

Synthesis and antibacterial activity of 2-benzylidene-3-oxobutanamide derivatives against resistant pathogens

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Supplementary Information:

I. General Consideration

II. Chemistry:

i. Synthesis and Characterization Data of Analogs

III. Biological Analysis

i. Experimental Procedures

IV. ¹H and ¹³C Spectra of Analogs.

General Consideration:

All the reactions were carried out under air atmosphere in round-bottom flasks. All reagents and solvents used for reactions were commercial grade and solvent were distilled prior to use. TLC was performed on pre-coated Merck silica gel aluminium plates visualised by irradiation with UV light and alkaline KMNO₄ were used as TLC staining solution. ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR were recorded on a Bruker AV 500 MHz using DMSO-d₆ as solvent and multiplicity indicated as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), dd (doublet of doublet). Coupling constants J are reported in Hz. Chemical shift is represented in δ. High resolution mass spectra were obtained by ESI using Waters/Micro mass QTOF mass spectrometer.

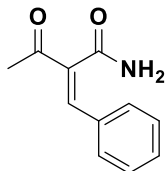
Synthesis and Characterization Data of Analogs

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Compounds 15-44.

A mixture of benzaldehyde or substituted benzaldehyde (25 mmol, 1.25 equivalents), acetoacetamide (20 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) & L-proline (4 mmol, 0.2 equivalents) in EtOH (10 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 4-5 hours (monitored by TLC in Hexane/EtOAc 50%).

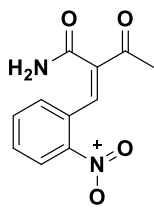
After completion of the reaction, water was added slowly to the mixture to precipitate the product. The solid was filtered out, washed with a modest quantity of petroleum ether/EtOAc (5:1) and dried under vacuum anhydrous CaCl_2 to afford the pure product.

(Z)-2-Benzylidene-3-oxobutanamide (15)



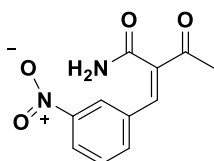
Off-white solid (92%). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ = 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.76-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.48 (m, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- D_6 , 126 MHz): δ = 196.59, 169.62, 138.54, 138.43, 133.92, 130.73, 130.3, 129.46, 129.36, 129.20, 26.78. HRMS (TOF) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 190.0790. found 190.0757.

(Z)-2-(2-Nitrobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (16)



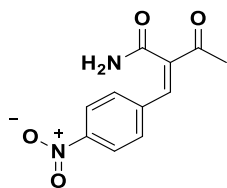
Off-white solid (90%). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ = 8.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.64 (m, 3H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): δ = 196.24, 167.83, 147.64, 140.35, 136.24, 134.53, 130.82, 130.77, 130.55, 125.29, 27.20. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 257.0533. found 257.0569.

(Z)-2-(3-Nitrobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (17)



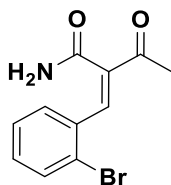
Off-white solid (90%). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ = 8.59 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.76-7.68 (m, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): δ = 196.56, 168.82, 148.47, 140.61, 136.28, 136.02, 135.87, 130.79, 124.92, 124.32, 26.87. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 257.0533. found 257.0571.

(Z)-2-(4-Nitrobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (18)



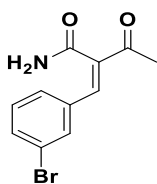
Yellow solid (90%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 8.29 (d, J= 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 3H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 207.01, 168.67, 148.20, 141.32, 140.75, 135.79, 131.06, 124.25, 31.17, 26.96. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀N₂O₄ [M+H]⁺ 235.0719. found 235.0722.

(Z)-2-(2-Bromobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (19)



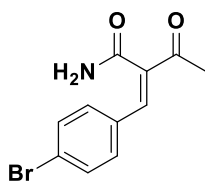
White solid (85%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.76-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.58 (s, 2H), 7.43 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d,d, J=7.7 Hz, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 195.95, 168.54, 140.24, 136.18, 133.99, 133.41, 132.05, 130.06, 128.39, 125.18, 27.10. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀ BrNO₂ [M+H]⁺ 267.9973. found 267.9982.

(Z)-2-(3-Bromobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (20)



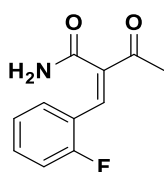
Light yellow solid (82%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.91 (t, 3.13 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.63-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d,d, J=7.9 Hz, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.44, 169.08, 139.71, 136.59, 136.49, 133.14, 132.31, 131.28, 129.24, 122.41, 26.81. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀ BrNO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 289.9787. found 289.9845.

(Z)-2-(4-Bromobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (21)



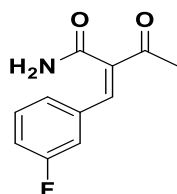
White solid (87%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.66-7.61 (m, 4H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.43, 169.25, 139.16, 137.02, 133.30, 132.23, 132.17, 132.16, 132.10, 124.17, 26.84. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀BrNO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 289.9787. found 289.9853.

(Z)-2-(2-Fluorobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (22)



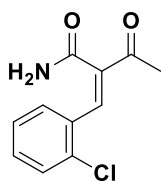
White solid (72%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, d, J=7.8 Hz, J=7.14 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.51-7.47 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.25 (t, J=7.3, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 195.97, 168.97, 160.91 (d, J=250.47 Hz), 140.10, 132.83 (d, J=8.8 Hz), 129.58 (d, 1.2 Hz), 129.10 (d, J=6.1 Hz), 125.18 (d, J=3.4 Hz), 121.93 (d, J=11.5 Hz), 116.19 (d, J=21.6 Hz), 27.00. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀FNO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 230.0588. found 230.0642.

(Z)-2-(3-Fluorobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (23)



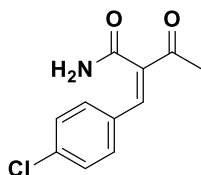
White solid (75%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.54-7.46 (m, 4H), 7.28 (t, J=9.7 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.39, 169.18, 162.52 (d, J=243.43 Hz), 139.61, 136.75 (d, J=2.3 Hz), 136.40 (d, J=8.0 Hz), 131.19 (d, J=8.3 Hz), 126.72 (d, J=2.46 Hz), 116.85 (d, 160.5 Hz), 116.68 (d, 161.7 Hz), 26.83. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀FNO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 230.0588. found 230.0619.

(Z)-2-(2-Chlorobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (25)



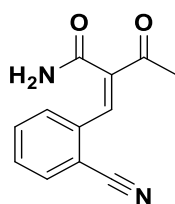
White solid (83%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d,d, J=7.7 Hz, J=1.65 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (s,1H), 7.56 (d,d, J= 9.14 Hz, J=6.68 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (t, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 195.97, 168.66, 140.42, 134.70, 133.57, 132.28, 131.93, 130.19, 129.95, 127.87, 27.09. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀ClNO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 246.0292. found 246.0342.

(Z)-2-(4-Chlorobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (27)



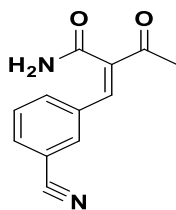
White solid (94%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.71(d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.5 (s,1H), 7.51 (d,d J=8.6 Hz, J= 6.5 Hz, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.38, 169.26, 139.11, 136.89, 135.28, 132.96, 132.93, 131.91, 129.40, 129.29, 26.83. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀ClNO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 246.0292. found 246.0345.

(Z)-2-(2-Cyanobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (28)



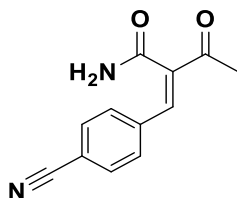
White solid (89%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.92 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ =196.42, 168.82, 140.88, 138.79, 136.21, 133.12, 133.00, 130.62, 130.09, 118.98, 112.50, 26.93. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₀O₂N₂ [M+Na]⁺ 237.0634. found 237.0701.

(Z)-2-(3-Cyanobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (29)



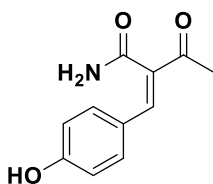
White solid (82%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.34, 168.94, 140.32, 135.91, 135.41, 134.48, 133.72, 133.26, 130.54, 118.83, 112.23, 26.88. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₀O₂N₂ [M+Na]⁺ 237.0634. found 237.0682.

(Z)-2-(4-Cyanobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (30)



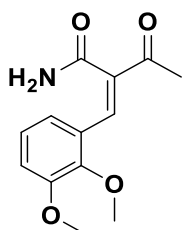
Light yellow solid (91%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.92 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.42, 168.82, 140.88, 138.79, 136.21, 133.23, 133.00, 130.62, 130.35, 118.98, 112.50, 26.93. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₀O₂N₂ [M+H]⁺ 215.0742. found 215.0820.

(Z)-2-(4-Hydroxybenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (32)



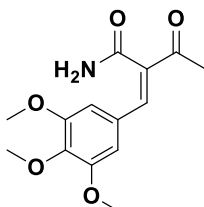
Yellow solid (78%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 10.10 (s, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 6.80 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.09, 170.17, 160.17, 138.66, 135.54, 132.70, 124.73, 124.65, 116.30, 116.12, 26.64. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NO₃ [M+H]⁺ 206.0817. found 206.0828.

(Z)-2-(2,3-dimethoxybenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (33)



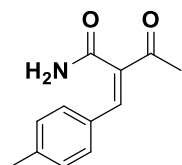
Off White solid (83%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J= 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (t, J=8.6, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.12, 169.48, 152.87, 148.45, 139.06, 132.24, 127.85, 124.50, 120.55, 115.27, 61.43, 56.27, 26.96. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₃H₁₅NO₄ [M+Na]⁺ 272.0893. found 272.0949.

(Z)-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (34)



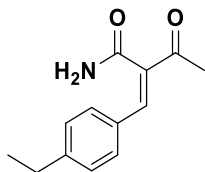
Light yellow solid (83%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.12 (s, 2H), 3.76 (s, 6H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.29, 192.39, 169.88, 153.80, 153.17, 139.69, 138.57, 137.91, 129.32, 108.09, 107.17, 60.61, 56.30, 26.73. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₇NO₅ [M+Na]⁺ 302.0999. found 302.1058.

(Z)-2-(4-Methylbenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (35)



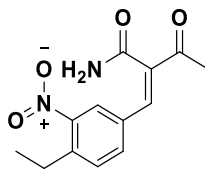
White solid (83%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H) 2.32 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.35, 169.73, 140.77, 138.33, 137.79, 131.16, 130.98, 130.42, 130.26, 129.82, 26.76, 21.48. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₂ [M+H]⁺ 204.1025 found 204.1001.

(Z)-2-(4-Ethylbenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (36)



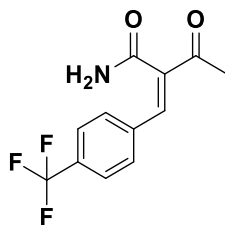
Yellow solid (92%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.27 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.62 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H) 1.17(t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.35, 169.72, 146.94, 138.31, 137.83, 131.42, 130.68, 130.52, 130.30, 128.64, 28.54, 26.77, 15.77. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₃H₁₅NO₂ [M+Na]⁺ 240.0955 found 240.1051.

(Z)-2-(4-Ethyl-3-nitrobenzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (37)



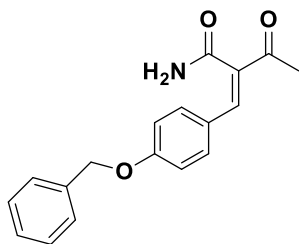
Yellow solid (78%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 8.24 (d, J=1.07 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d,d, J=8.1 Hz, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8.13 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 2.83 (m, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.21 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.41, 191.85, 168.95, 149.55, 140.05, 135.80, 134.26, 133.42, 132.30, 132.30, 125.48, 26.83, 25.63, 15.14. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₄ [M+Na]⁺ 285.0908 found 285.0846.

(Z)-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl) benzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (38)



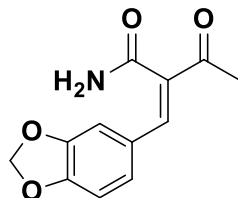
Yellow solid (83%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.87 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.81 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (s, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.47, 168.90, 140.60, 138.25, 136.49, 130.62, 130.15 (d, J=31.92 Hz), 126.01, 125.96 (d, J=11.11 Hz), 125.53, 123.37, 26.90. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₀NO₂F₃ [M+Na]⁺ 280.0556 found 280.0617.

(Z)-2-(4-benzyloxy benzylidene)-3-oxobutanamide (39)



Off white solid (93%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.44 (t, J=8.2 Hz, 3H), 7.39 (t, J=7.3, 2H), 7.34-7.32 (d,d, J=7.2 Hz, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.17, 191.79, 169.96, 160.48, 138.13, 137.11, 136.53, 132.38, 132.28, 128.95, 128.45, 126.52, 115.77, 115.54, 70.13, 69.84, 26.70. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NO₃ [M+Na]⁺ 318.1101 found 318.1171.

(Z)-2-(benzo- [1,3-dioxol-5ylmethylene]-3-oxobutanamide (40)



Light Yellow solid (73%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d,d, J=9.8 Hz, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (s, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 126 MHz): δ = 196.18, 169.90, 149.61, 148.21, 138.22, 136.75, 127.98, 127.10, 108.23, 102.19, 26.70. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₂NO₄ [M+Na]⁺ 256.0636 found 256.0638.

Biological Procedure and Analysis of Analogs

Primary Antimicrobial Screening

Primary antimicrobial screening study by whole cell growth inhibition assays, using the provided samples at a single concentration, in duplicate (n=2). The inhibition of growth is measured against 5 bacteria: *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, and 2 fungi: *Candida albicans* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*.

Assay Parameters

Test concentration: 32 µg/mL in ≤1% DMSO.

QC: Duplicate (n=2)

Control MIC: Pass

Plates: Non-Binding Surface, 384 well plate

Media: Bacteria- Cation-adjusted Mueller Hinton broth. Fungi-Yeast Nitrogen Base

Read Out: Bacteria- OD600

C. albicans- OD530

C. neoformans- Resazurin OD600-57

Methods

Sample preparation

Samples were prepared in DMSO and water to a final testing concentration of 32 µg/mL in 384-well, non-binding surface plate (NBS) for each bacterial/fungal strain, and in duplicate (n=2), and keeping the final DMSO concentration to a maximum of 1% DMSO.

Antimicrobial Assay

Procedure

All bacteria were cultured in Cation-adjusted Mueller Hinton broth (CAMHB) at 37 °C overnight. A sample of each culture was then diluted 40-fold in fresh broth and incubated at 37 °C for 1.5-3 h. The resultant mid-log phase cultures were diluted (CFU/mL measured by OD600), then added to each well of the compound containing plates, giving a cell density of 5×10^5 CFU/mL and a total volume of 50 μ L. All the plates were covered and incubated at 37 °C for 18 h without shaking.

