Identification of Benzochromen derivatives as a highly specific Nor A efflux pump inhibitor to mitigate drug resistant strains of *S.aureus*

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Experimental Section

General

All the chemicals were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, Loba chemicals, Merck, Avra synthesis, and SD Fine chemicals and all used without any other further purification. Melting points were taken in the microscopic melting point meter and were uncorrected. Subsequently ¹H-NMR (300 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz) were recoreded by a Bruker Av-300MHz spectrometer. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz) for cyclic ketone derivatives were recorded by a Bruker 400MHz spectrometer. All the reactions were conducted to the 10 ML round bottom flask with a magnetic stirrer. Both PEI-Bz and PEI-Me are prepared by previously reported procedure. ¹Hyperbranched polyamine with number average molecular weight (M_n) 1200 was chosen for studies. The number of primary (1°), secondary (2°), tertiary (3°) amine group present in the hyperbranched polyamine is calculate based on inverted-gate ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy as shown below (Figure S1).

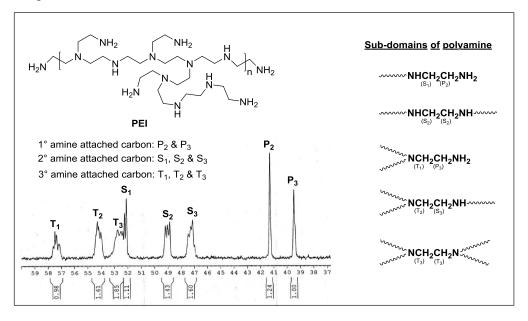


Figure S1: Sub-domains in Polyamine and the corresponding NMR signals

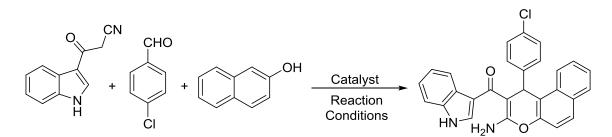
 $1^{\circ} : 2^{\circ} : 3^{\circ} = I_{(P_{2}+P_{3})} : I_{(S_{1}+S_{2}+S_{3})}/2 : I_{(T_{1}+T_{2}+T_{3})}/3$ = 2.24 : 2.07 : 1.48Polyamine = {[(CH₂)NH₂]_{2.24}[(CH₂)₂NH]_{2.07}[(CH₂)₃N)]_{1.48}}_n
Average Empirical Wt = mass of [(CH₂)NH₂] × 2.24 +
mass of [(CH₂)₂NH] × 2.07 +
mass of [(CH₂)₃N] × 1.48 = 30.03(2.24) + 43.04(2.07) + 56.05(1.48) = 239.3Average Molecular Wt = 1200
Multiplication factor = 1200/239.3 = 5.015Average number of 1° amine = 2.24 × 5.015 = 11.23
Average number of 2° amine = 2.07 × 5.015 = 10.38
Average number of 3° amine = 1.48 × 5.015 = 7.42

Chart S1: Calculation of number of amine functionalities

The ratio of 1°, 2° and 3° amine functionalities in PEI is calculated from the peak intensities of inverted-gate ¹³C NMR and the obtained value for the ratio of 1°, 2° and 3° amine is 2.24:2.07:1.48 (Chart S1).² Based on the ratio of three different amine functionalities, we have deduced the number of amine moleties present in the hyperbranched polyamines (Chart S1). The whole polyamine molecule can be sub-grouped to $(CH_2)NH_2$, $(CH_2)_2NH$ and $(CH_2)_3N$) units. A molecular formula of $\{[(CH_2)NH_2]x[(CH_2)_2NH]y[(CH_2)_3N]z\}$ defines the whole polymer molecule. The values x, y and z are the ratio of 1°, 2° and 3° amine functionalities, respectively and n being an arbitrary value. Based on ^{13}C NMR peak intensities of inverted-gate NMR. an empirical formula of $[(CH_2)NH_2]_{2.24}[(CH_2)_2NH]_{2.07}[(CH_2)_3NH)]_{1.48}$ is deduced. The average empirical weight is 239.3 (calculated from the empirical formula). The average molecular weight of hyperbranched polyamine chosen is 1200, hence the multiplication factor value (n) is 5.015. Multiplying the ratio of 1° , 2° and 3° amine functionality with multiplication factor gives the number of three types of amine functionalities (1°, 2° and 3°) as 11.23, 10.38 and 7.42 respectively.

The screening of reaction conditions for the synthesis of benzochromenes was given in the following table. The PEI-Me exhibited excellent catalytic potential compared to other polyamine derivatives.

Table S1: Optimization of reaction condition for benzochromenes derivatives^a



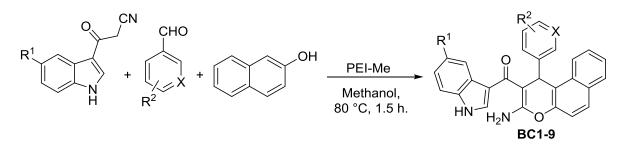
Entry	Catalyst	Solvent (ml)	Temp.(°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^b
1^{c}	PEI-Me	EtOH	80	3.0	46
2^{c}	PEI-Me	MeOH	r.t.	24	No reaction
3 ^c	PEI-Me	MeOH	60	7.0	67
4 ^c	PEI-Me	MeOH	80	1.5	90
5 ^c	PEI-Me	THF	80	1.5	30
6^{c}	PEI-Me	CH ₃ CN	80	1.5	42
$7^{\rm c}$	PEI-Me	1,4-dioxane	80	1.5	Traces
8 ^c	PEI-Me	1,2-DCE	80	1.5	35
9 ^c	PEI-Me	DCM	80	1.5	28
10 ^c	PEI-Me	DMF	80	1.5	53
11 ^c	PEI-Bz	MeOH	80	1.5	76
12 ^c	PEI	MeOH	80	1.5	Traces
13 ^d	Piperidine	MeOH	80	1.5	53
14 ^d	Pyridine	MeOH	80	1.5	49
15 ^d	DBU	MeOH	80	1.5	68
15 ^d	K ₂ CO ₃	MeOH	80	1.5	Traces
16 ^d	Cs ₂ CO ₃	MeOH	80	1.5	Traces

^aAll the reaction were carried out 1 mmol 3-cyanoacetyl indole, 1 mmol naphthol and 1 mmol 4-chlorobenzaldehyde in 3 ml of various solvents and catalysts

^bIsolated yield

^c50 mg of catalyst was used

General procedure for the synthesis of benzochromenes (BC1-9): A mixture of substituted aldehyde (1 mmol), Substituted 3-cyanoacetyl indole (1 mmol) and 2-naphthol (1 mmol) containing PEI-Me catalyst (50 mg) were taken in the 5 ml of methanol and it was stirred at 80°C in appropriate time. The progress of the reaction was monitored through thin layer chromatography (TLC) using methanol and Chloroform (1:9) as eluent mixture. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solid obtained was filtered through the Whatman filter paper and washed with cold ethanol. The product thus obtained was in essentially pure form.



1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC1)

Yield: 89%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 220-222 °C (220–222 °C)³; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSOd6): δ H (ppm) 6.13 (s, 1H), 6.67 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 6.96 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.16–7.26 (m,3H), 7.44– 7.60 (m, 5H), 7.71 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.7 Hz), 7.79 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 7.98 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 8.78 (s, 2H), 11.68 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 36.9, 88.9, 112.2, 116.8, 117.5, 119.1, 119.6, 120.2, 120.3, 121.9, 122.7, 124.9, 125.2, 127.2, 128.4, 128.6, 128.7, 129.0, 130.0, 130.8, 131.3, 135.9, 145.9, 147.1, 161.8, 187.5.

1-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC2)

Yield: 86%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 221-223 °C (220–222 °C)³; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ H (ppm) 6.15 (s, 1H), 6.73 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 6.96 (t,1H, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.10–7.21 (m,3H), 7.44–7.60 (m, 5H), 7.71 (t, 1H, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.77 (s, 2H), 11.67 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 36.8, 88.9, 112.1, 116.7, 117.5, 119.6, 120.2, 120.3, 121.9, 122.7, 124.9, 125.2, 127.2, 128.1, 128.3, 128.7, 129.0, 130.0, 130.6, 130.8, 135.9, 145.5, 147.1, 161.8, 187.4.

2-(1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1-(3-nitrophenyl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-aminen (BC3)

Yield: 84%; Appearance: Yellow solid; mp = 212-214 °C $(213-215^{\circ}C)^{3}$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSOd6): δ H (ppm) 6.27 (s, 1H), 6.96 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.17 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.35 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.44–7.56 (m, 6H), 7.70 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 7.81 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 7.85 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.88 (s, 1H, J = 2.1Hz), 7.97-8.04 (m, 2H), 8.82 (s, 2H),11.72 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, CDCl₃ δ ppm); 36.8, 89.0, 111.6, 116.1, 117.9, 118.1, 119.5, 120.2, 120.3, 120.9, 121.6, 122.1, 123.9,124.3, 126.5, 127.17, 127.9, 128.5, 128.6, 129.8, 130.5, 132.4, 135.6, 147.0, 147.3, 147.9, 161.4, 187.9.

1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC4)

Yield: 91%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 229-232 °C (229–230°C)³; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ H (ppm) 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.85-6.94 (m, 2H), 7.14 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.23 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.98 (t, 2H, *J* = 9 Hz), 8.55 (s, 2H), 11.63 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO, -d6, δ ppm); 34.9, 88.6, 112.0, 116.9, 118.1, 119.3, 119.6, 120.2, 121.7, 122.4, 125.0, 125.4, 127.2, 127.9, 128.6, 128.7, 128.9, 129.3, 130.2, 130.7, 130.9, 131.3, 136.0, 143.7, 147.2, 160.9, 187.9.

2-(1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC5)

Yield: 83%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 229-232°C (228–230°C)³; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): δH (ppm) 3.43 (s, 3H), 6.13-6.31 (m, 3H,), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.96-7.96 (m, 12H), 8.77 (s, 2H), 7.44–7.56 (m, 6H), 11.66 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO, δ ppm); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 37.2, 89.2, 110.9, 112.1, 112.4, 116.7, 117.6, 118.5, 120.0, 120.3, 121.9, 122.8, 124.8, 125.3, 127.0, 128.2, 128.6, 128.8, 129.5, 130.2, 130.8, 135.9, 147.2, 148.1, 159.0, 161.9, 187.5.

