{~L})$ were added. The solution was stirred at rt, under Ar flux, for 15 minutes. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ( $243 \mathrm{mg}, 0.2 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was thus added, the mixture was heated to $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stirred for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with water ( $3 \times 50 \mathrm{~mL}$ ), the solvent was thus removed under reduced pressure. Purified by normal phase flash column chromatography ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ gold $24 \mathrm{~g}, 0-30 \%$ EtOAc/cyclohexane). Yield $238 \mathrm{mg}, 97 \% .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta 9.95(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.37$ (s, $1 \mathrm{H}), 8.03(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.94-7.75(\mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{H}), 4.10(\mathrm{t}, J=6.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 1.83(\mathrm{~h}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 0.85(\mathrm{t}, J=$ $7.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 101 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) $\delta$ 192.17, 138.95, 136.76, 133.78, 130.30, 128.33, $125.10,120.48,53.14,23.05,10.90 . \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} 1.86 \mathrm{~min}$ (generic method). ESI-MS for $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : calculated 214.1, found $m / z 215.5[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$.
${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$-NMR spectrum, ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum and HPLC-MS analysis of final compounds $4 \mathrm{~d}-10 \mathrm{~d}$, 14d-15d, 18d-57d
${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{4 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of $\mathbf{4 d}$


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{5 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of 5d


170508_QC_021 1645 (5.049) Cm (1640:1660

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{6 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{6 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of $\mathbf{6 d}$


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 7d

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $7 \mathbf{d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of 7d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{8 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{8 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of 8d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{9 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $9 \mathbf{d}$
ARN22649_EG0531_39

HPLC-MS analysis of 9d
170327_QC_005
170327_QC_005
1: Scan ES+

170327_QC_005 Sm (Mn, 2x3)

170327_QC_005


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{1 0 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{1 0 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of 10d
170508_QC_020
2: Scan ES-
TIC
1.71 e 7
170508_QC_ _020
1: Scan ES+
TIC
3.10 e 8

170508_QC_020 Sm (Mn, 2×3)

170508_QC_020
3: Diode Array


170508_QC_020 1535 (4.712) Cm (1532:1550)
2: Scan ES-

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{1 4 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{1 4 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of $\mathbf{1 4 d}$


180507_QC_005 1685 (5.172) Cm (1676:1693)

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{1 5 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{1 5 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of 15d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{1 8 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{1 8 d}$.


HPLC-MS analysis of 18d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$-NMR spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{1 9 d}$


${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{1 9 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of 19d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 0 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 20d


HPLC-MS analysis of 20d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of 21d

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 21d


HPLC-MS analysis of 21d

190204_QC_007
1: Scan ES+

190204_QC_007



${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of 22d

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 22d


HPLC-MS analysis of 22d
180924_QC_008

2: Scan ES-
TIC 2.24 e 7
180924_QC_008


180924_QC_008


180924_QC_008


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 3 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 23d


HPLC-MS analysis of 23d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 4 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{2 4 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of $\mathbf{2 4 d}$


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 5 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{2 5 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of $\mathbf{2 5 d}$
180502_QC_004
2: Scan ES-
TIC 2.03 e 7
180502_QC_004

(1) PDA Ch1 215nm@4.8nm Range: 2

$3.76 \quad 2021205 \quad 89726.82 \quad 100.0 \mathrm{C}$
$\square$

3.76

180502_QC_004


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 6 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{2 6 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 7 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 27d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 8 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{2 8 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{2 9 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 29d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{3 0 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 30d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of 31d

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 31d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of 32d

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 32d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{3 3 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 33d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{3 4 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{3 4 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{3 5 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 35d


HPLC-MS analysis of 35d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{3 6 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{3 6 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$-NMR spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 37d

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{3 7 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{3 8 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{3 8 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$-NMR spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{3 9 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 39d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$-NMR spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 0 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 40d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of 41d

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 41d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 2 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 42d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 3 d}$




${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 43d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 4 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 44 d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 5 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{4 5 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 6 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{4 6 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 7 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 47d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 8 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{4 8 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{4 9 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 49d


HPLC-MS analysis of 49d


${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{5 0 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 0 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{5 1 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 51d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of 52d


${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 52d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{5 3 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 3 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$-NMR spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 4 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of 54d

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{5 5 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 5 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ spectrum $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ of $\mathbf{5 6 d}$

${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-$ NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 6 d}$

${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$-NMR spectrum ( 400 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 7 d}$

${ }^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum ( 101 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) of $\mathbf{5 7 d}$


HPLC-MS analysis of 57d
171016_QC_006

2: Scan ES| 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

171016 QC $100-0.57$ 1: Scan ES+ TIC 4.42 e 8

(1) PDA Ch1 215nm@4.8nm Range: 2 Area
Area\%
$\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Time } & \text { Height } & \text { Area } & \text { Area\% } \\ 4.27 & 1907757 & 55466.55 & 100.00\end{array}$ -



55467