Antifungal Assay

Procedure

Fungi strains were cultured for 3 days on Yeast Extract-Peptone Dextrose (YPD) agar at 30 °C. A yeast suspension of 1×10^6 to 5×10^6 CFU/mL (as determined by OD530) was prepared from five colonies. The suspension was subsequently diluted and added to each well of the compound-containing plates giving a final cell density of fungi suspension of 2.5×10^3 CFU/mL and a total volume of 50 μ L. All plates were covered and incubated at 35 °C for 24 h without shaking.

Analysis

Inhibition of bacterial growth was determined measuring absorbance at 600 nm (OD600), using a Tecan M1000 Pro monochromator plate reader. The percentage of Growth inhibition is calculated for each well, using the negative control (media only) and positive control (bacteria without inhibitors) on the same plate as reference.

Growth inhibition of *C. albicans* was determined measuring absorbance at 530 nm (OD530), while the growth inhibition of *C. neoformans* was determined measuring the difference in absorbance between 600 and 570 nm (OD600-570), after the addition of resazurin (0.001% final concentration) and incubation at 35 °C for additional 2 h. The absorbance was measured using a HTX plate reader. The percentage of growth inhibition was calculated for

each well, using the negative control (media only) and positive control (fungi without inhibitors) on the same plate for additional 2 h.

The significance of the inhibition values was determined by modified Z-scores, calculated using the median and MAD of the samples (no controls) on the same plate. Samples with inhibition value above 80% and Z-Score above 2.5 for either replicate (n=2 on different plates) were classed as actives. Samples with inhibition values between 50 - 80% and Z-Score above 2.5 for either replicate (n=2 on different plates) were classed as partial actives. Samples with inhibition values between 50 - 80% and Z-Score above 2.5 for either replicate (n=2 on different plates) were classed as partial actives.

Antibiotic standards preparation and Quality control

Colistin and Vancomycin were used as positive bacterial inhibitor standards for Gram negative and Gram-positive bacteria, respectively. Fluconazole was used as a positive fungal inhibitor standard for *C. albicans* and *C. neoformans*. The antibiotics were provided in 4 concentrations, with 2 above and 2 below its MIC value and plated into the first 8 wells of the 384-well NBS plates. The quality control (QC) of the assays was determined by the antimicrobial controls and the Z'-factor (using positive and negative controls). Each plate was deemed to fulfil the quality criteria (pass QC), if the Z'-factor was above 0.4, and the antimicrobial standards showed full range of activity, with full growth inhibition at their highest concentration, and no growth inhibition at their lowest concentration.

Microbial Strains

Organism	Strain	Description
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 25922	FDA control strain
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	ATCC 700603	MDR
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	ATCC 19606	Type strain
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	ATCC 27853	Quality control strain
Staphylococcus aureus	ATCC 43300	MRSA
<i>Candida albicans</i>	ATCC 90028	CLSI reference
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	ATCC 208821	H99 - Type strain

Antibiotic standards

MIC determined by BMD method, CA-MHB, Corning 3640 384 NBS plates	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
Compound	MIC (µg/mL)				
Colistin - sulfate	0.125	0.25	0.25	0.25	
Vancomycin - HCl					1

Hit- Confirmation

Antimicrobial screening, Cytotoxicity and Haemolysis

Study

Hit Confirmation of active compounds by whole cell growth inhibition assays was conducted as an 8-point dose response to determine the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC), in duplicate (n=2). The inhibition of growth is measured against those microorganisms that showed susceptibility to the compounds tested in the Primary Screen.

Included in the Hit Confirmation were 5 bacteria: *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, and 2 fungi *Candida albicans* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*.

In addition to determining MIC, active compounds were counter screened for cytotoxicity against a human embryonic kidney cell line, HEK293, by determining their CC50 value. The compounds were also screened for haemolysis of human red blood cells.

Assay Parameters

Assay Parameters	Bacteria	Fungi	HEK 293	Haemolysis
Test concentration	32 - 0.25 µg/mL ≤0.5% DMSO	32 - 0.25 µg/mL ≤0.5% DMSO	32 - 0.25 µg/mL ≤0.5% DMSO	32 - 0.25 µg/mL ≤0.5% DMSO
QC	Duplicate (n=2) Control MIC: Pass	Duplicate (n=2) Control MIC: Pass	Duplicate (n=2) Control CC50: Pass	Duplicate (n=2) Control HC10: Pass
Plates	Non-Binding Surface (NBS), 384-well plate	Non-Binding Surface (NBS), 384-well plate	TC, 384-well black wall/clear bottom	Polypropylene 384-well and polystyrene 384-well plates

Media	Cation-adjusted Mueller Hinton broth	Yeast Nitrogen Base	DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS	0.9% NaCl
Read out	OD600	OD630 Resazurin OD600-570	Resazurin F560/590	OD405

Sample Preparation

Samples were prepared in DMSO and water to a final testing concentration of 32 µg/mL or 20 µM (unless otherwise indicated in the data sheet) and serially diluted 1:2 fold for 8 times. Each sample concentration was prepared in 384-well plates, non-binding surface plate (NBS; Corning 3640) for each bacterial/fungal strain, tissue-culture treated (TC-treated; Corning 3712/3764) black for mammalian cell types and polypropylene 384-well (PP; Corning 3657) for haemolysis assays, all in duplicate (n=2), and keeping the final DMSO concentration to a maximum of 0.5%.

Antibacterial Assay

Procedure

All bacteria were cultured in Cation-adjusted Mueller Hinton broth (CAMHB) at 37 °C overnight. A sample of each culture was then diluted 40-fold in fresh broth and incubated at 37 °C for 1.5-3 h. The resultant mid-log phase cultures were diluted (CFU/mL measured by OD600), then added to each well of the compound containing plates, giving a cell density of 5×10^5 CFU/mL and a total volume of 50 µL. All the plates were covered and incubated at 37 °C for 18 h without shaking.

Analysis

Inhibition of bacterial growth was determined measuring absorbance at 600 nm (OD600), using a Tecan M1000 Pro monochromator plate reader. The percentage of growth inhibition was calculated for each well, using the negative control (media only) and positive control (bacteria without inhibitors) on the same plate as references. The percentage of growth inhibition was calculated for each well, using the negative control (media only) and positive control (bacteria without inhibitors) on the same plate. The MIC was determined as the lowest concentration at which the growth was fully inhibited, defined by an inhibition \geq 80%.

Cytotoxicity Assay

Procedure

HEK293 cells were counted manually in a Neubauer haemocytometer and then plated in the 384-well plates containing the compounds to give a density of 5000 cells/well in a final

volume of 50 μL . DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS was used as growth media and the cells were incubated together with the compounds for 20 h at 37 °C in 5% CO_2 .

Analysis

Cytotoxicity (or cell viability) was measured by fluorescence, ex: 560/10 nm, em: 590/10 nm (F560/590), after addition of 5 μL of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ resazurin (2.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ final concentration) and after incubation for further 3 h at 37 °C in 5% CO_2 . The fluorescence intensity was measured using a Tecan M1000 Pro monochromator plate reader, using automatic gain calculation.

CC50 (concentration at 50% cytotoxicity) were calculated by curve fitting the inhibition values vs. $\log(\text{concentration})$ using a sigmoidal dose-response function, with variable fitting values for bottom, top and slope. In addition, the maximal percentage of cytotoxicity is reported as DMax, indicating any compounds with partial cytotoxicity. The curve fitting was implemented using Pipeline Pilot's dose-response component, resulting in similar values to curve fitting tools such as GraphPad's Prism and IDBS's XIFit. Cytotoxic samples were classified by $\text{CC50} \leq 32 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in replicate (n=2 on different plates).

Haemolysis Assay

Procedure

Human whole blood was washed three times with 3 volumes of 0.9% NaCl and then resuspended in same to a concentration of 0.5×10^8 cells/mL, as determined by manual cell count in a Neubauer haemocytometer. The washed cells were then added to the 384-well compound-containing plates for a final volume of 50 μL . After a 10 min shake on a plate shaker the plates were then incubated for 1 h at 37 °C. After incubation, the plates were centrifuged at 1000g for 10 min to pellet cells and debris, 25 μL of the supernatant was then transferred to a polystyrene 384-well assay plate.

Analysis

Haemolysis was determined by measuring the supernatant absorbance at 405 nm (OD405). The absorbance was measured using a Tecan M1000 Pro monochromator plate reader. HC10 and HC50 (concentration at 10% and 50% haemolysis, respectively) were calculated by curve fitting the inhibition values vs. $\log(\text{concentration})$ using a sigmoidal dose-response function with variable fitting values for top, bottom, and slope. The curve fitting was implemented using Pipeline Pilot's dose-response component, resulting in similar values to curve fitting tools such as GraphPad's Prism and IDBS's XIFit. Haemolysis samples were classified by $\text{HC10} \leq 32 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in replicate (n=2 on different plates).

Antibiotic, Cytotoxic and Haemolytic Standards Preparation and Quality Control

Colistin and Vancomycin were used as positive bacterial inhibitor standards for Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, respectively. Fluconazole was used as a positive fungal inhibitor standard for *C. albicans* and *C. neoformans*. Tamoxifen was used as a positive

cytotoxicity standard. Melittin was used as a positive haemolytic standard. Each antibiotic standard was provided in 4 concentrations, with 2 above and 2 below its MIC or CC50 value and plated into the first 8 wells of column 23 of the 384-well NBS plates.

Tamoxifen and melittin was used in 8 concentrations in 2-fold serial dilutions with 50 µg/mL highest concentration. The quality control (QC) of the assays was determined by Z'-Factor, calculated from the Negative (media only) and Positive Controls (bacterial, fungal or cell culture without inhibitor), and the Standards.

Control

Antimicrobial susceptibility of tested strains

Values are the average of ≥ 6 independent biological replicates. All values are within the expected range as per CLSI guidelines.

Antibiotic standards

<i>MIC determined by BMD method, CA-MHB, Corning 3640 384 NBS plates</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> FDA Control ATCC25922	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ESBL ATCC 700603	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> Type strain ATCC 19606	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> QC strain ATCC 27853
Compound	MIC (µg/ml)			
Colistin- sulfate	0.125	0.25	0.25	0.25

<i>MIC determined by BMD method, CA-MHB, Corning 3640 384 NBS plates</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MRSA ATCC 43300
Compound	MIC (µg/ml)
Vancomycin- HCl	1

Time-Kill Kinetics Test – Antimicrobial Efficacy Testing

The Time-kill kinetics assay is used to study the activity of an antimicrobial agent against a bacterial strain and can determine the bactericidal or bacteriostatic activity of an agent over time.

Procedure

Preparation of inoculum:

The bacterial suspensions for inoculation are prepared from fresh overnight cultures on Muller Hinton Broth (MHB). The isolated colonies are suspended in sterile saline and the culture turbidity is adjusted to 0.5 McFarland's standard. The suspension is diluted further to get required inoculum (i.e., 5×10^7 CFU/mL).

Assay specifications:

- Medium: Muller Hinton II broth cation adjusted (BD BBL 212322)
- Testing organism: Gram-positive, Gram-negative strains
- Size of inoculum: 5×10^8 CFU/mL
- Temperature: 37 °C
- End point: CFU reduction
- Reference standards: Vancomycin HCl for *Staphylococcus aureus* MRSA and Colistin Sulphate for *Acinetobacter baumannii*

Preparation and concentration of test and reference compounds:

The test compound is dissolved using 100% DMSO for stock preparation and subsequent dilutions are made with the recommended medium as per the guideline.

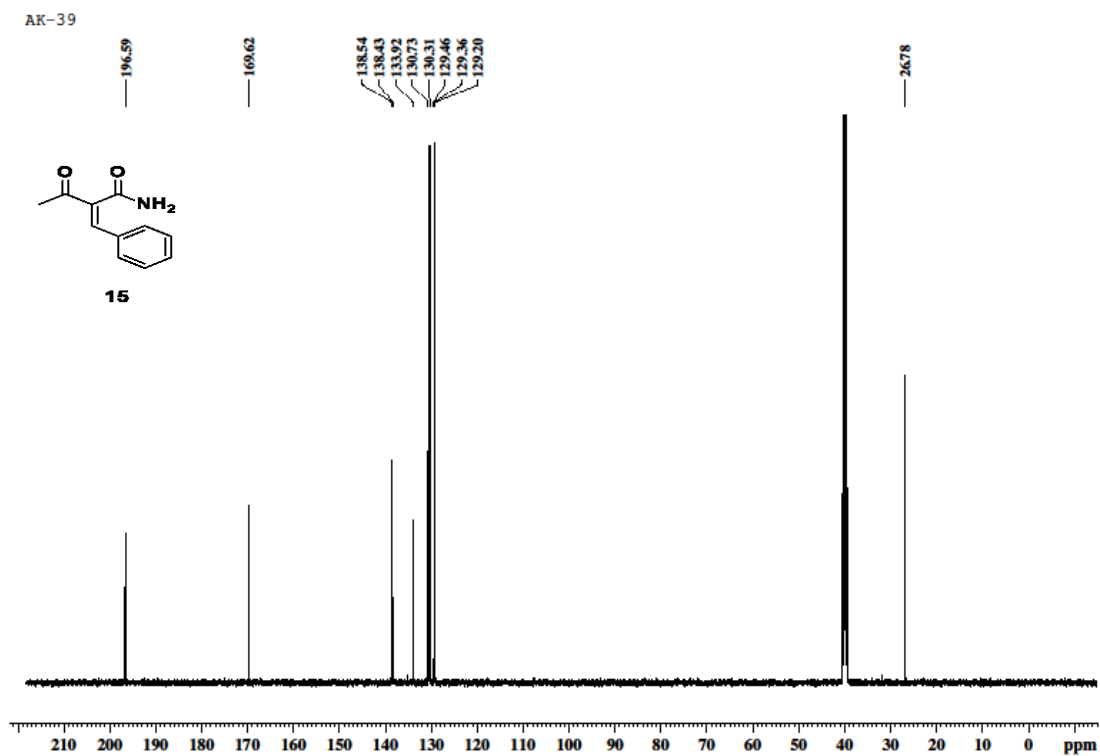
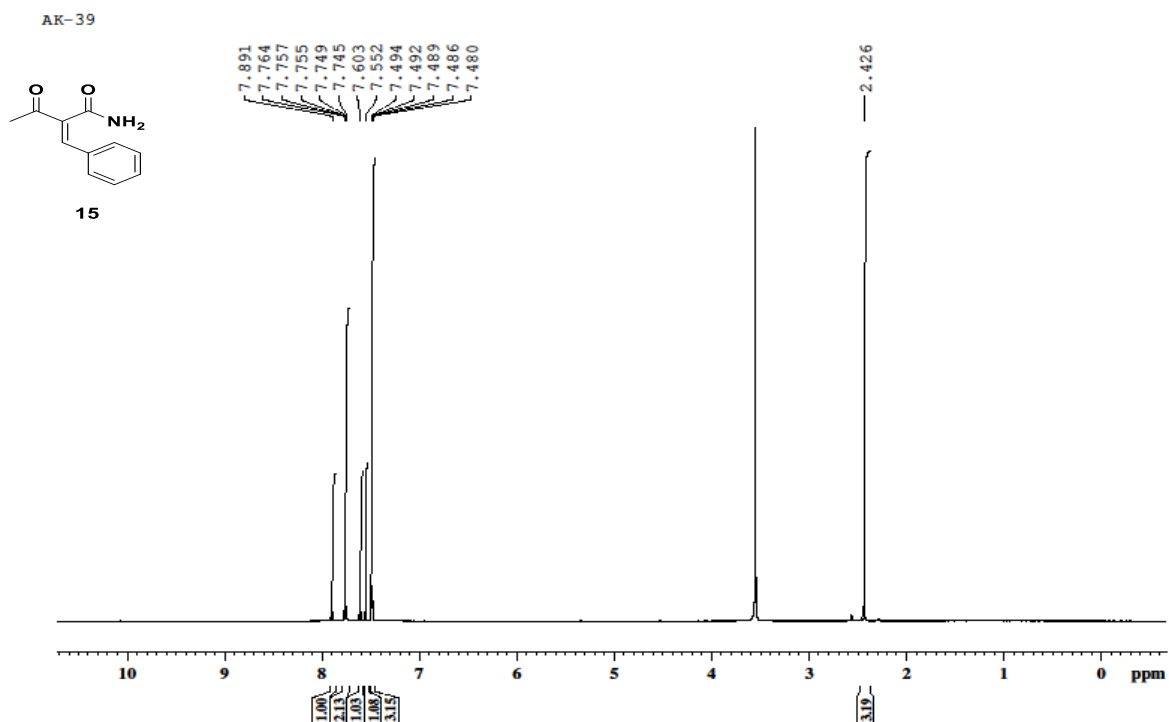
The minimum inhibitory concentration of the test compound (or) antibiotic against the organism to be tested is determined. The concentrations of the antibiotic to be tested for kill kinetics are based upon the MIC of the antibiotic.