2-(5-bromo-1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1-(naphthalen-2-yl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC6)

Yield: 78%; Appearance: pale brown solid; mp = $255-257^{\circ}C$ ($256-258^{\circ}C$)³; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ H (ppm) 6.27 (s, 1H), 7.06 (d, 1H, J = 9.9 Hz), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.28-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.43–7.53 (m, 5H), 7.64 (d, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.68-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.97 (t, 4H, J = 9.0 Hz), 8.83 (s, 2H), 11.85 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 37.5, 88.9, 113.1, 114.0, 116.7, 116.9, 119.9, 122.6, 122.8, 124.2, 124.5, 124.9, 125.2, 125.6, 126.1, 127.2, 127.4, 127.5, 128.3, 128.6, 128.9, 129.6, 130.2, 130.8, 131.5, 132.6, 134.6, 143.8, 147. 1, 162.1, 186.8.

2-(5-bromo-1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC7)

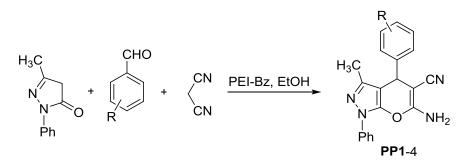
Yield: 88%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 230-232 °C $(231-233 °C)^3$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ H (ppm) 6.10 (s, 1H), 6.82 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.13(d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.29 (dd,1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.43–7.55 (m, 4H), 7.76 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 7.87 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.98 (t, 3H, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 8.82 (s, 2H), 11.87 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm);34.8, 88.5, 113.1, 113.9, 116.9, 117.3, 119.7, 121.8, 122.2, 124.2, 125.0, 127.4, 128.2, 128.7, 129.4, 130.1, 130.4, 130.7, 131.2, 131.4, 134.7, 143.5, 147.2, 161.2, 187.0.

2-(5-bromo-1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-*1H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC8) Yield: 86%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 229-232 °C (228–230 °C)³; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSOd6): δH (ppm) 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.97 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 7.16-7.28 (m, 3H), 7.44–7.52 (m,5H), 7.77 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.99-8.02 (m, 2H), 8.57 (s, 2H), 11.82 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSOd6, δ ppm); 36.7, 88.7, 113. 2, 114.1, 116.6, 116.7, 119.7, 122.7, 124.4, 124.9, 127.4, 127.51, 128.2, 128.4, 128.7, 129.0, 129.7, 129.9, 130.7, 130.79, 134.6, 145.3, 147.0, 162.2, 186.6.

2-(5-bromo-1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)-1-(pyridin-3-yl)-1*H*-benzo[*f*]chromen-3-amine (BC9)

Yield: 90%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 249–251°C (248–251°C)³; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ H (ppm) 6.16 (s, 1H), 7.09- 7.13(m, 1H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.29 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1.8 Hz), 7.44–7.56 (m, 4H), 7.75 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1Hz), 7.98-8.01 (m, 4H), 8.20 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1.5 Hz), 8.85 (s, 2H), 11.85 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 35.1, 88.3, 113.2, 114.0, 116.5, 116.7, 119.0, 122.6, 122.7, 123.8, 124.5, 124.9, 127.5, 127.6, 128.7, 129.2, 129.6, 129.9, 130.8, 133.9, 134.6, 141.8, 147.0, 147.3, 147.5, 162.1, 186.6.

General procedure for the synthesis of pyranopyrazoles (PP 1-4). A mixture of aromatic substituted aldehyde (1 mmol), 3-methyl-1-phenyl-2-pyrazoline-5-one (174.20 mg, 1mmol), malononitrile(66mg, 1 mmol) and PEI-Bz (50 mg) were taken in the 3 ml of ethanol and was stirred at 80 °C for 45 min to 1 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored through thin layer chromatography (TLC) using chloroform and methanol (9:1) as eluent mixture. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the reaction was quenched with distilled water (5 mL) followed by extracted with ethyl acetate (2×5 mL), washed with brine solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. The organic layer was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude reaction mass further purified through column chromatography (Chloroform: Methanol (9:1)).



6-amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H,4*H*-pyrano[2,3-c]pyrazole-5-carbonitrile (PP1) Yield:96%;Appearance: white solid; mp = 175-176 °C (175-176 °C)⁴; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δH (ppm) 1.89 (s, 3H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H),7.20 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H),7.30-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, CDCl₃ δ ppm);12.8, 36.7, 60.8, 97.9, 119.6, 120.9, 126.5, 128.7, 129.1, 129.2, 132.9, 137.6, 141.2, 144.0, 145.9, 159.1.

6-amino-3-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-phenyl-1*H*,4*H*-pyrano[2,3-c]pyrazole-5-carbonitrile (PP2)

Yield: 97%;Appearance: white Solid; mp= 195-196°C, (196-198 °C)⁴;¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ H (ppm) 1.82 (s, 3H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.44 (m, 4H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 8.17 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 2H);¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, CDCl₃ δ ppm); 12.3, 28.9, 58.5, 96.6, 119.0, 120.4, 123.4, 126.0, 128.3, 128.6, 136.9, 143.6, 145.1, 146..5, 149.6, 159.1.

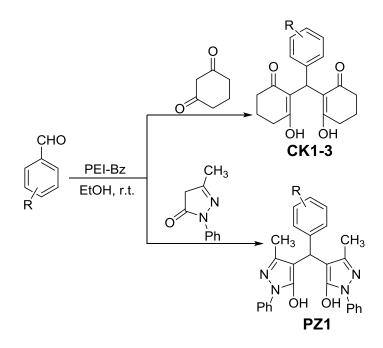
6-amino-3-methyl-4-(4-methylphenyl)-1-phenyl-1*H*,4*H*-pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazole-5-carbonitrile (PP3) Yield:82%;Appearance: white Solid; mp= 177-178 °C(177-179 °C)⁴; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δH (ppm) 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.77 (merged singlet, 2H), 7.27 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 3H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 9 Hz,1H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, CDCl₃ δ ppm);12.6, 29.4, 37.2, 61.6, 98.2, 119.5, 120.7, 126.2, 127.1, 127.6, 128.4, 128.9, 137.4, 142.2, 143.8, 146.0, 158.7.

6-amino-3-methyl-1,4-diphenyl-1*H*,4*H*-pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazole-5-carbonitrile (PP4)

Yield: 97%; Appearance: white Solid; mp=170-171 °C (169-171 °C)⁴;¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ δ H (ppm) 1.82 (s, 3H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 7.17-7.31 (m, 6H), 7.39-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.58 (dd, J = 9.6, 0.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6, CDCl₃ δ ppm);12.6, 37.1, 59.7, 96.9, 119.2, 120.8, 122.3, 122.4, 126.4, 128.9, 129.5, 133.9, 137.2, 143.8, 144.7, 145.5, 148.3, 159.2

General procedure for the synthesis of cyclic ketones (CK 1-3) or pyrazole (PZ1): A mixture of substituted aldehyde (1 mmol), 1,3 cyclohexadienone (or) 3-methyl-1-phenyl-2-pyrazoline-5-one (348.4 mg; 2 mmol) and PEI-Bz polyamine catalyst (100 mg) were taken in the 5 ml of ethanol and it was stirred at RT. The progress of the reaction was monitored through thin layer chromatography (TLC) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (3: 7) as eluent mixture. After completion, the reaction mixture was poured in to crushed ice and filtered through the Whatman filter paper. The solid mass was collected and further stirred in hexane (1 x 10 mL) for 10 minutes and filtered through whatman filter paper. The product thus obtained was essentially pure.

Cyclic ketone derivatives have limited solubility in CDCl₃. Hence, ¹³C-NMR spectra's were run on DMSO-d6 solvent. The Cyclic ketone derivatives exhibited keto-enol tautomerism in polar DMSO-d6 solvent. Yu *et al.*, already reported the presence of keto-enol tautomerism in cyclic ketone derivatives.^{5a}



2-[(4-chlorophenyl)(2-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-en-1-yl)methyl]-3-hydroxycyclohex-2-en-1-one. (CK1)

Yield: 97%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 202-204 °C (202-204 °C)^{5b}; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ δ H (ppm) 1.94-2.07 (m, 4H), 2.33-2.68 (m, 8H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 12.34 (s, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm);20.2, 20.4, 20.9, 21.0, 28.92, 29.1, 31.9, 32.6, 33.5, 35.3, 36.2, 37.1, 37.2, 59.4, 60.0.100.5, 101.5, 111.2, 115.8, 127..6, 127.7, 127.8, 128.2, 128.8, 129.8, 130.1, 130.2, 130.8, 143.9, 144.6, 198.3, 169.9, 189.7, 195.9, 196.4, 205.3, 206.3.

3-hydroxy-2-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-en-1-yl)(phenyl)methyl]cyclohex-2-en-1-one (CK2)

Yield: 98%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 190-191 °C (190-191 °C)^{5b}; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ δ H (ppm) 1.94-2.00 (m, 4H), 2.26-2.60 (m, 8H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 7.02-7.12 (m, 3H),7.17-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 12.0 (br s, 1H), 12.30 (s, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 19.0, 20.2, 20.4, 20.5, 21.0, 29.0, 29.1, 32.7, 32.9, 33.7, 35.4, 36.1, 37.1, 37.2, 59.8, 60.5, 100.5, 101.4, 111.5, 116.0, 116.3, 125.3, 125.6, 126.9, 127.7, 127.8, 128.2, 128.9, 144.8, 145.7, 167.9, 169.6, 189.7, 198.9, 196.4, 205.3, 206.7.

3-hydroxy-2-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-en-1-yl)(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]cyclohex-2-en-1-one (CK3)

Yield: 82%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 194-196 °C (195-197 °C)^{5b}; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ δ H (ppm) 1.90-1.99 (m, 4H), 2.25-2.59 (m, 8H),3.71 (s, 3H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 9.0Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 12.30 (s, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 21.0, 29.0, 29.1, 32.0, 32.3,

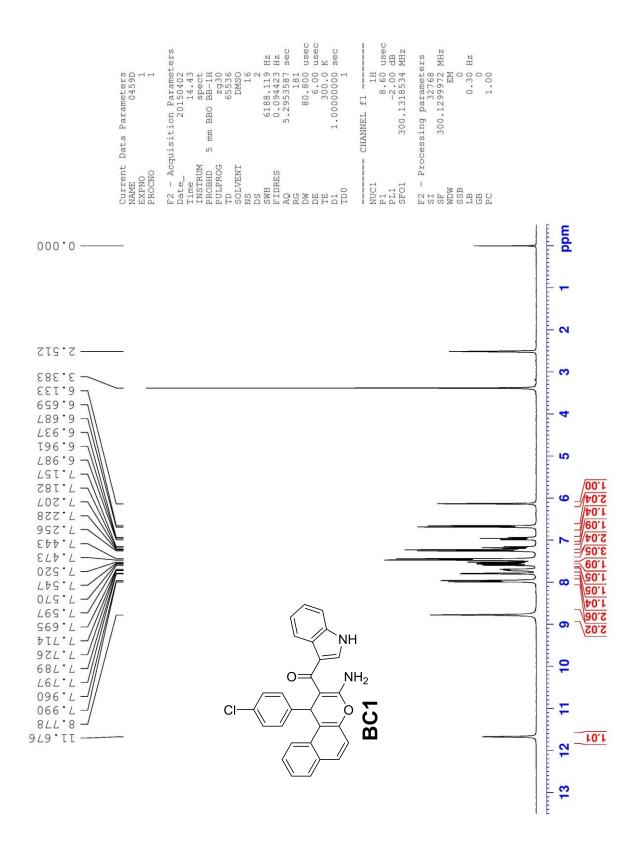
33.6, 35.4, 35.9, 37.1, 37.3, 55.3, 55.4, 60.6, 100.5, 101.4, 111.9, 113.2, 113.3, 113.7, 116.3, 116.5, 127.8, 129..1, 129.7, 136.6, 137.5, 157.2, 157.3, 167.6, 169.4, 189.9, 195.9, 196.3, 205.4, 206.8.