Procedure

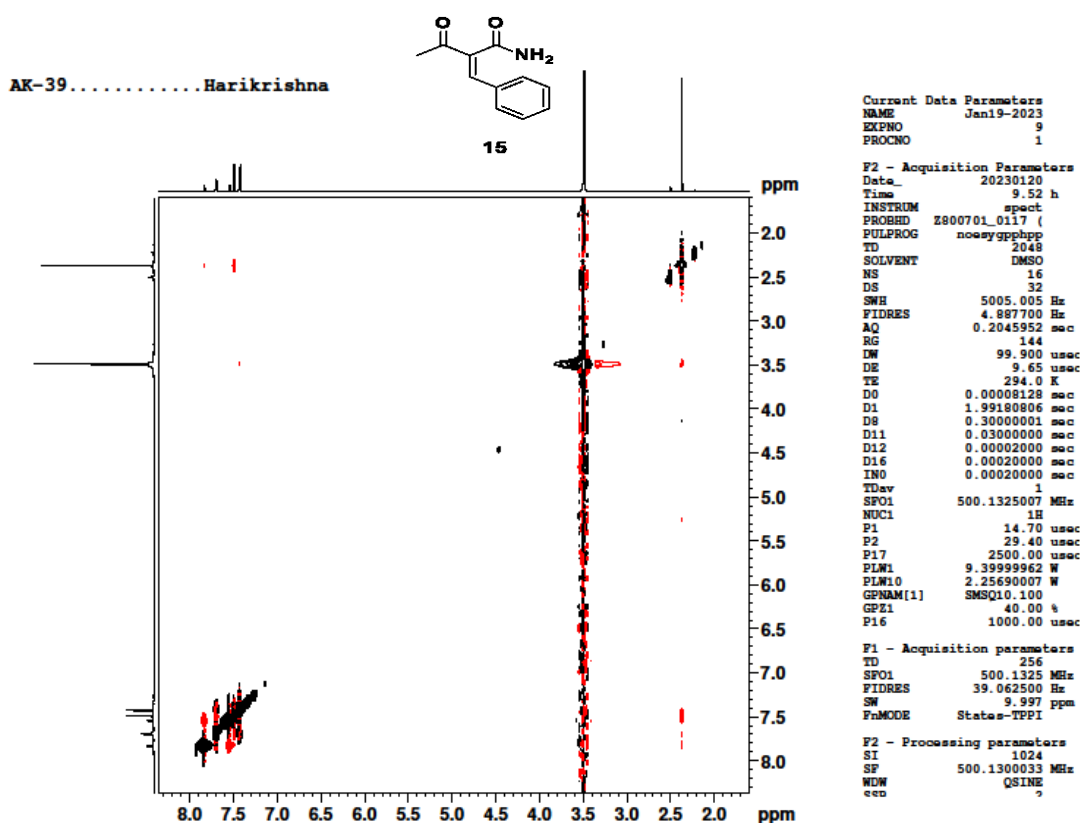
An overnight culture of cells *Staphylococcus aureus* MRSA (ATCC 700698) and *Acinetobacter baumannii* Type strain (ATCC 19606) was diluted 1:10,000 in MHB and incubated at 37 °C with aeration at 220 r.p.m. for 2 h (early exponential).

Bacteria were then challenged with active compounds at $2.5 \times$ MIC, $5 \times$ MIC, $10 \times$ MIC (a desirable concentration at the site of infection) comparing with antibiotics clinically used in culture tubes at 37 °C and 220 r.p.m. At intervals, 100 μ l aliquots were removed, tenfold serially diluted suspensions were plated on MHA plates and incubated at 37 °C overnight.

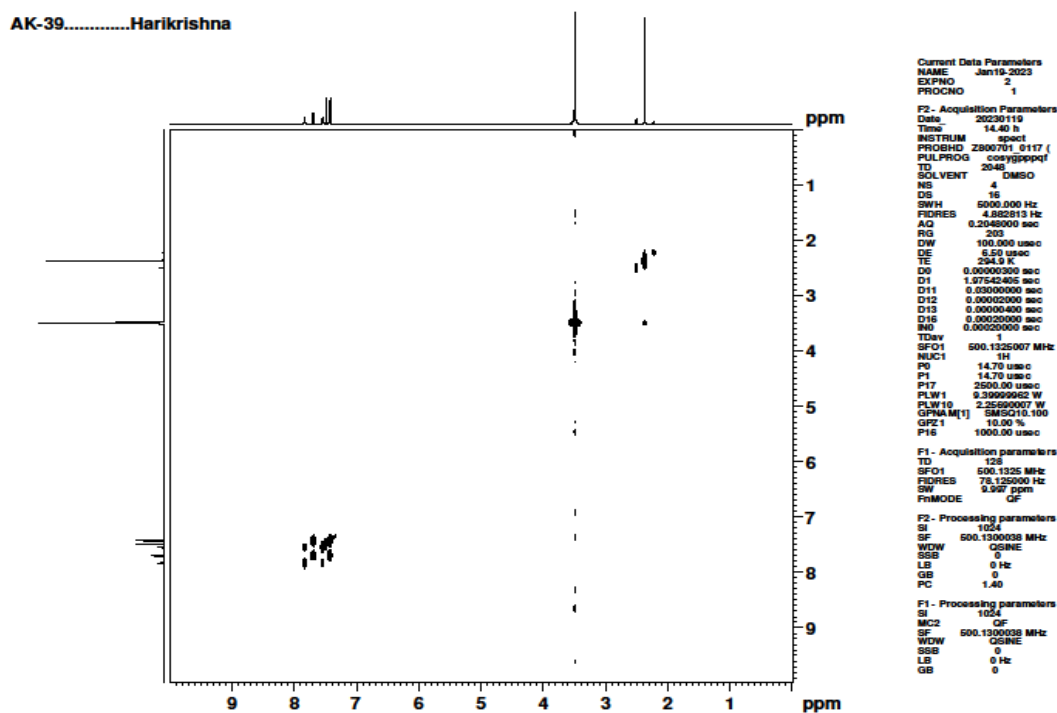
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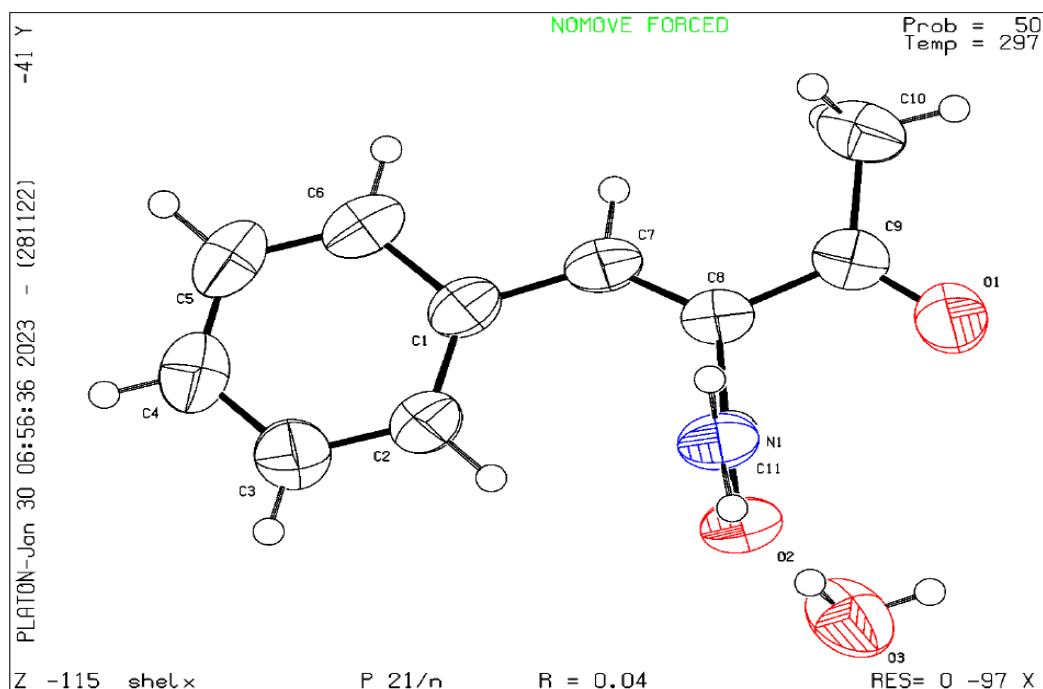
NOESY of COMPOUND 15



COSY of compound 15



ORTEP diagram for Compound 15 (CCDC-2238743)



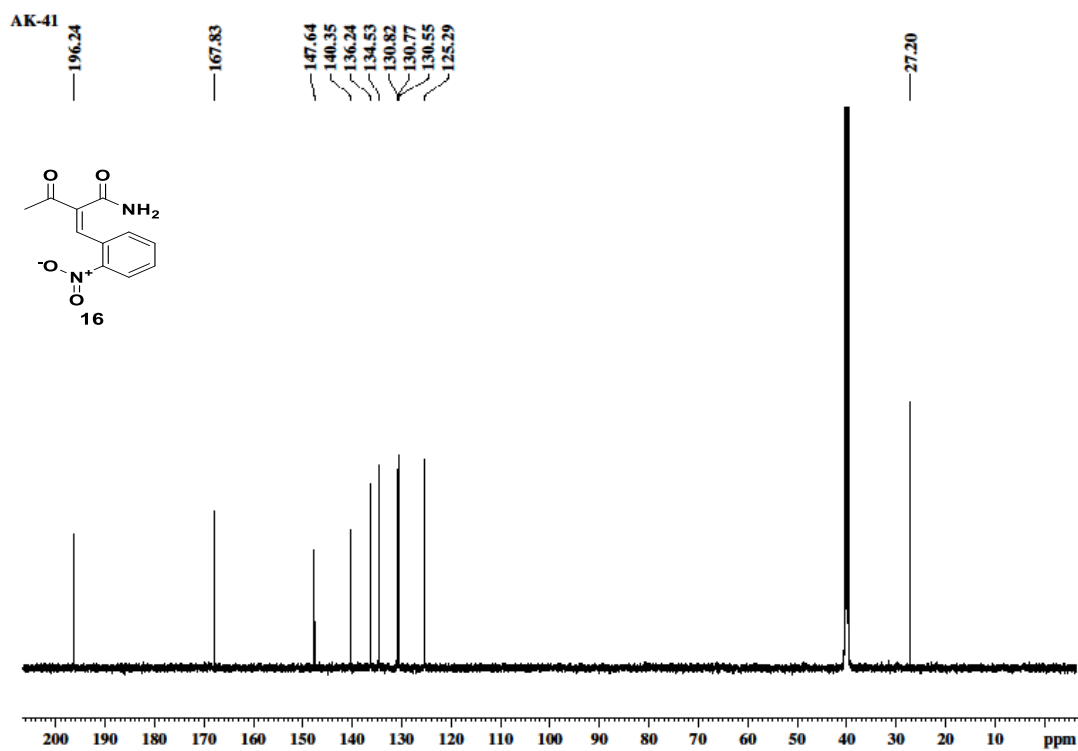
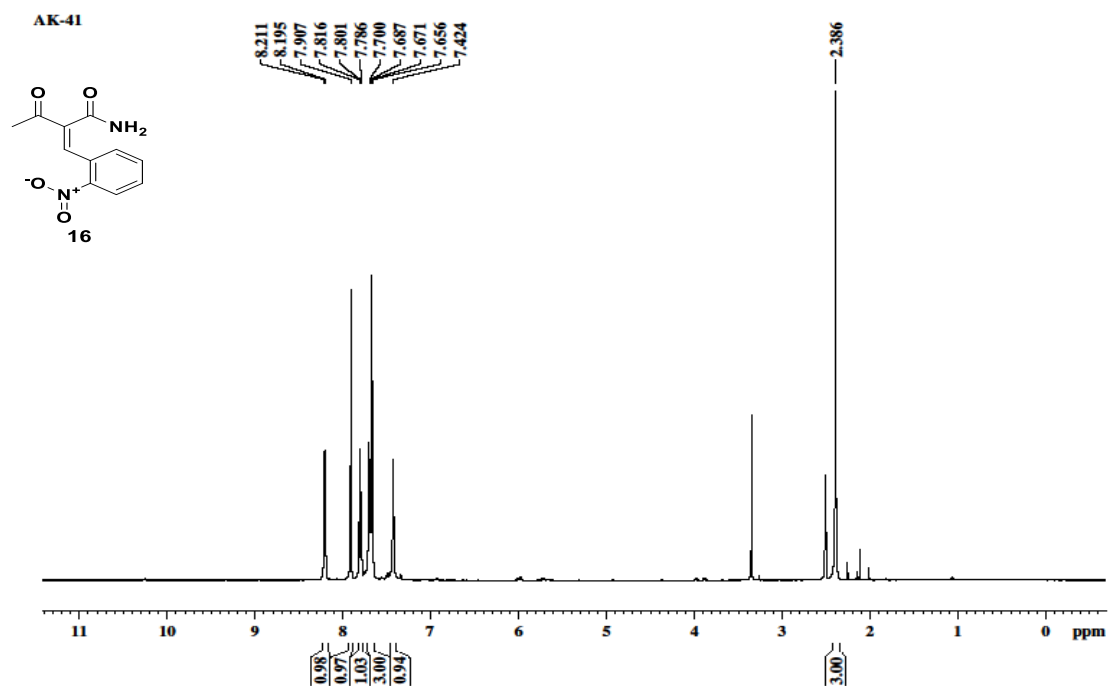
Structure factor report

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	alpha=90 beta=98.039(3) gamma=90	
Temperature:	297 K	
	Calculated	Reported
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Space group	P 21/n	P 21/n
Hall group	-P 2yn	-P 2yn
Moiety formula	C11 H11 N O2, H2 O	?
Sum formula	C11 H13 N O3	C11 H13 N O3
Mr	207.22	207.22
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.222	1.222
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F000'	441.45	
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Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.680 Tmax=0.753 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN		
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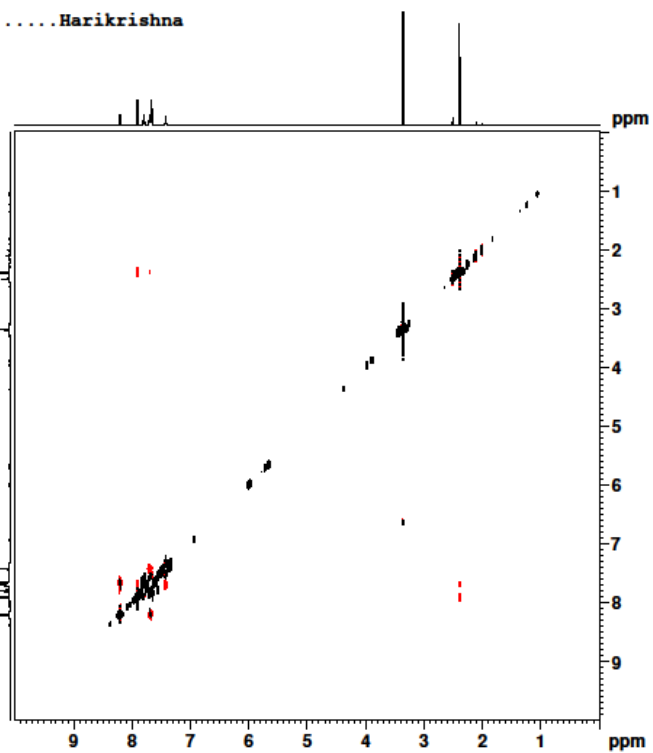
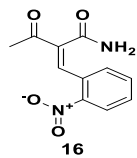
Structure factor report for compound 15

1H and 13C NMR Spectra of Compound 16



NOESY of COMPOUND 16

AK-41.....Harikrishna



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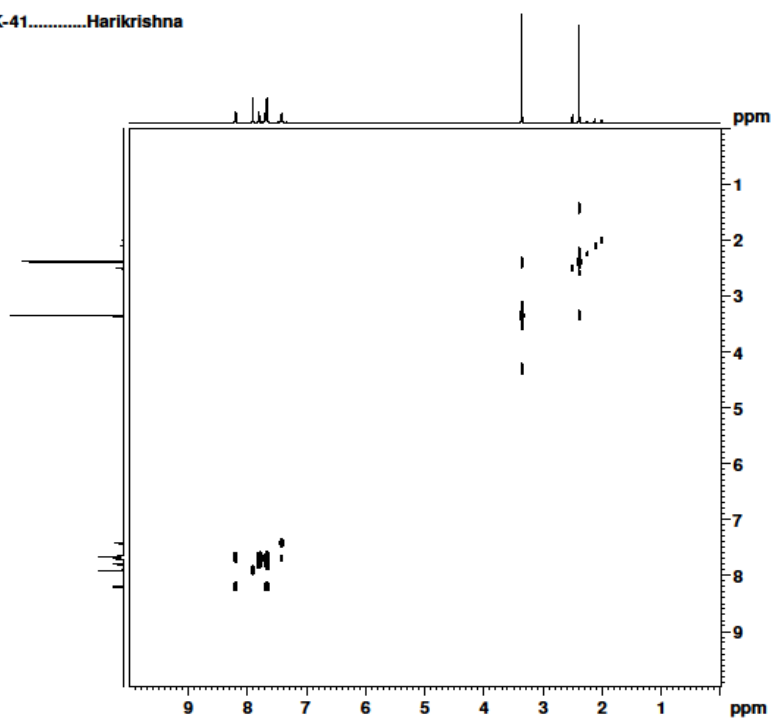
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COSY of Compound 16