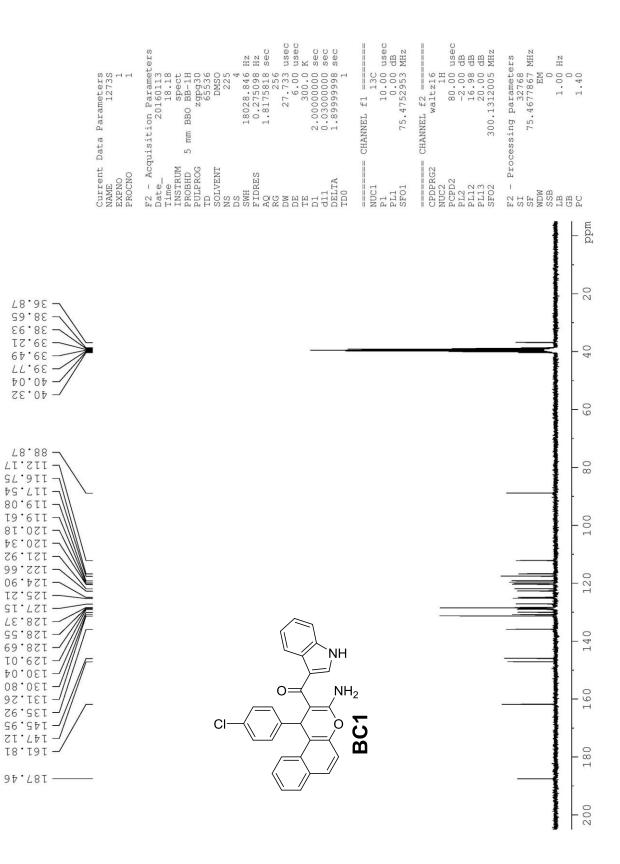
4-[(4-chlorophenyl)(5-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-5-ol (PZ1)

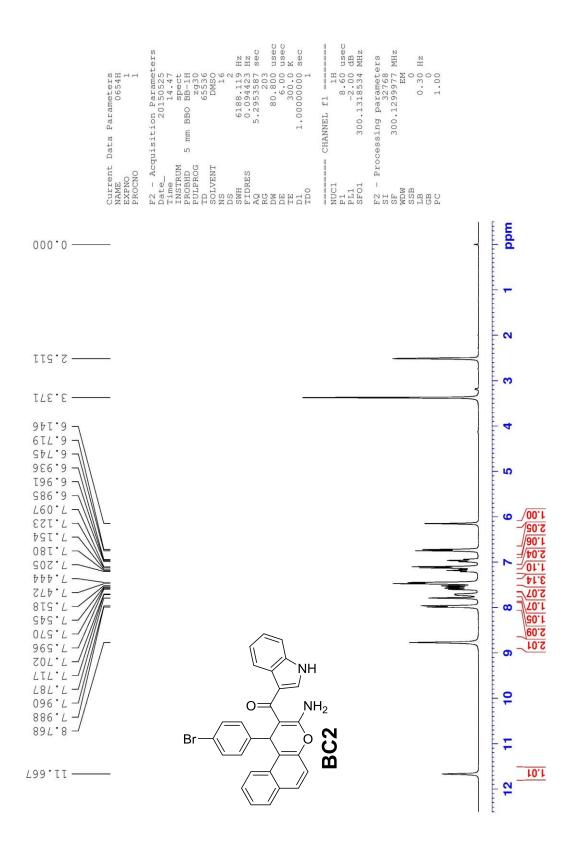
Yield: 89%; Appearance: white solid; mp = 208-210 °C (210-212 °C)⁶; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ H (ppm) 2.32 (s, 6H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 7.25 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H),12.51 (s, 1H), 13.89 (s, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm); 12.1, 331, 121.0, 126.1, 128.5, 129.4, 129.6, 131.1, 137.7, 141.6, 146.7.

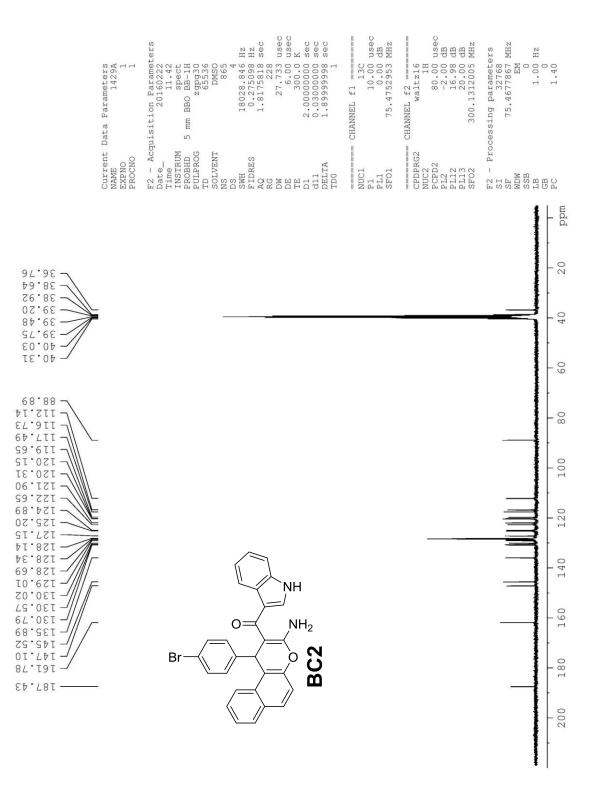
Procedure for recyclability of PEI-Bz on CK1 synthesis

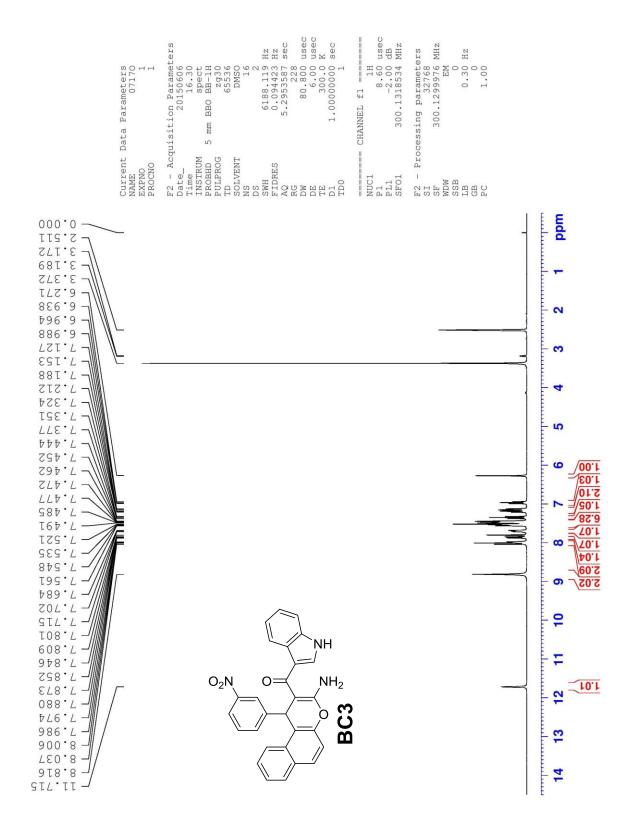
-the reaction mixture was poured in to crushed ice and filtered through the Whatman filter paper. The combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and extracted with chloroform (2×15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The recycled catalyst was without further purification.