AK-41.....Harikrishna



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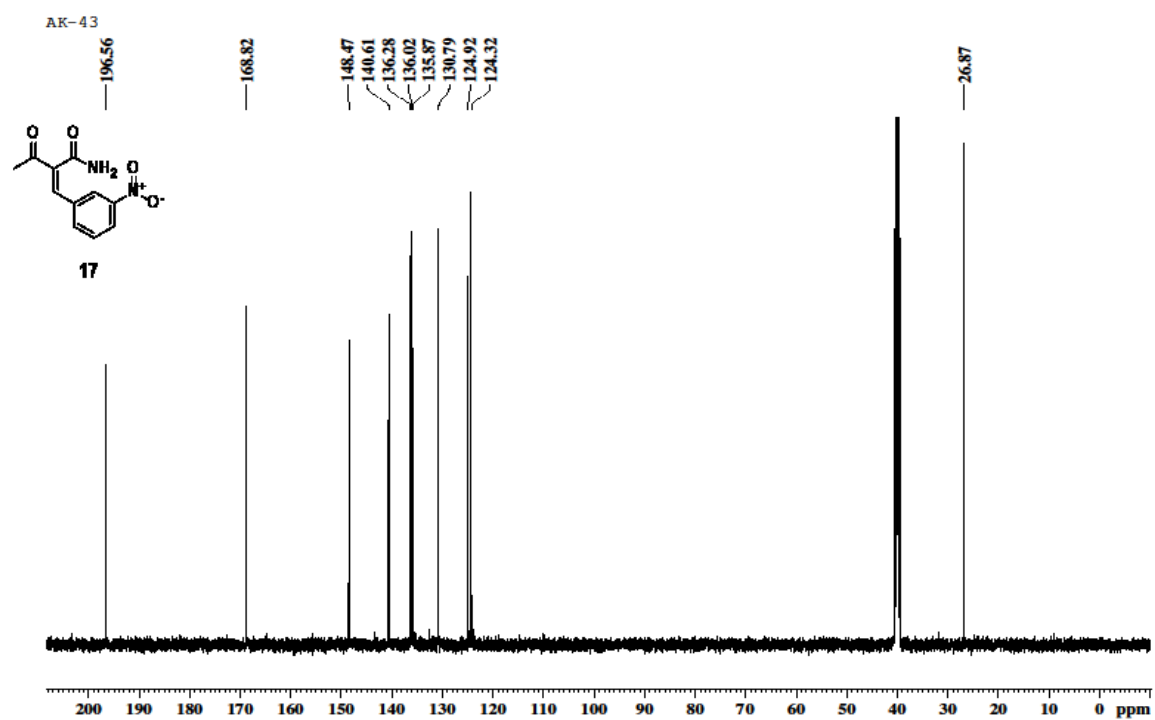
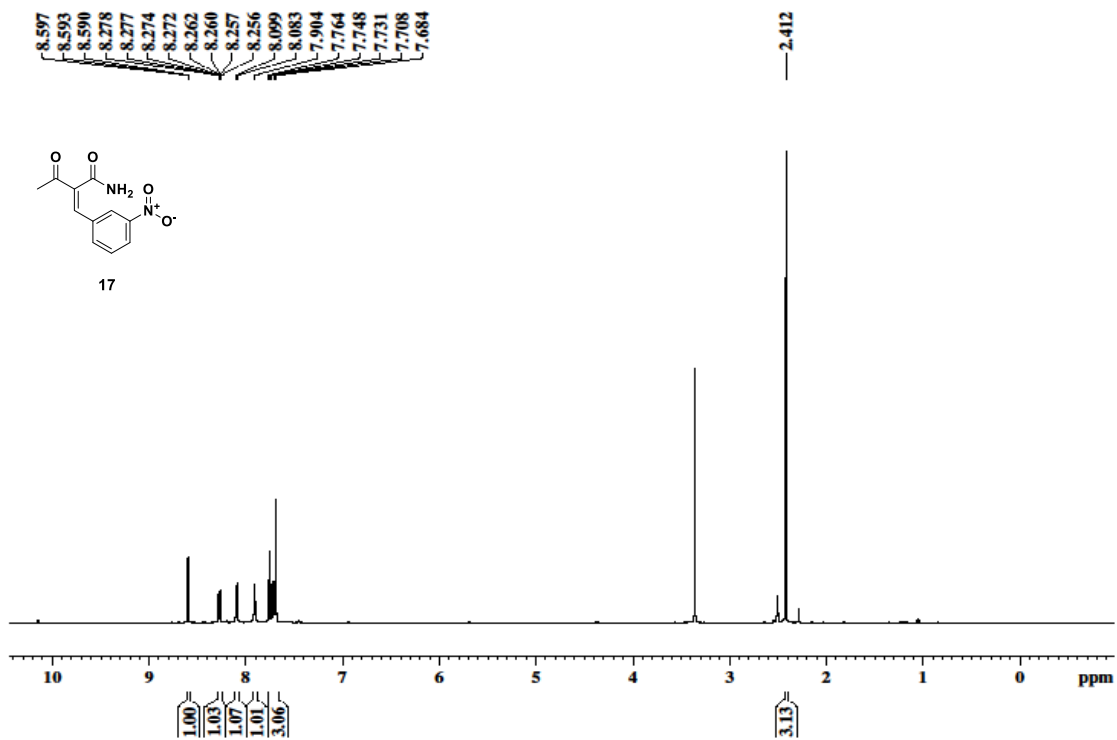
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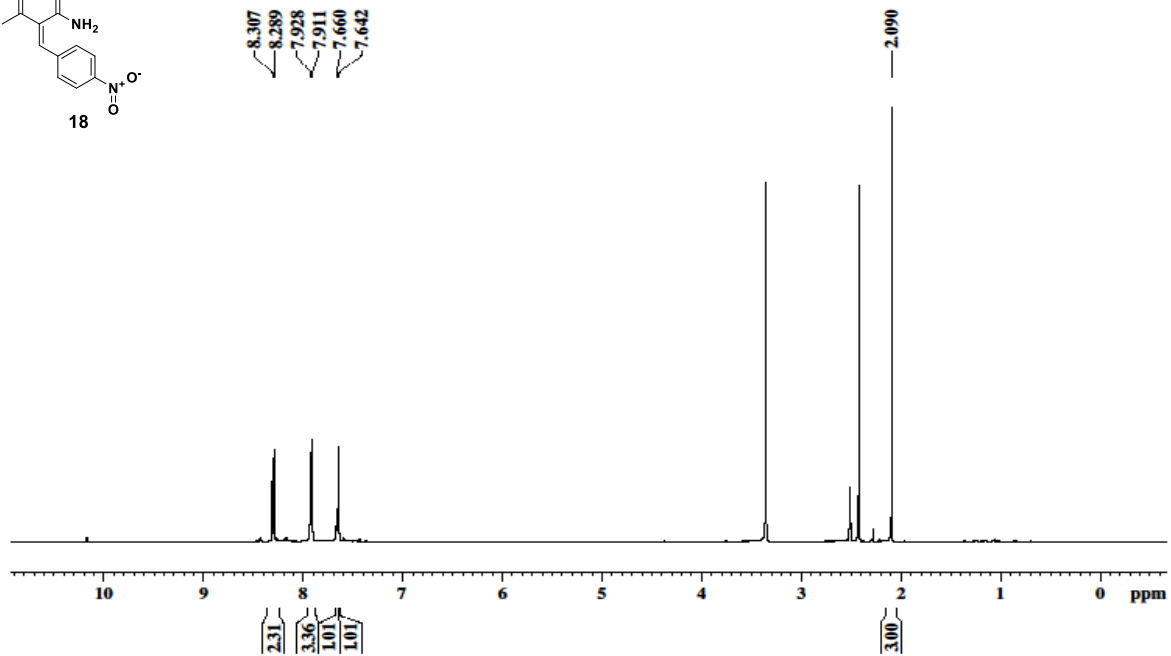
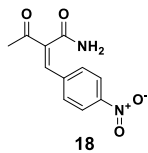
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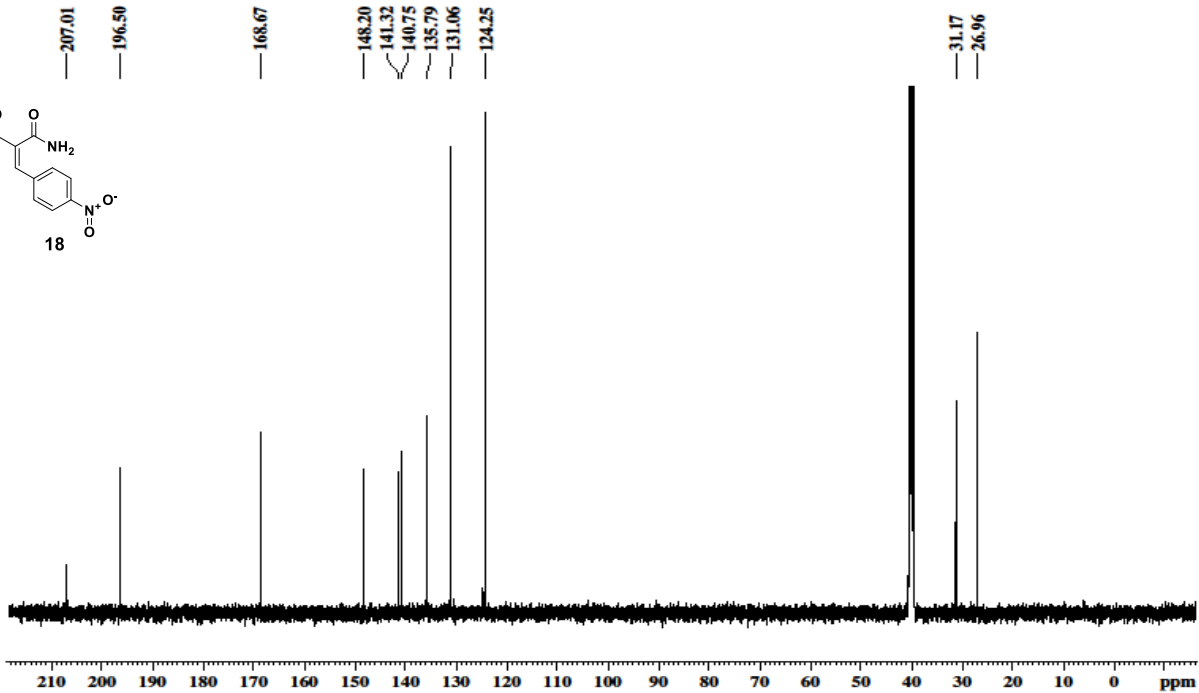
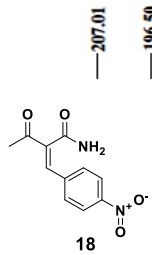
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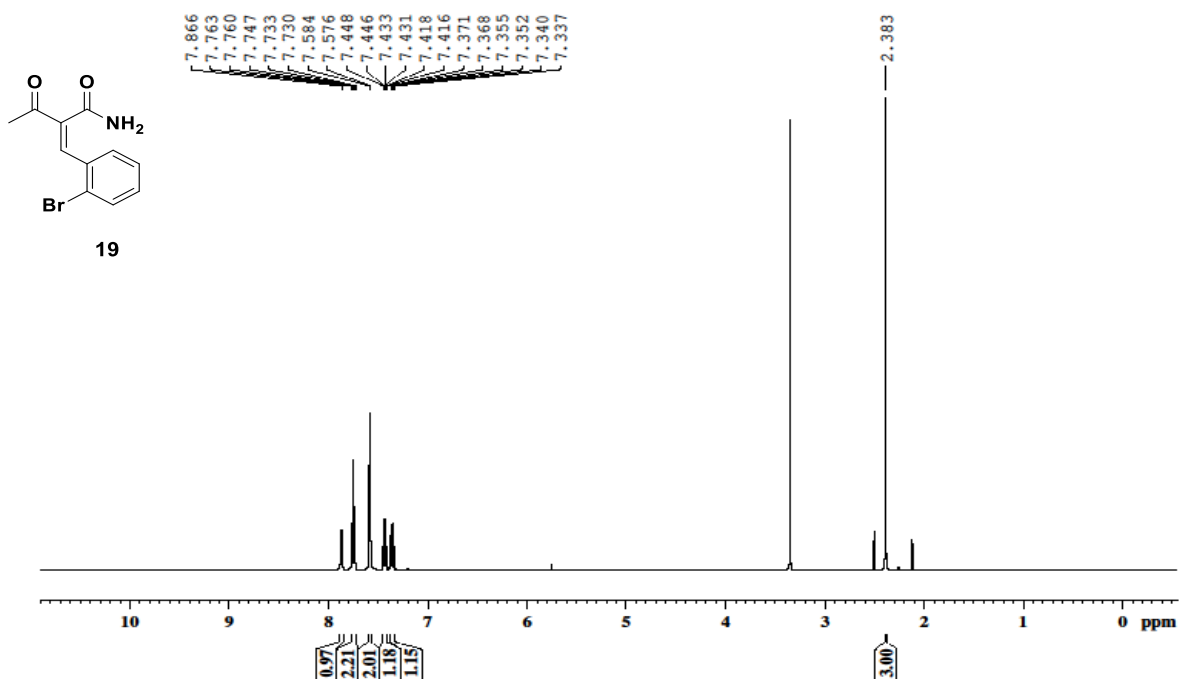
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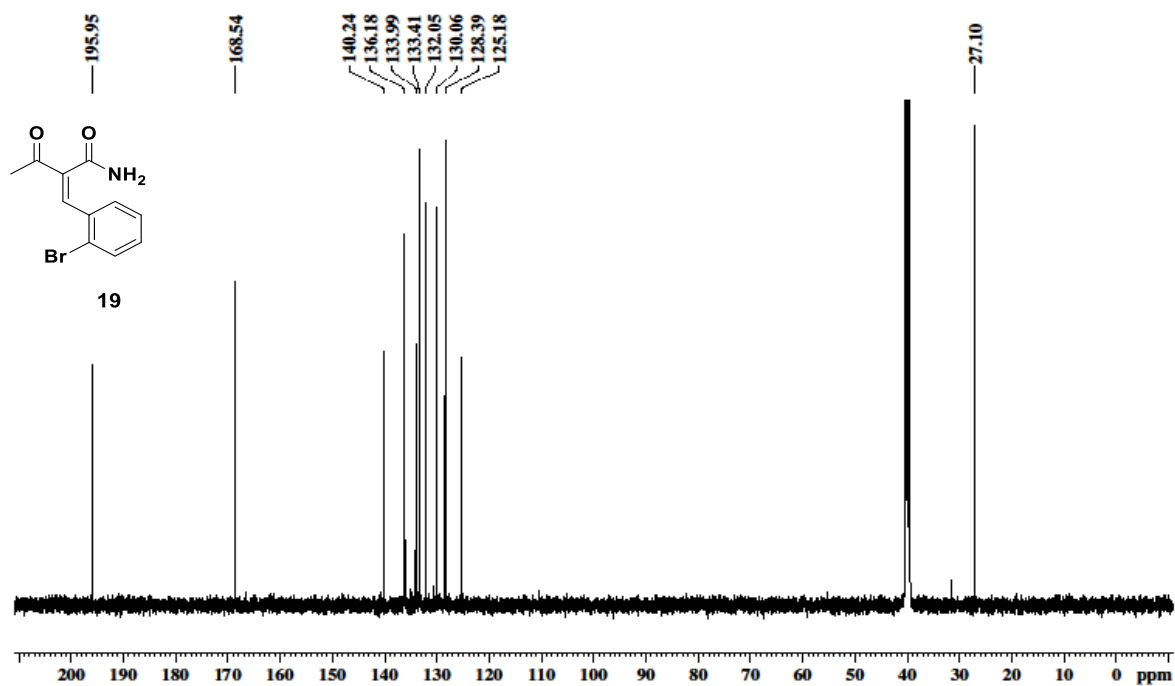
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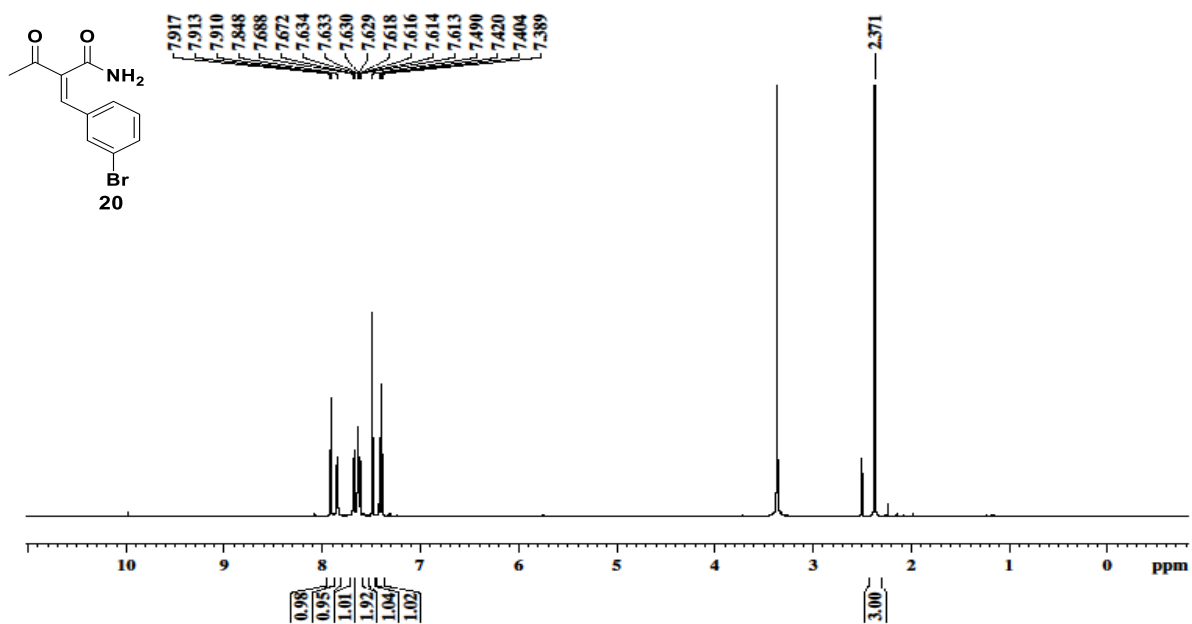
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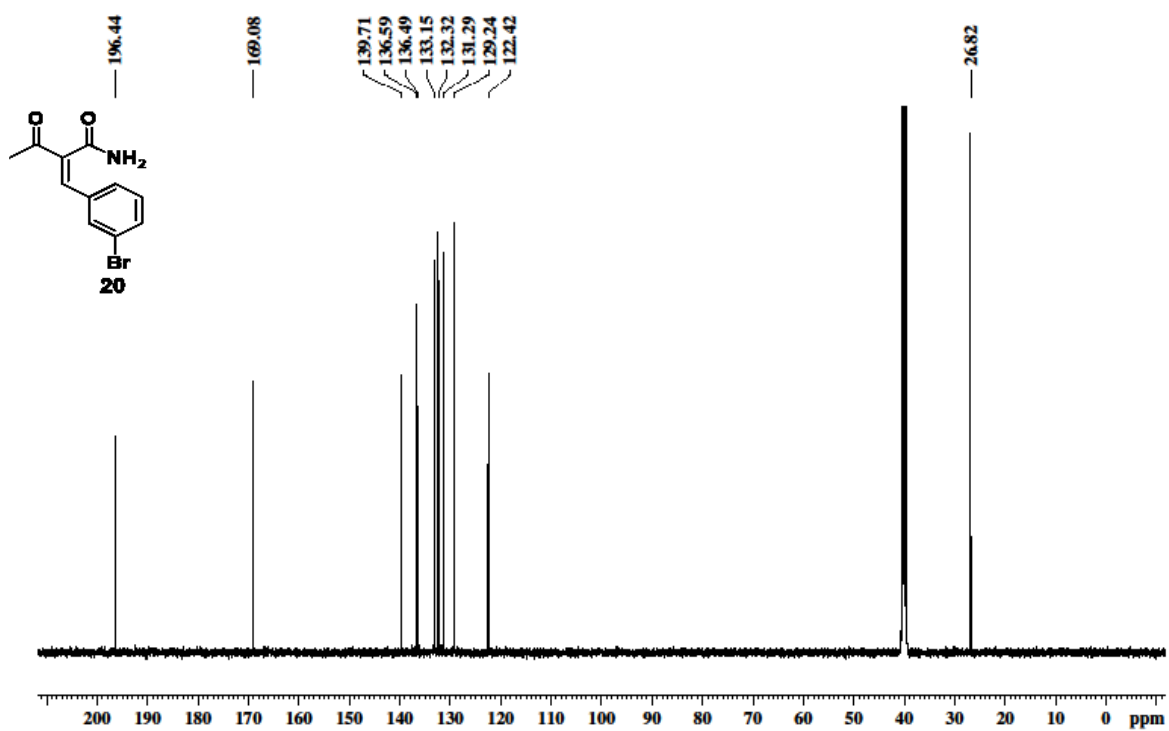
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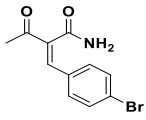
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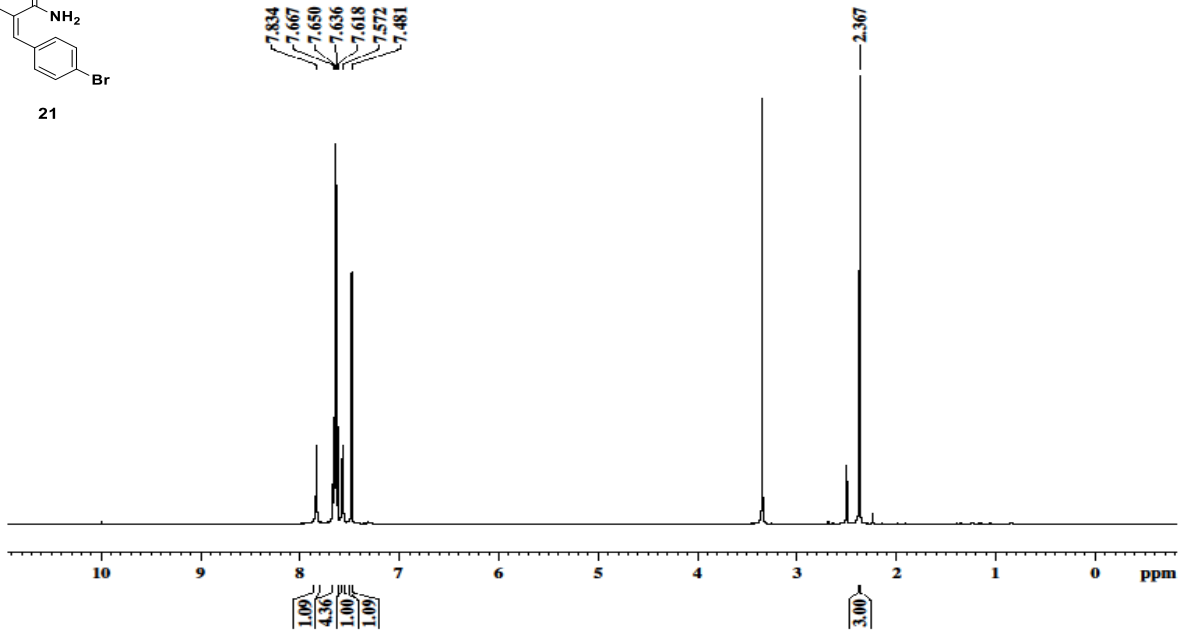