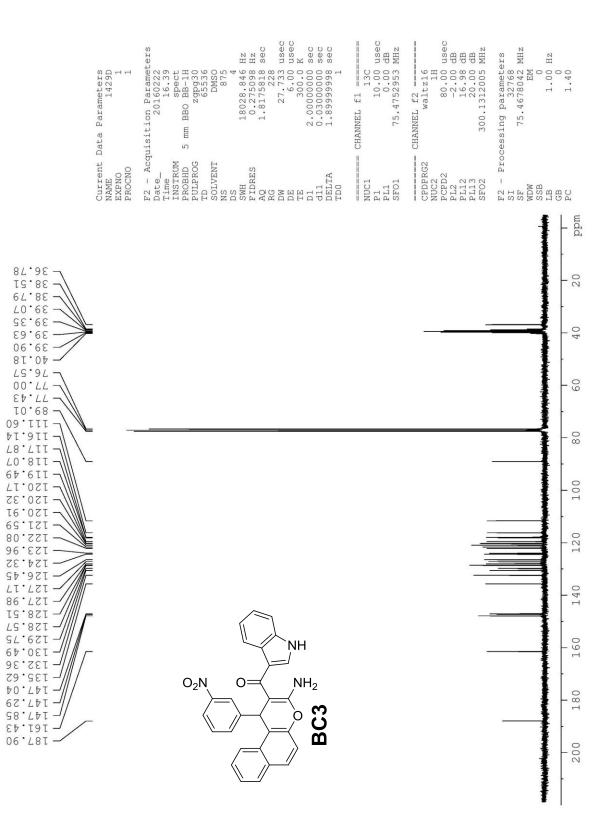




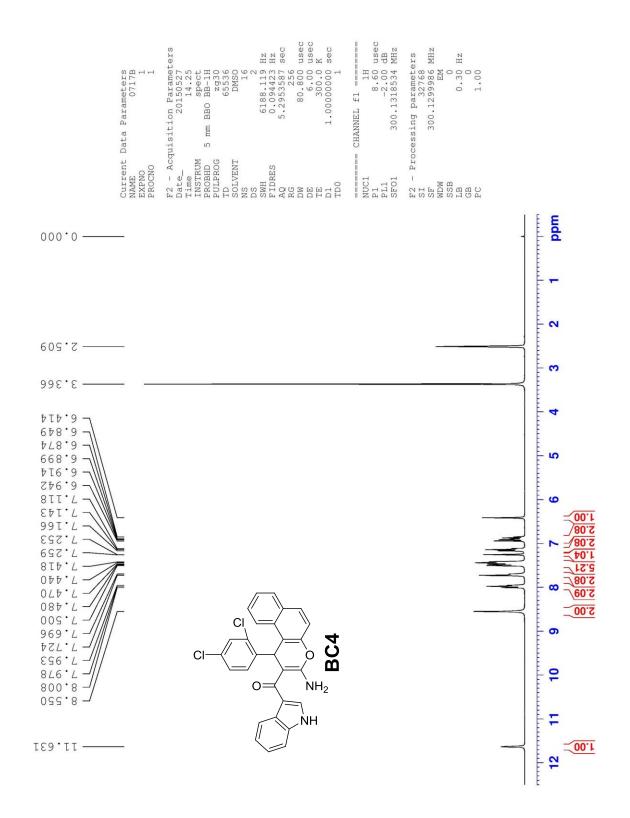


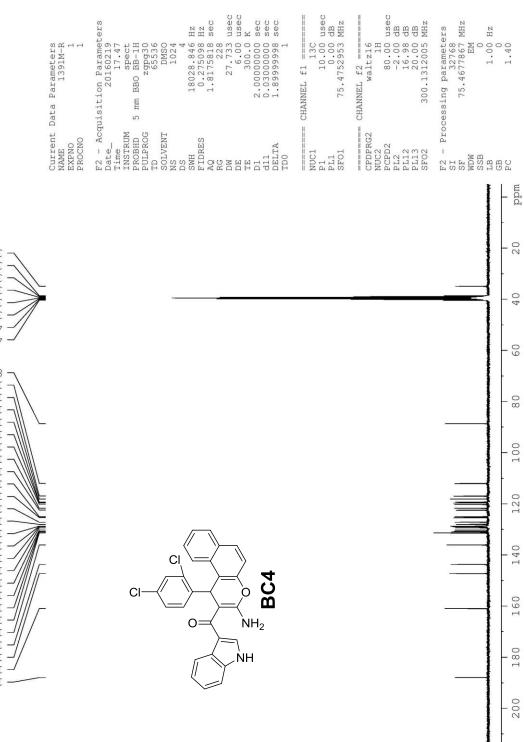


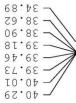




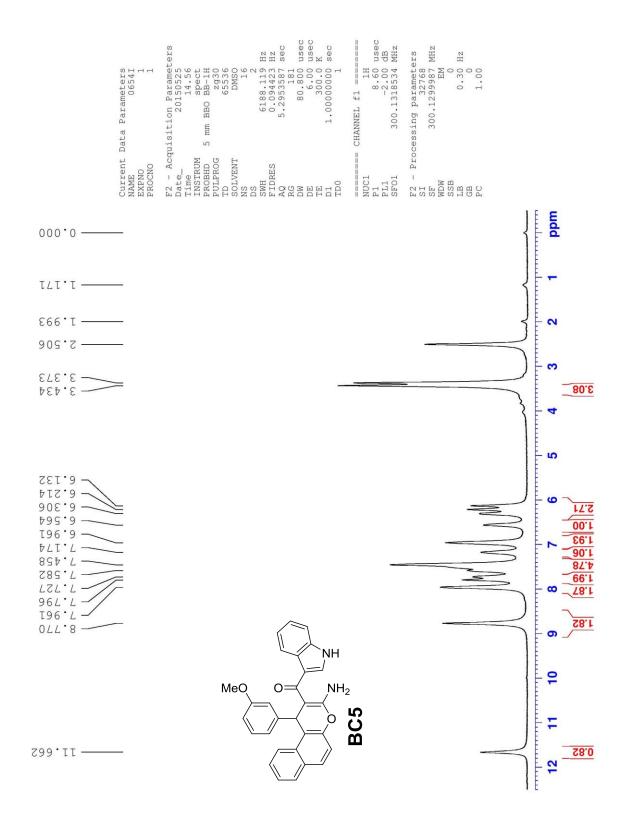


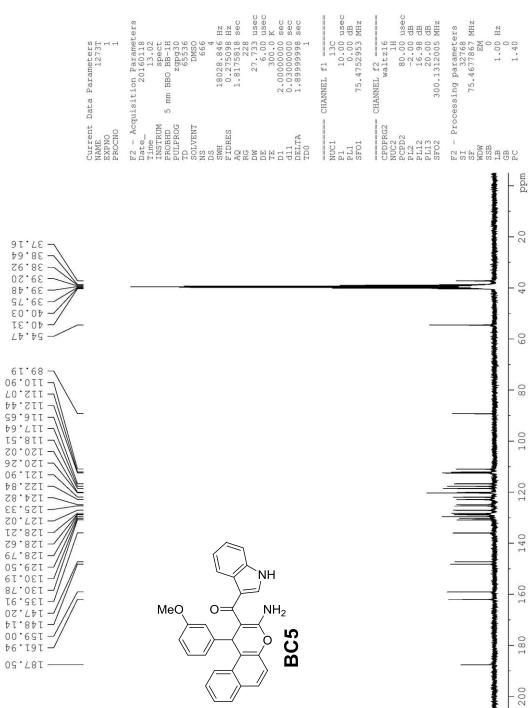


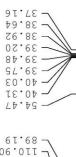






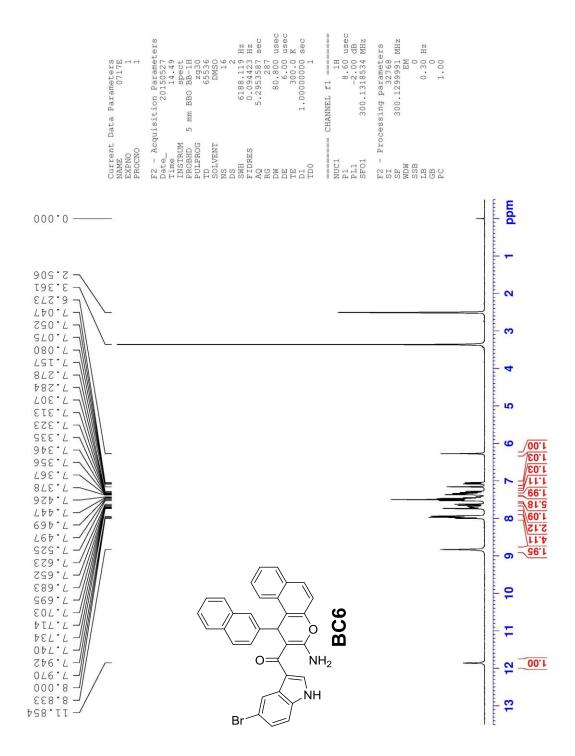


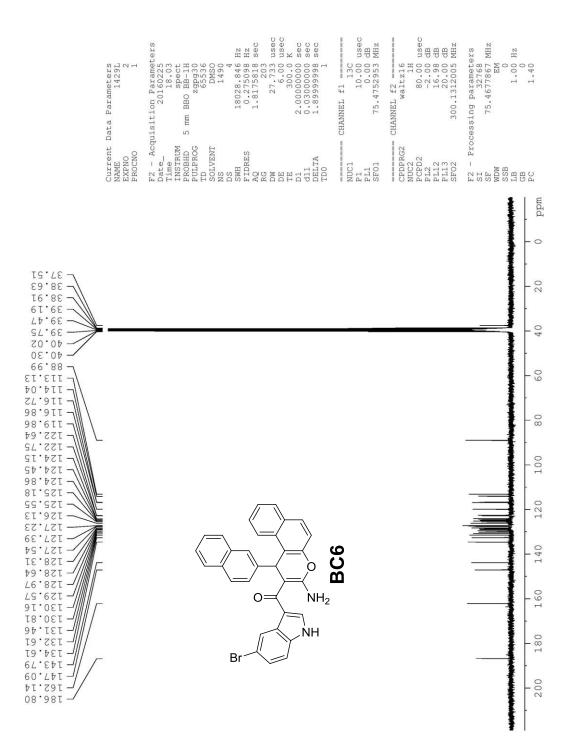


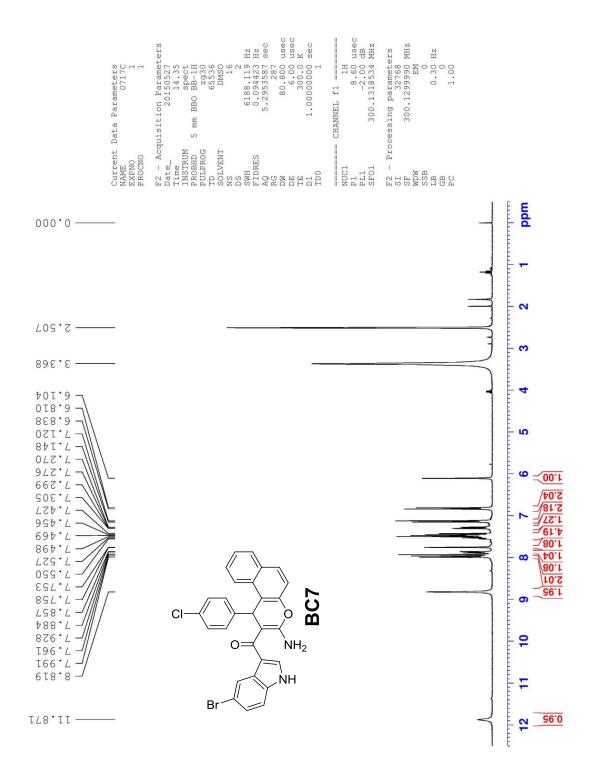


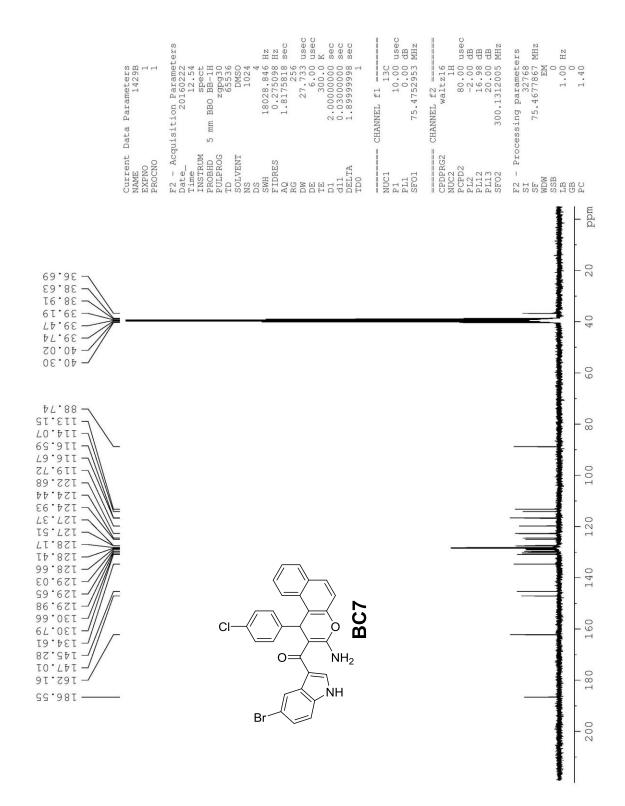


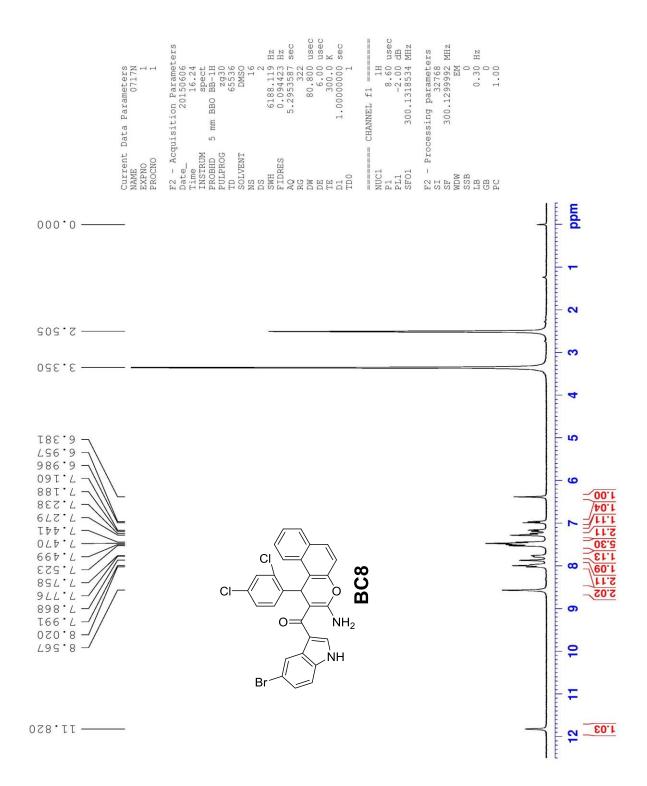
0S'L8T -

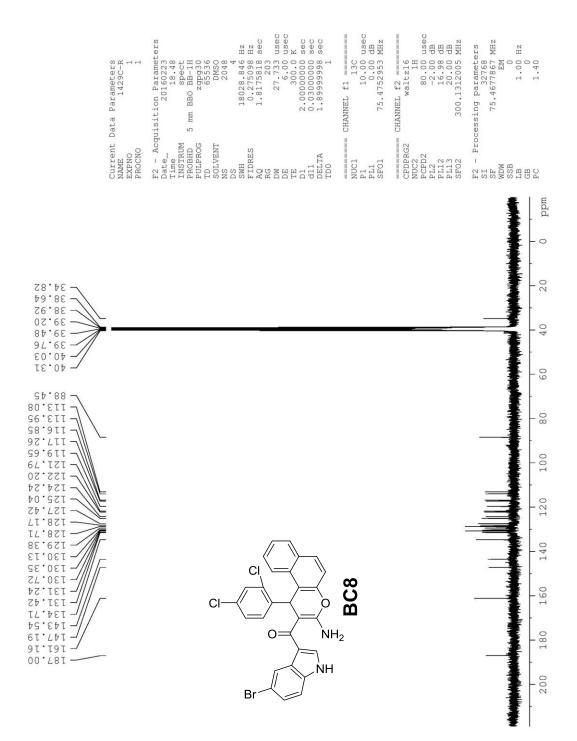


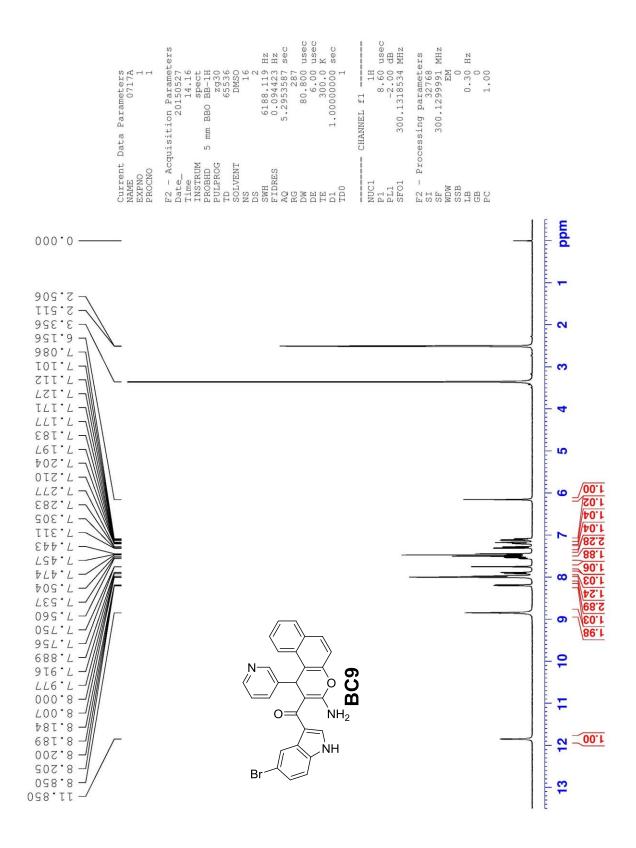


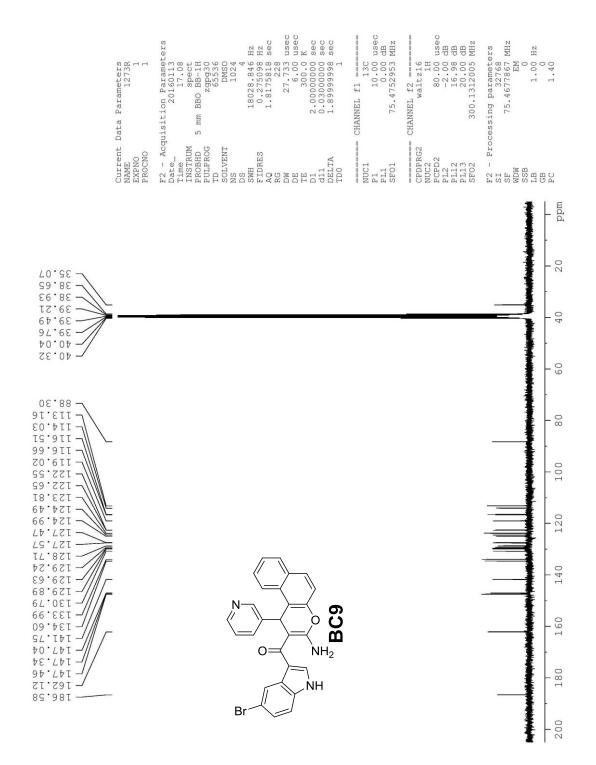


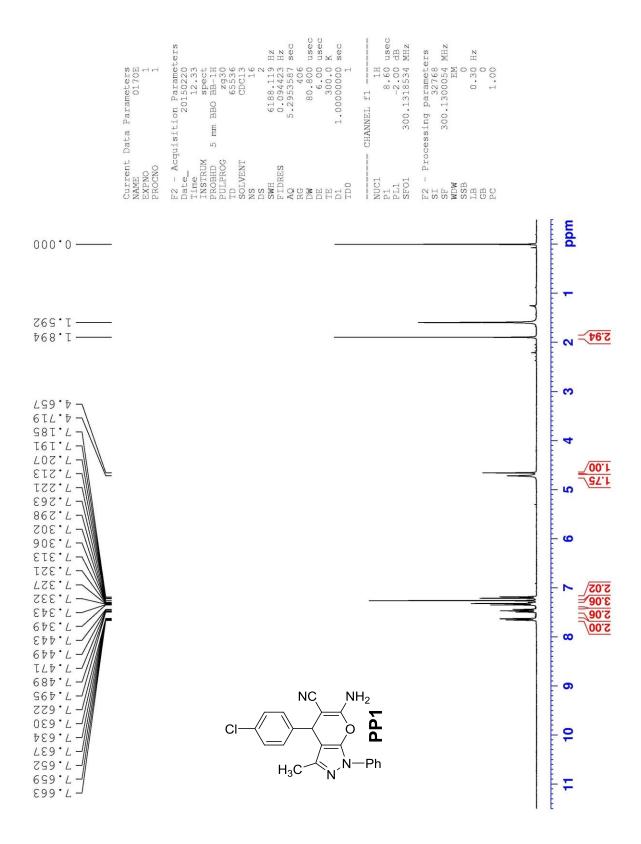


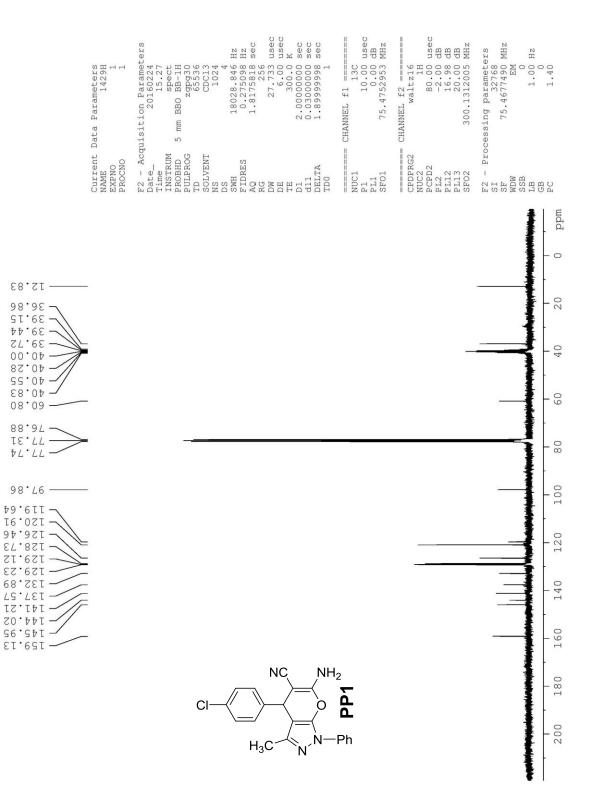




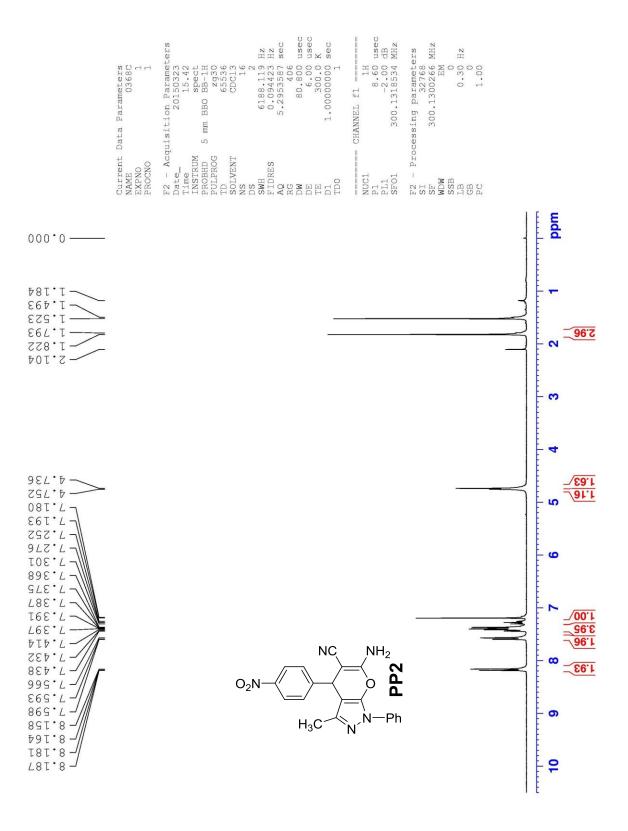


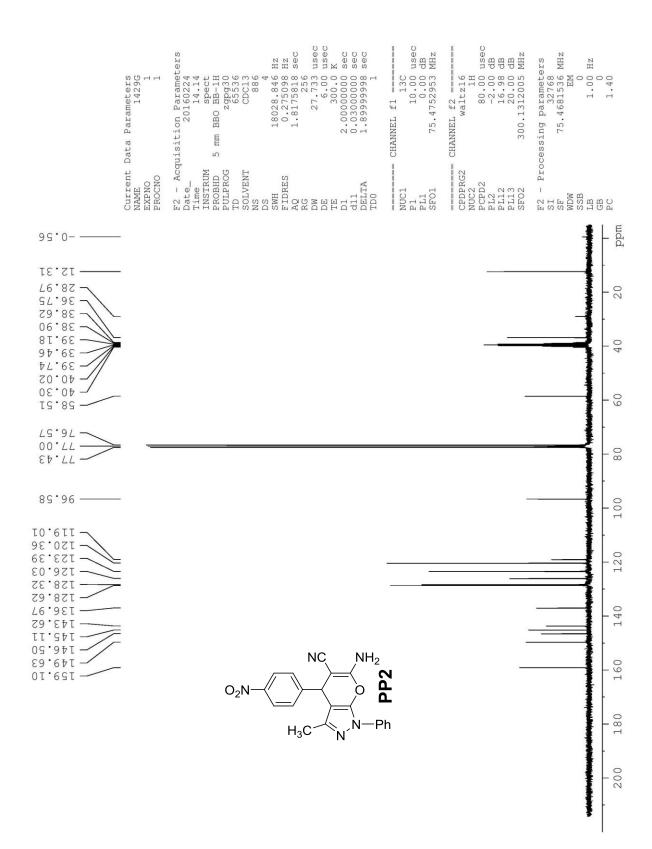


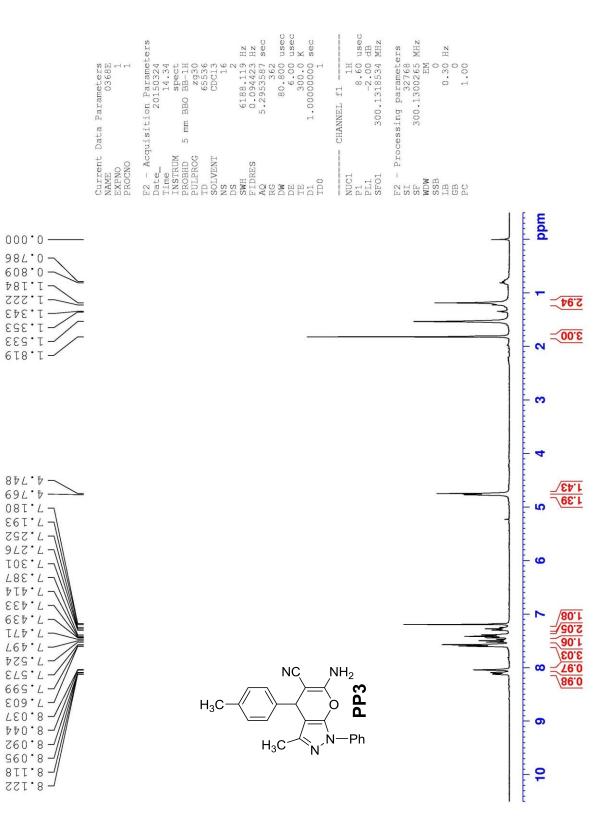


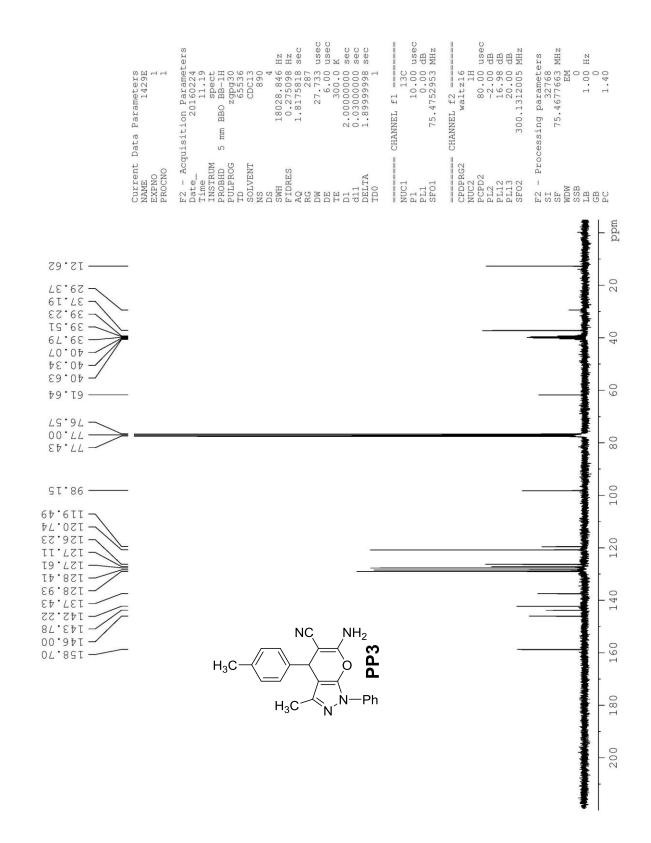


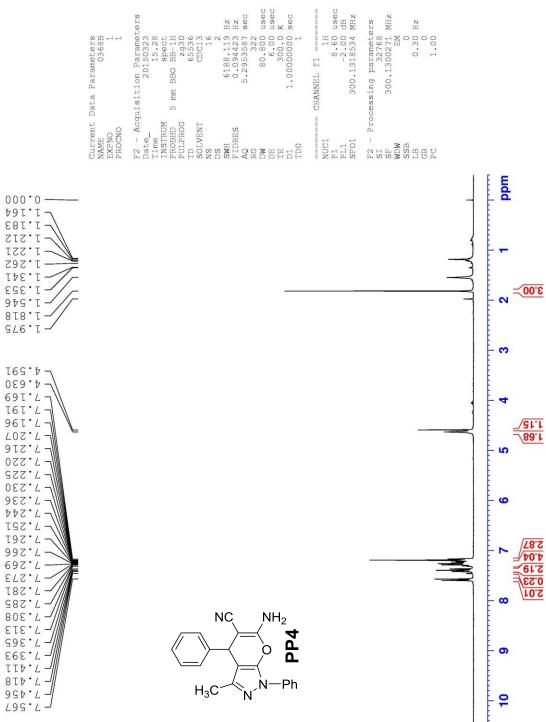




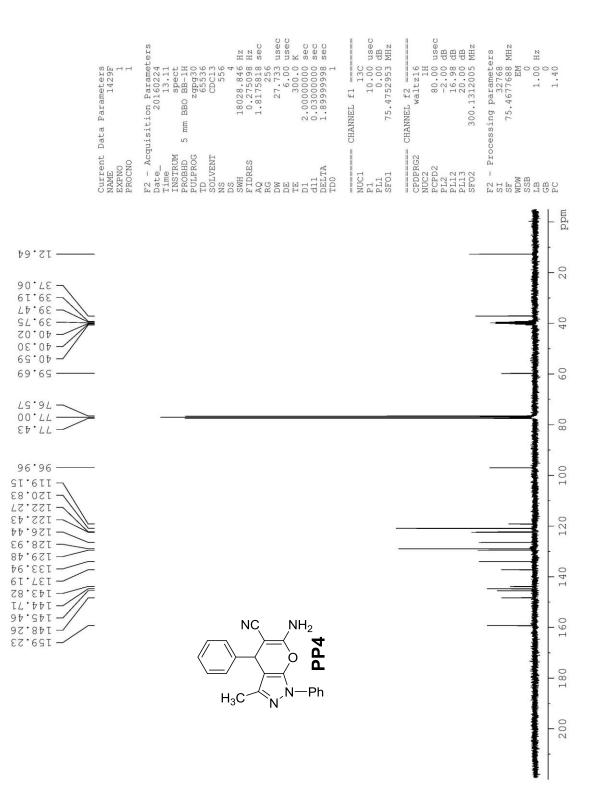


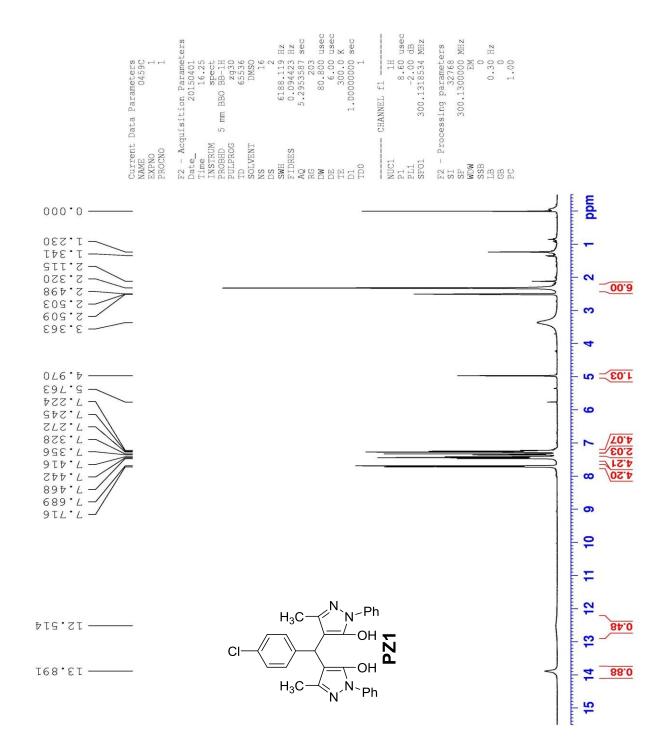


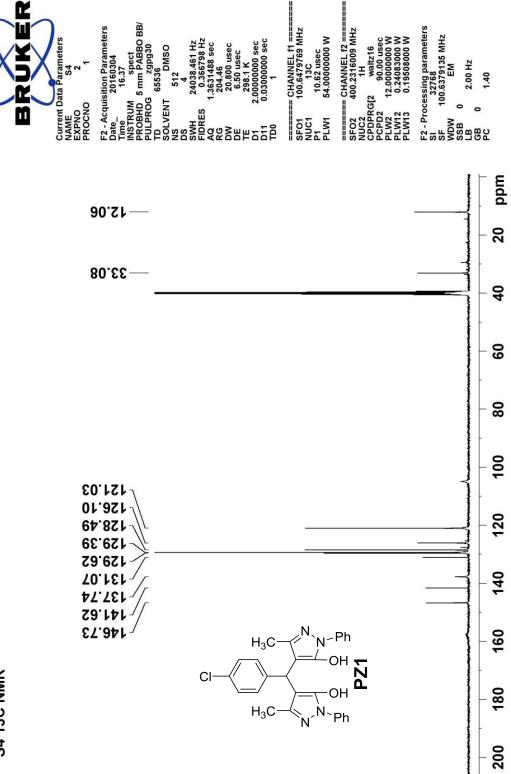




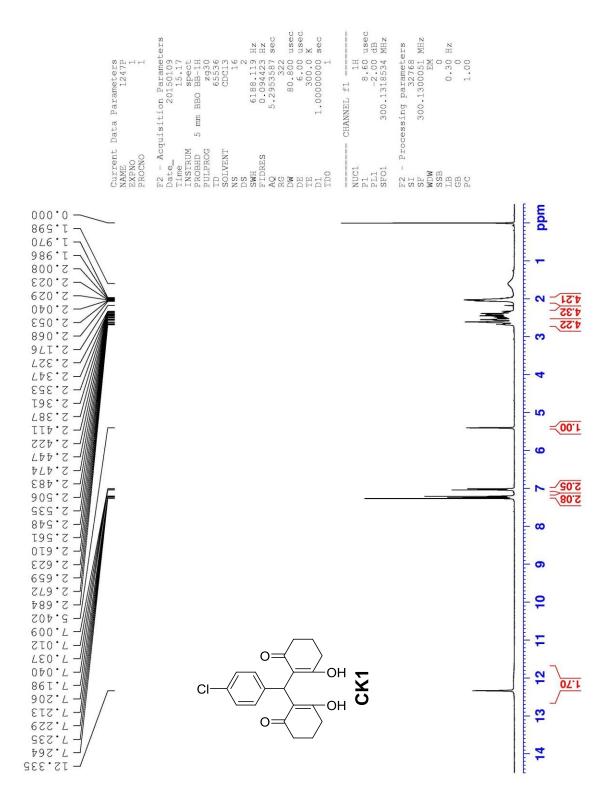


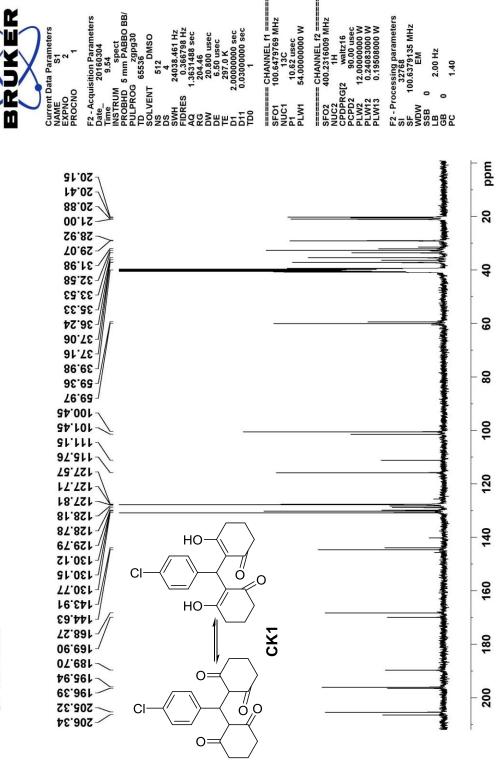




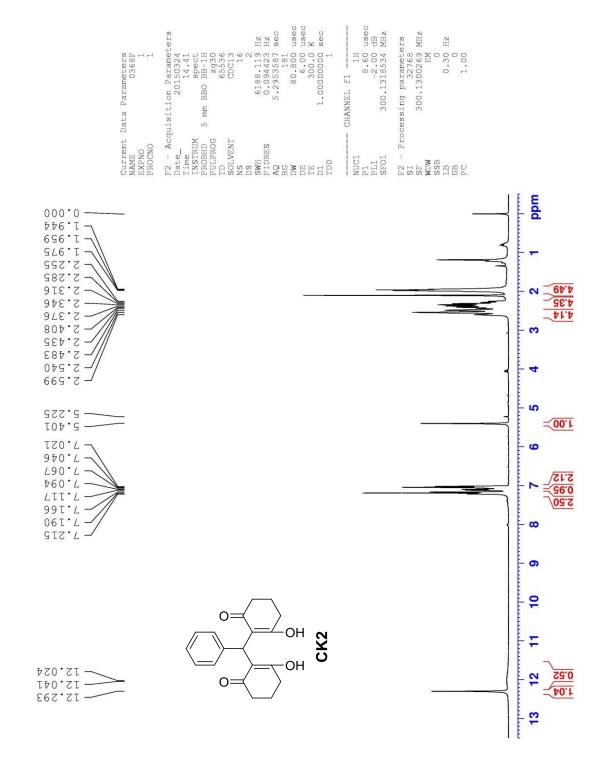


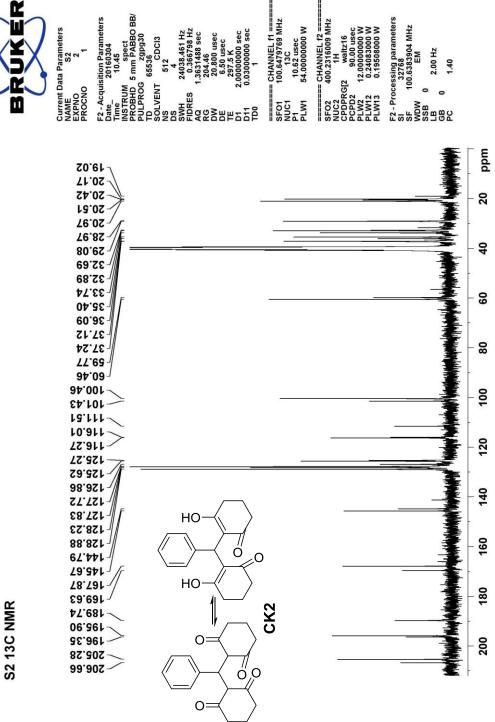
S4 13C NMR

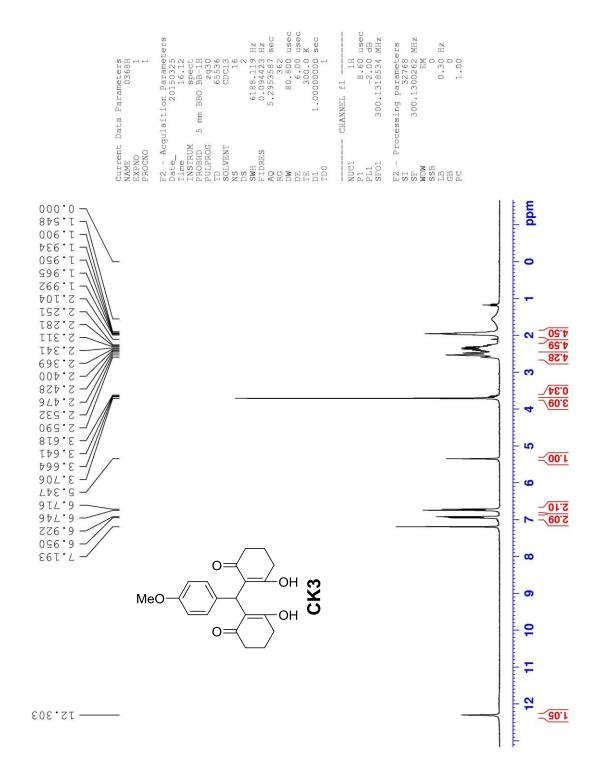


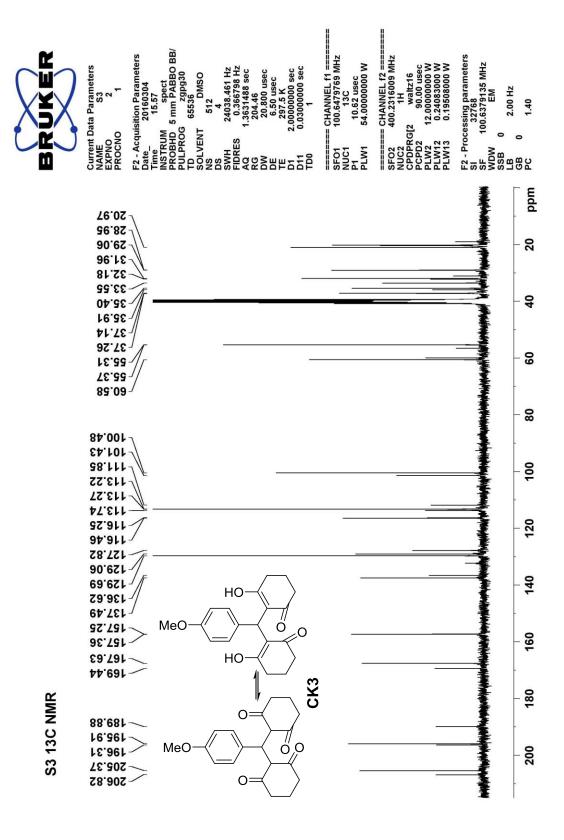


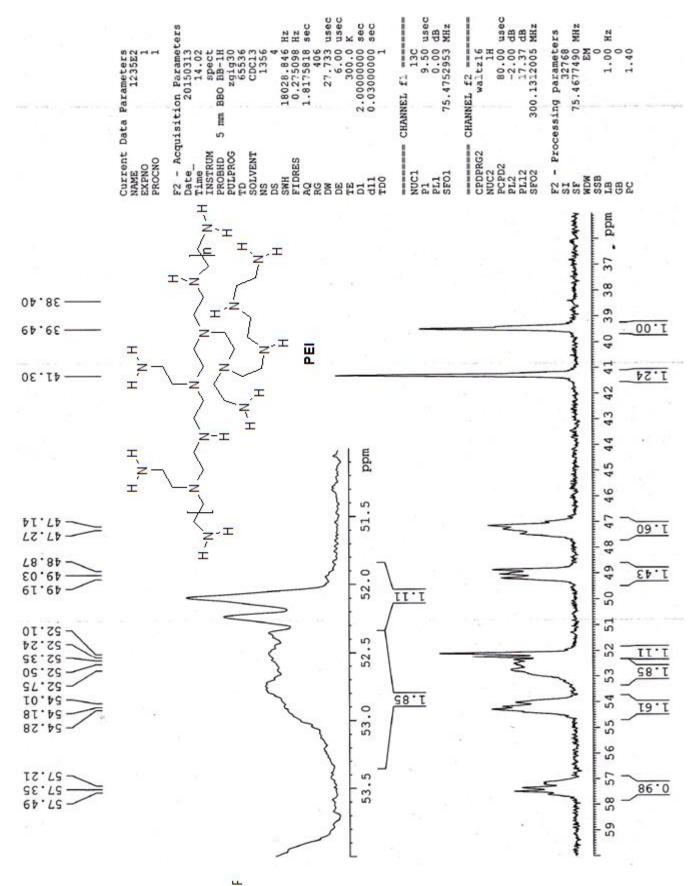
S1 13C NMR

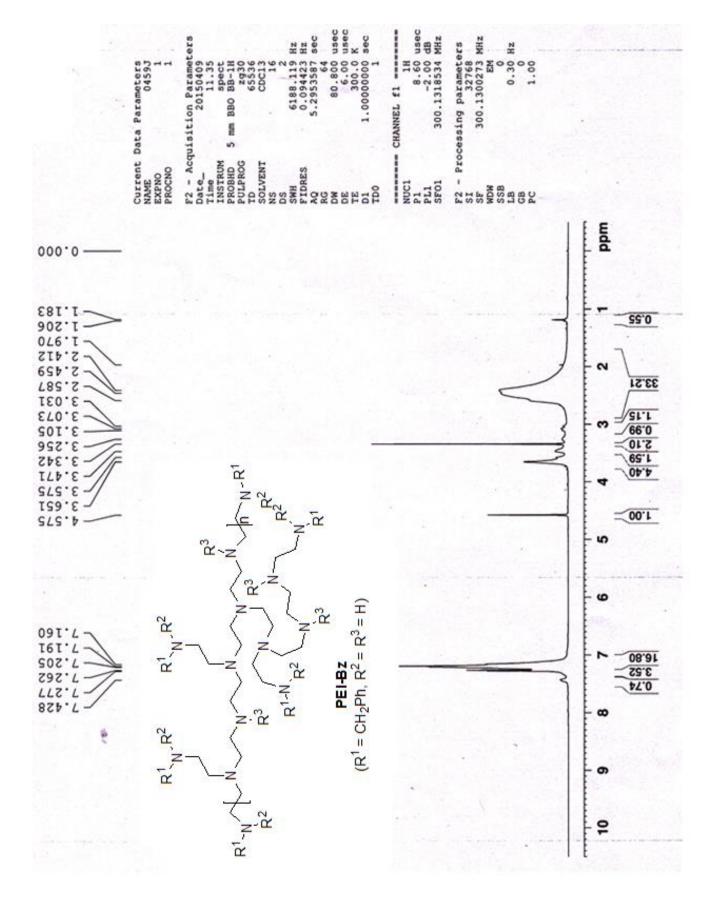