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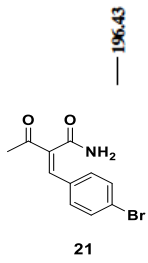
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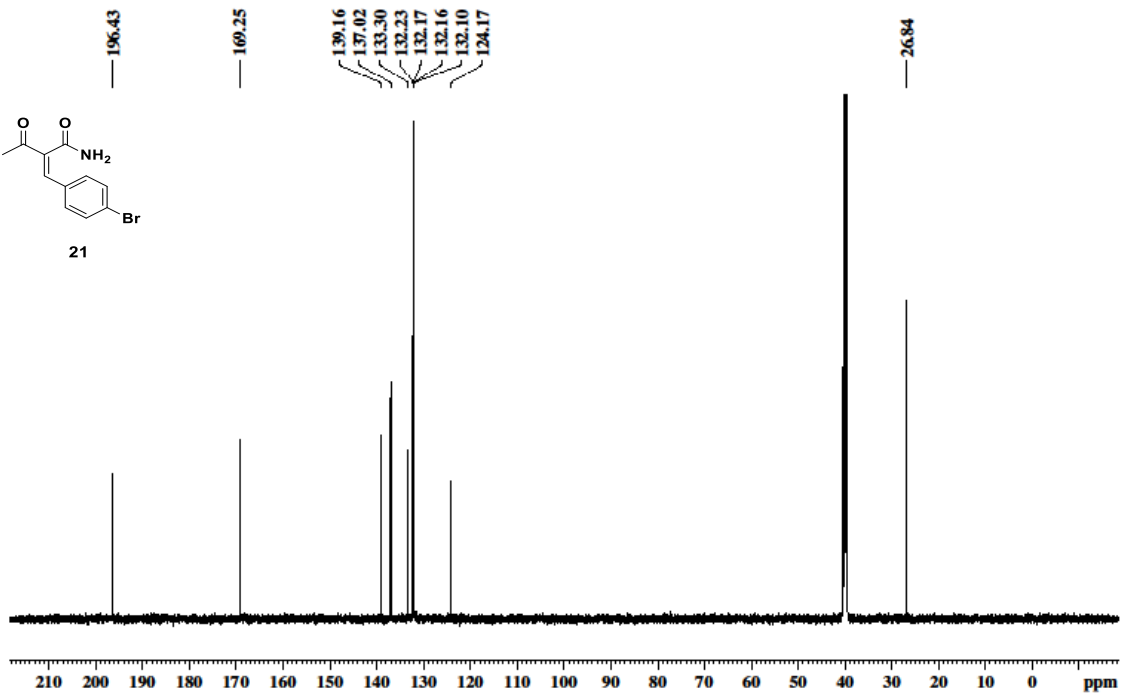
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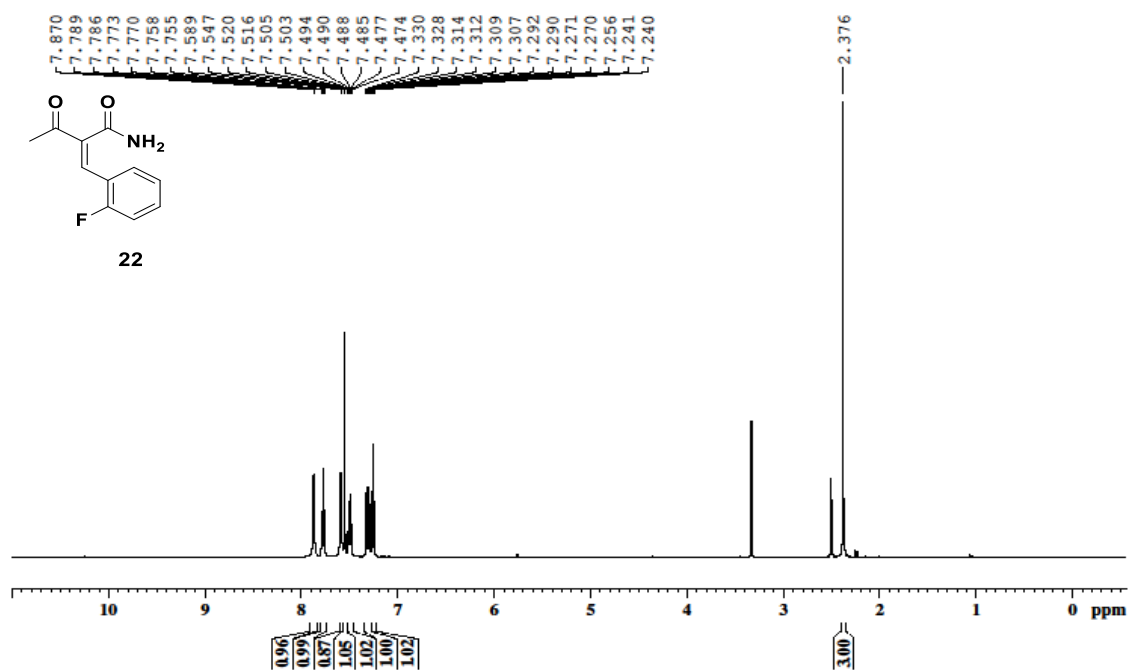
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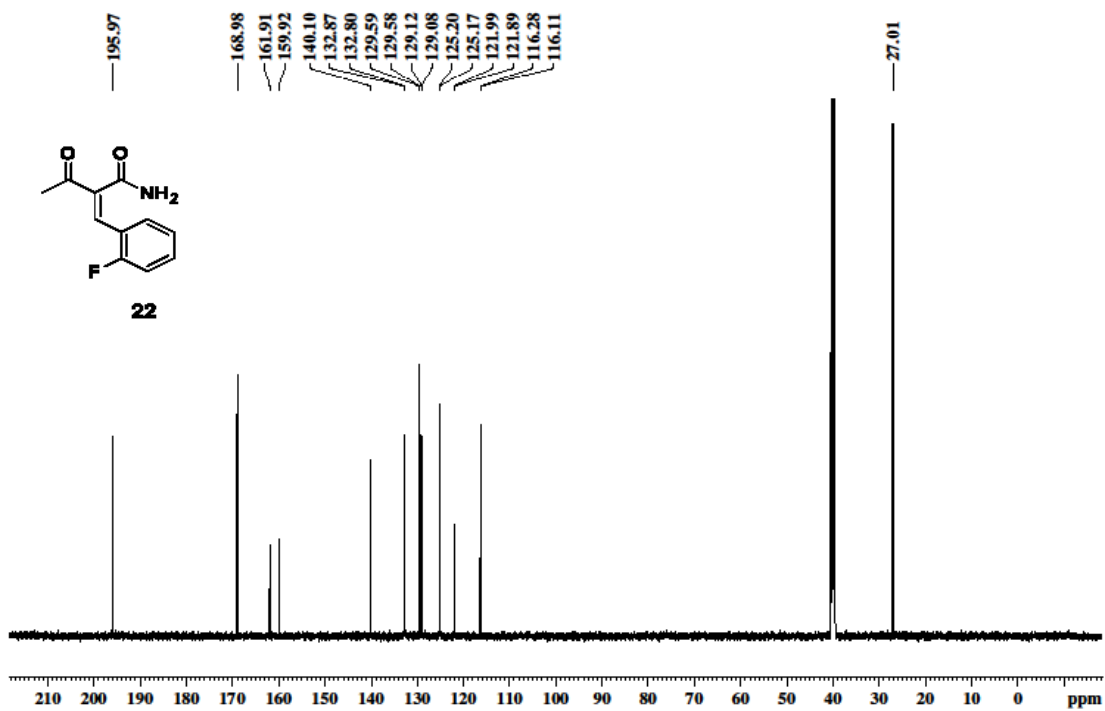
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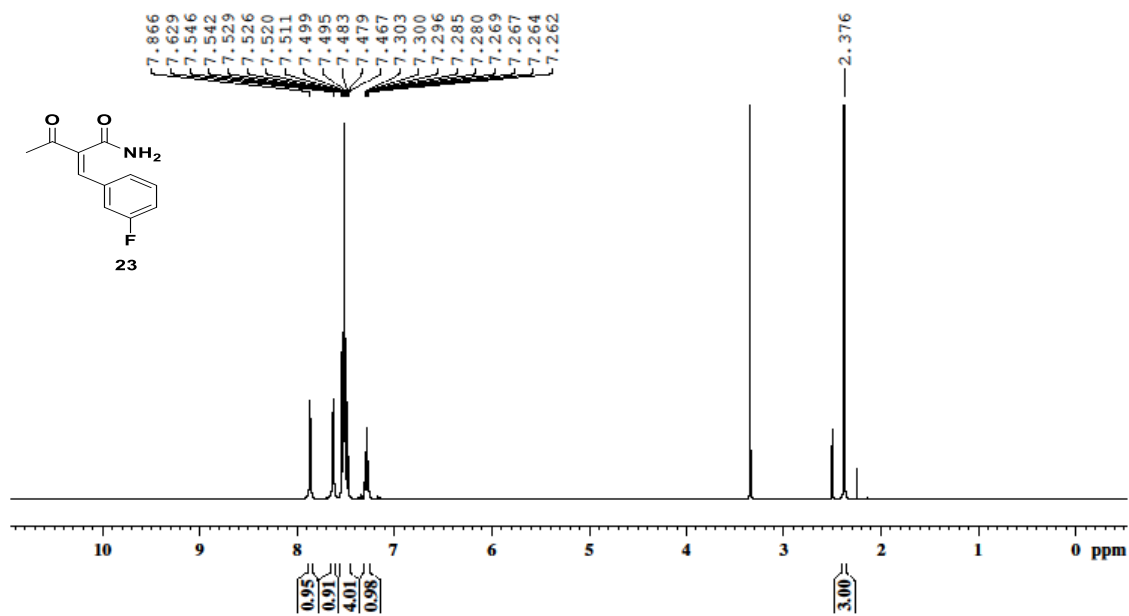
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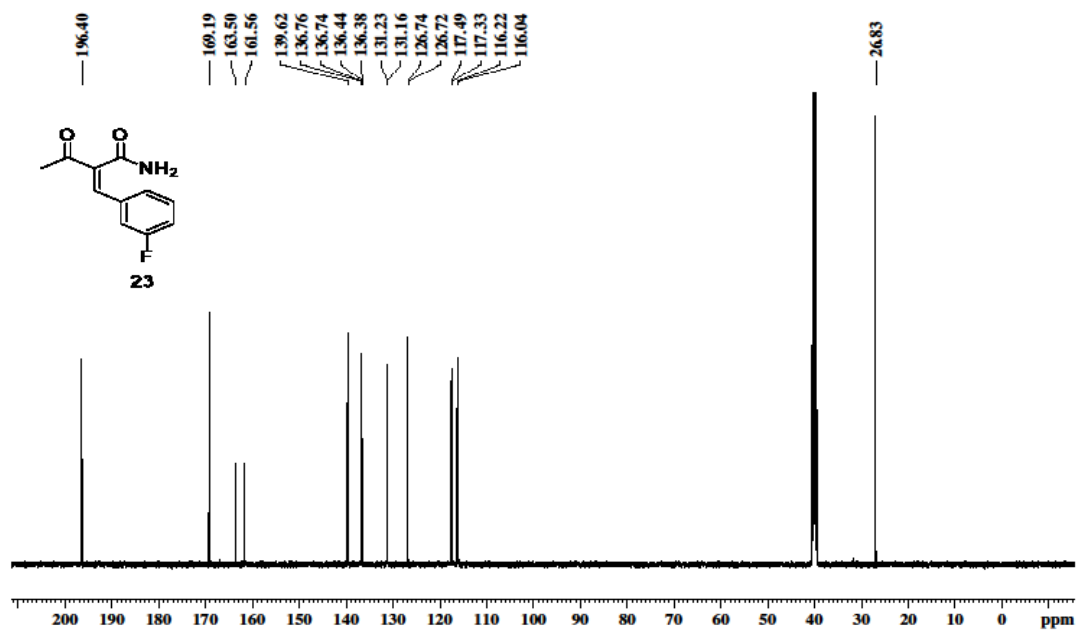
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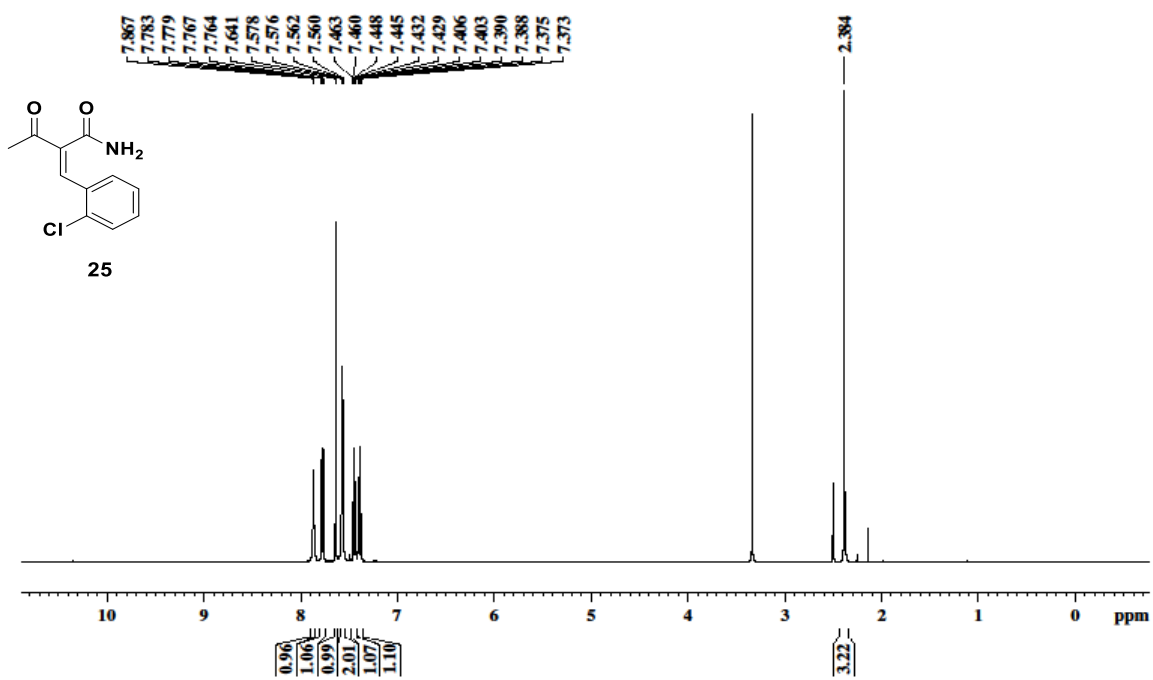
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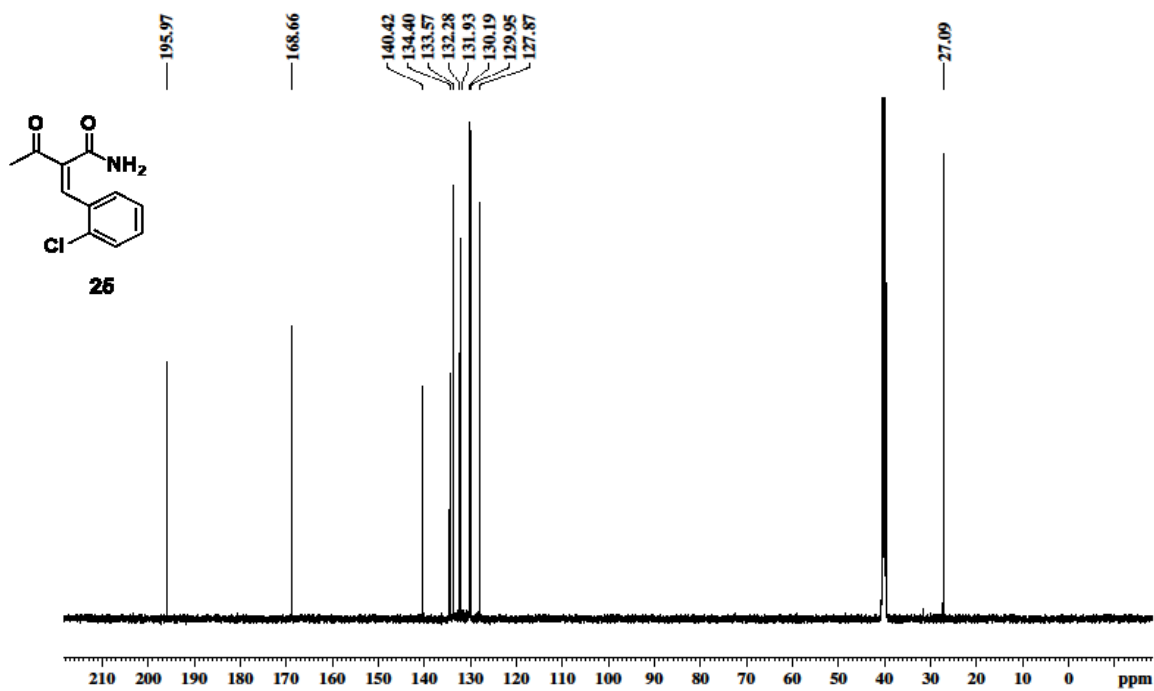
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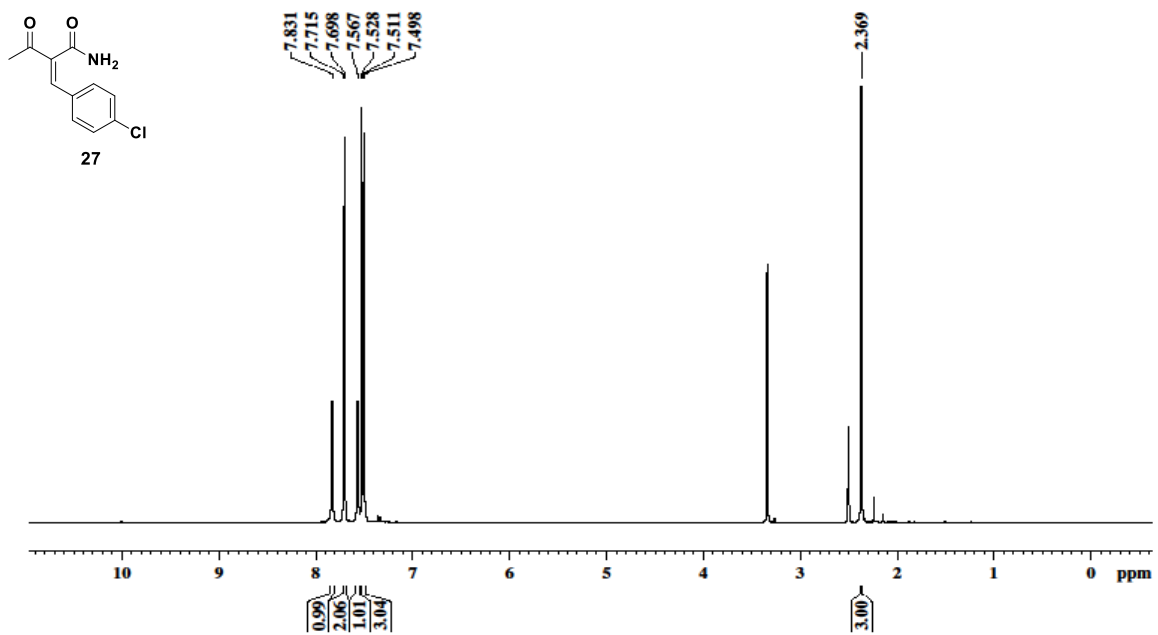
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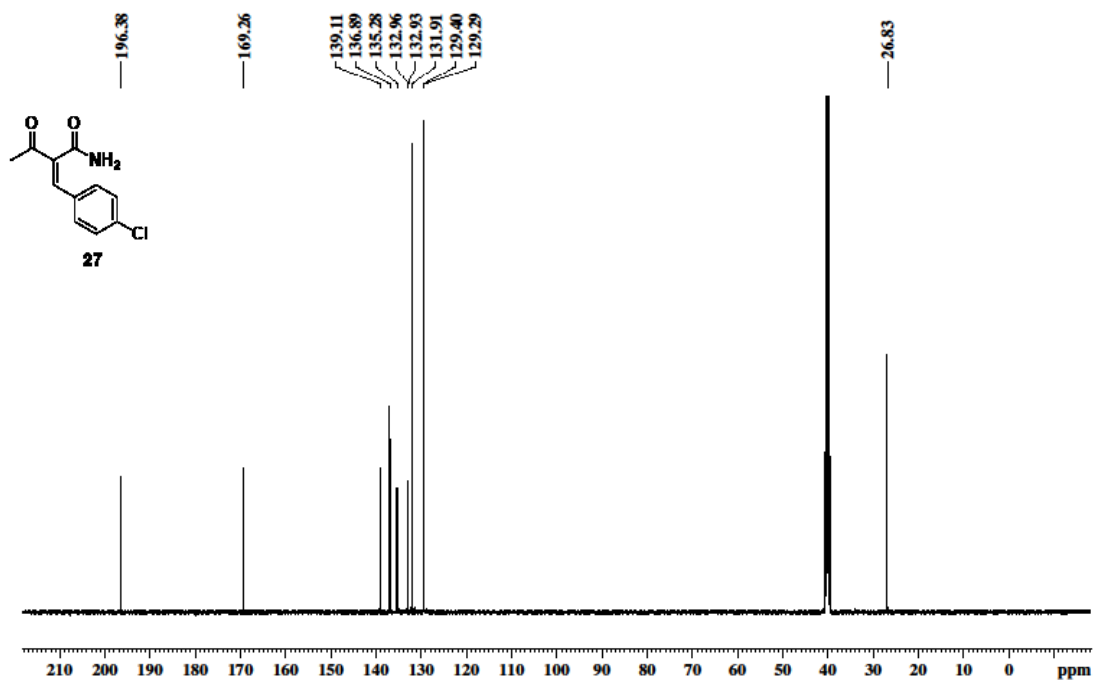
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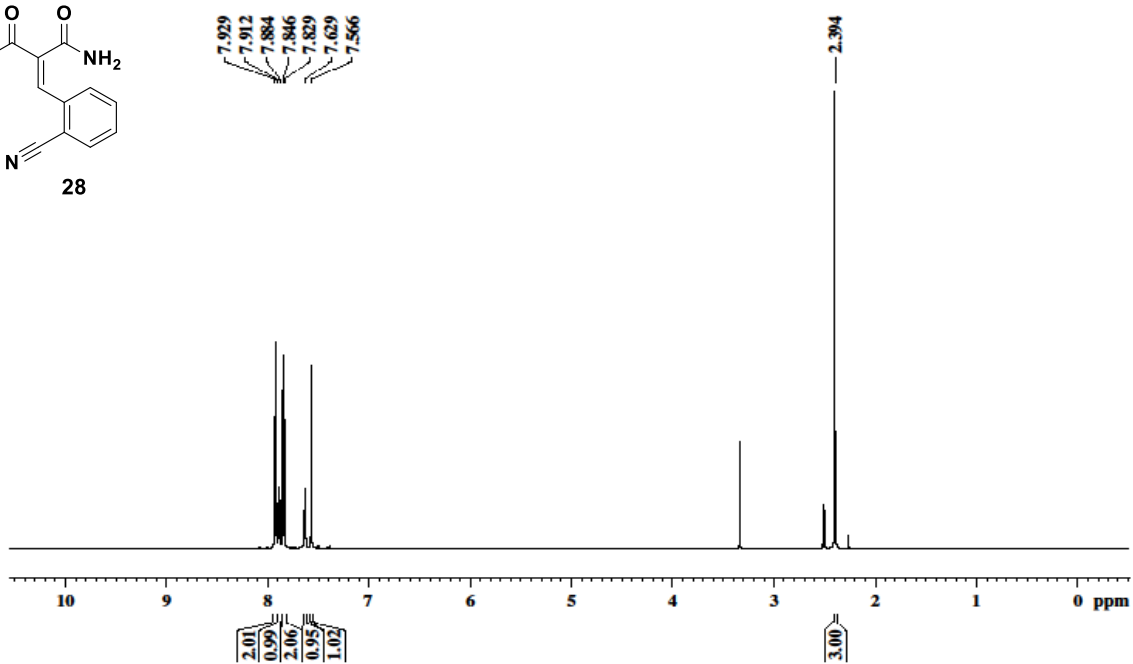
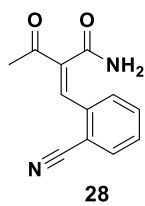
AK-57