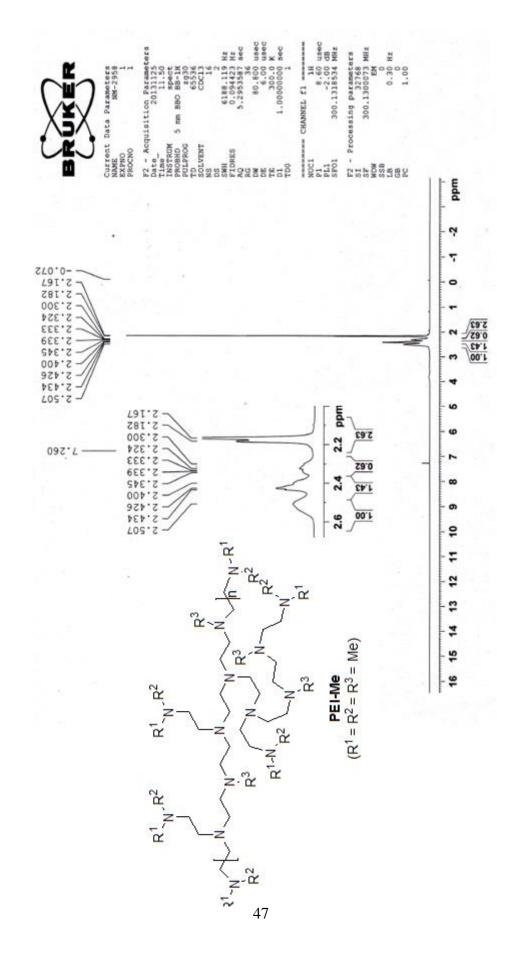












S. No.	Compound ID	Binding Energy (kcal/mol)	
1	BC6	-11.59	
2	BC1	-11.23	
3	BC9	-11.22	
4	BC2	-10.56	
5	BC3	-10.18	
6	CK1	-9.56	
7	CK3	-9.29	
8	BC4	-9.22	
9	BC7	-9.12	
10	BC8	-9.1	
11	PP3	-8.88	
12	PP2	-8.79	
13	PP1	-8.76	
14	PP4	-8.72	
15	PZ1	-8.69	
16	CK2	-8.2	
17	BC5	-8.01	

Table S2: Heterocyclic ring derivatives identified by docking with NorA homologue MFS

 Table S3: Anti staphylococcal effect of Heterocyclic ring derivatives against S.aureus (SA-1199B)

Compounds	MIC (µg/ml)	
CK1	> 64	
BC1	> 64	
BC9	> 64	
BC2	> 64	
BC3	64	
BC6	64	
CK2	> 64	
BC5	> 64	
PZ1	> 64	

Table S4: Mortality based toxicity assessment of Zebra Fish exposed to chosen putative EPIs