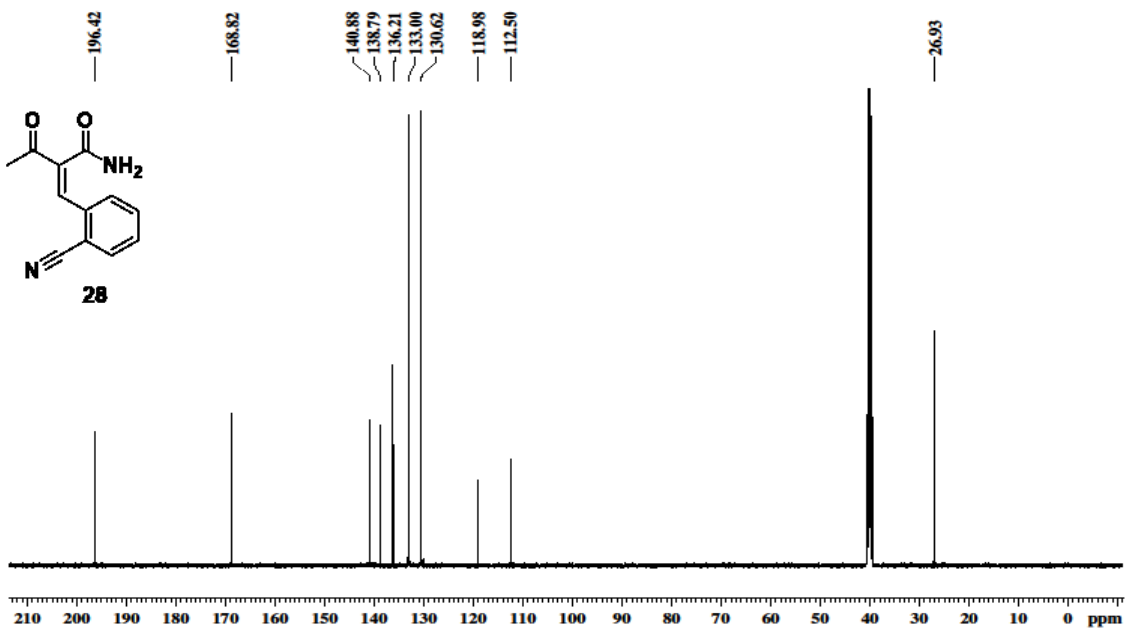
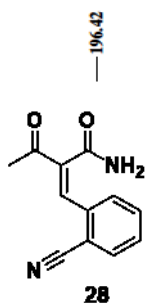
AK-57