Compound	Conc.* µg/ml	No. of fishes alive after 24hrs	% survival
BC1 [#]	16	3	100
BC2	16	1	33.33
BC3	16	1	33.33
BC6 [#]	16	3	100
BC9	16	3	100

*indicates double dose;

indicates the compound was sparingly soluble

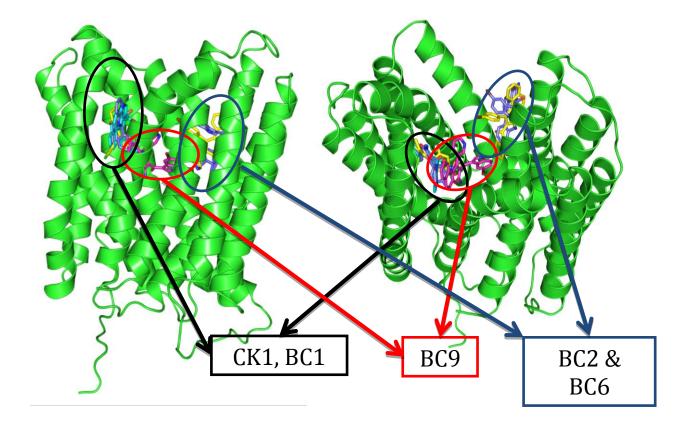


Figure S1: Figure showing the three different binding sites and with the ligands bound in the respective binding sites.

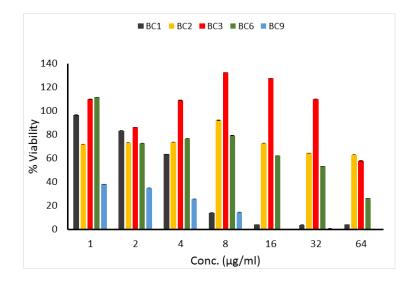


Figure S2: Effect of BC series of compounds on Cell Viability

Pancreatic cell line was treated with BC series compounds at varying concentration $(1-64\mu g/ml)$ for 24h and cell viability was measured by MTT assay

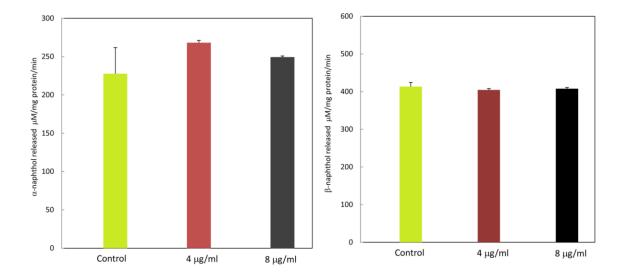


Figure S3.1: Effect of compound BC9 on the activity of liver carboxylesterase in zebra fish. Each bar represents mean \pm SD of 5 determinations in duplicates using liver samples pooled from two fishes. The difference between the exposed and control fish were not observed to be significant.

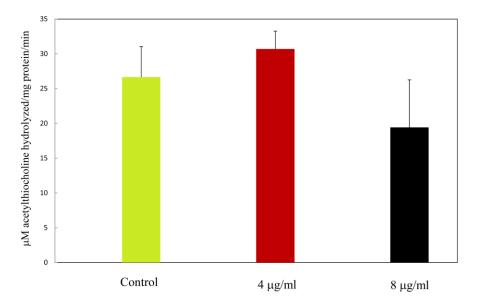


Figure S3.2: Effect of compound BC9 on the activity of brain acetylcholinesterase in zebrafish. Each bar represents mean \pm SD of 5 determinations in duplicates using liver samples pooled from two fishes. Though there was a decrease in acetylcholinesterase activity in zebrafish exposed to 8mg/ml, this was not statistically significant (p<0.05).

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