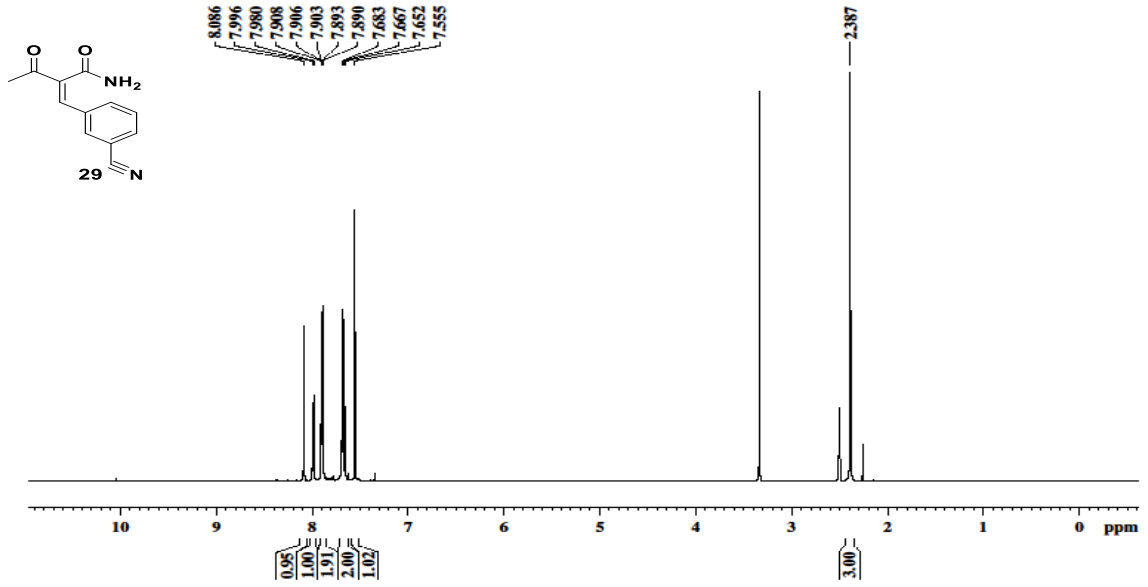
AK-61



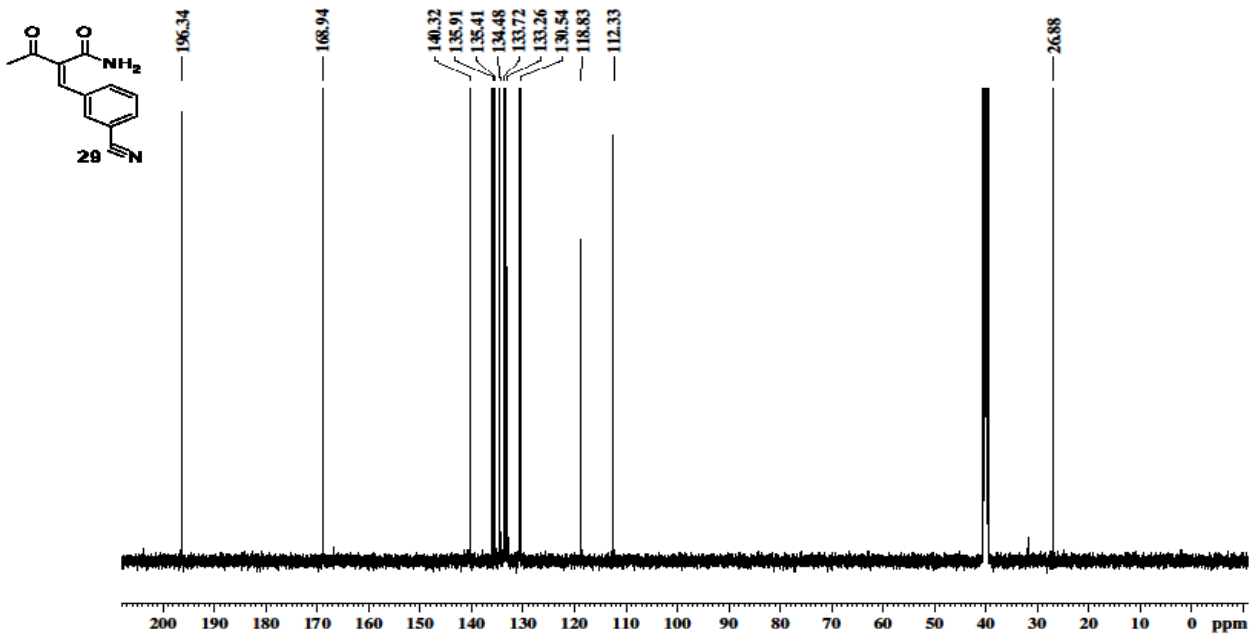
AK-61



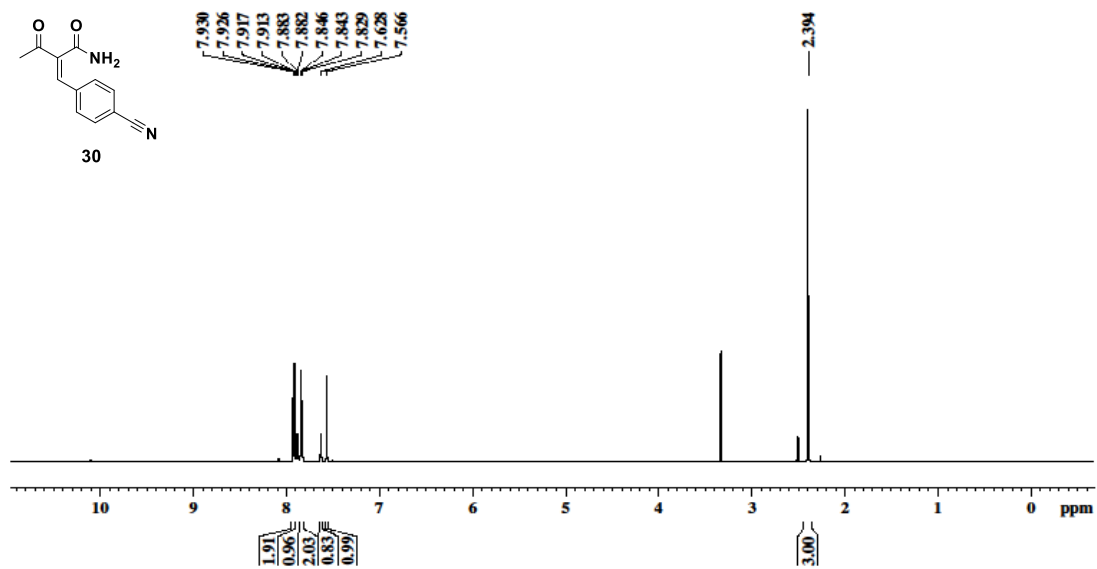
AS-3



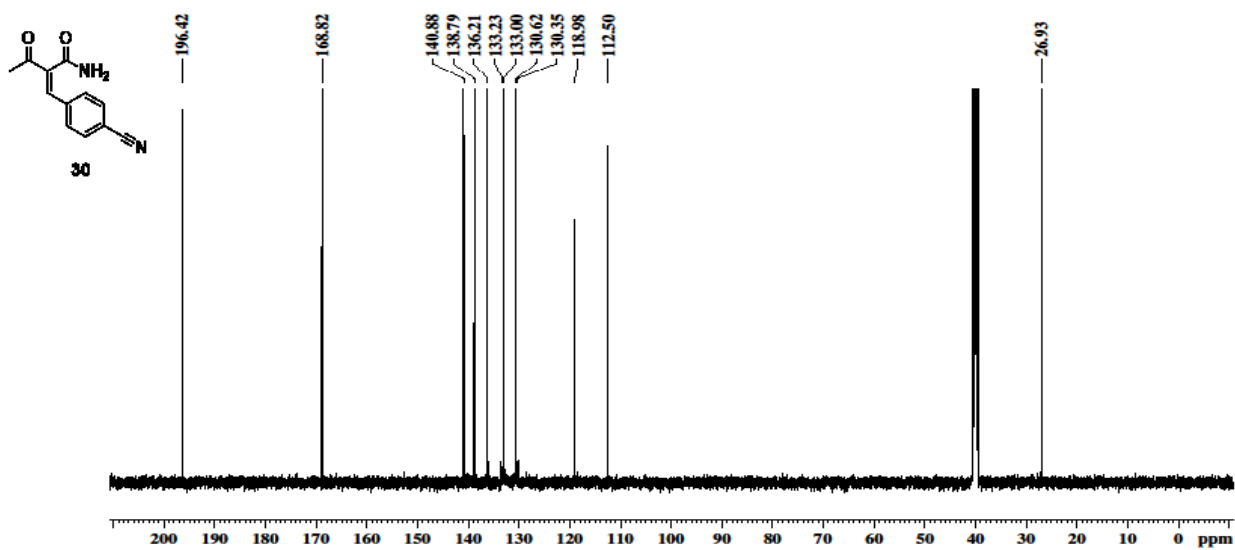
AS-3



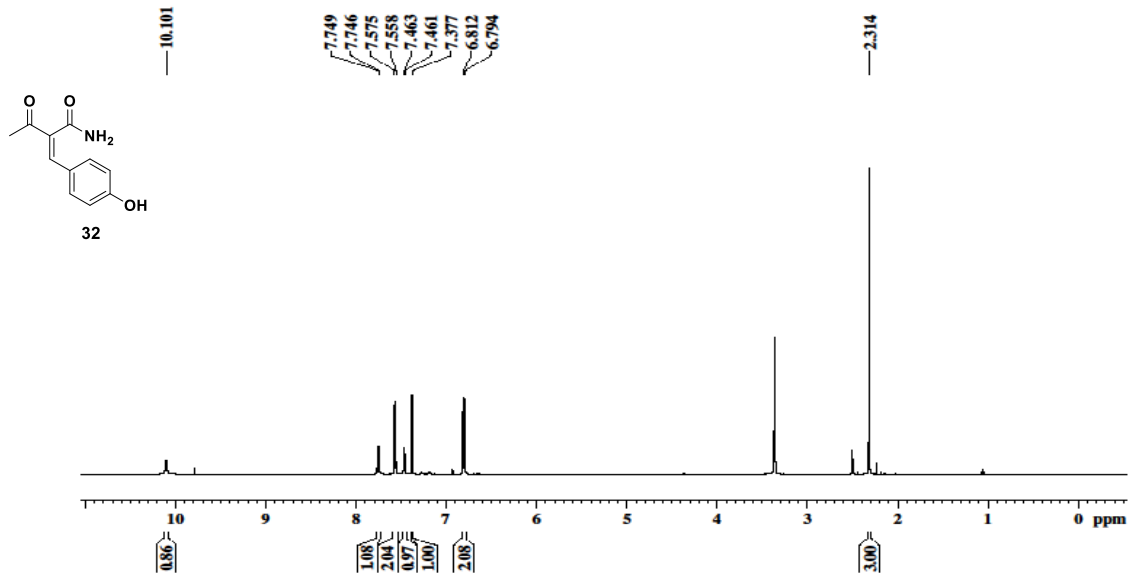
AS-4.



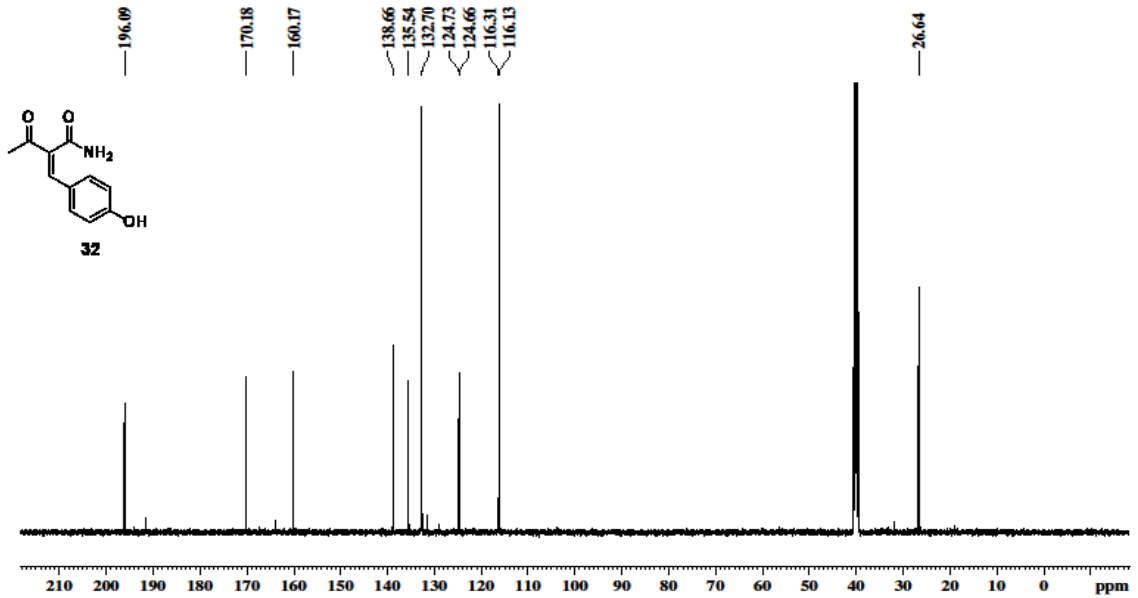
AS-4



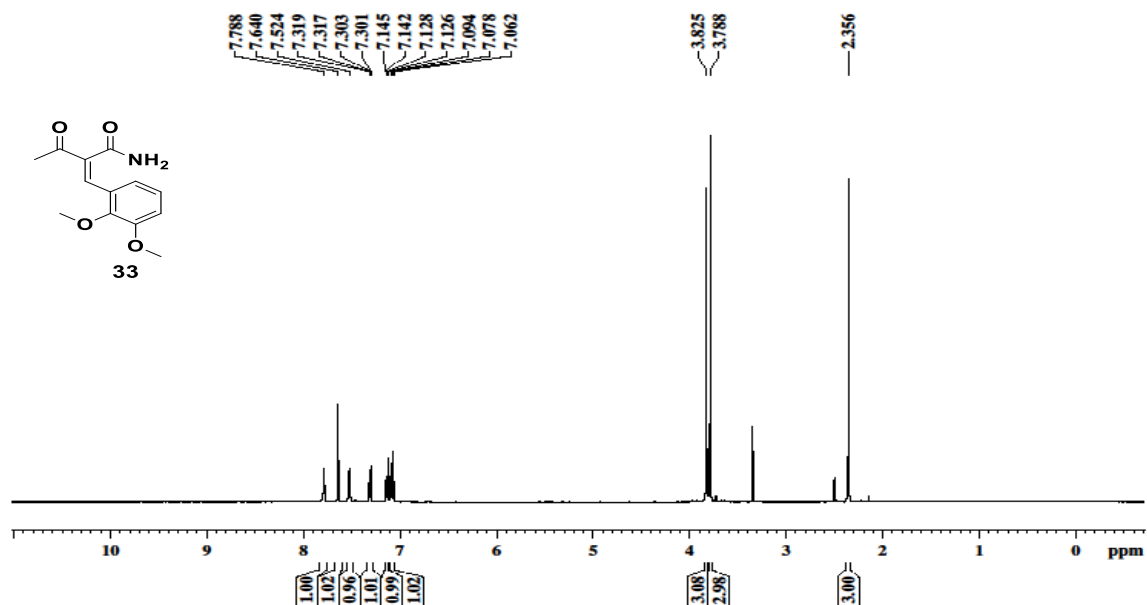
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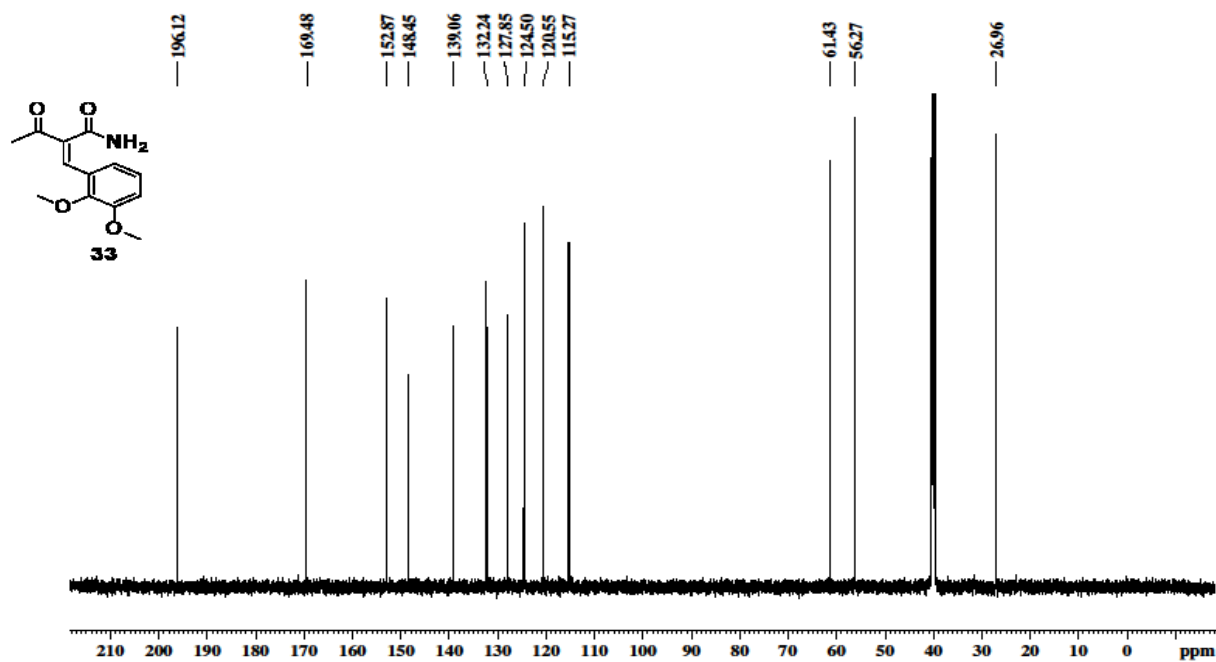
AS-10



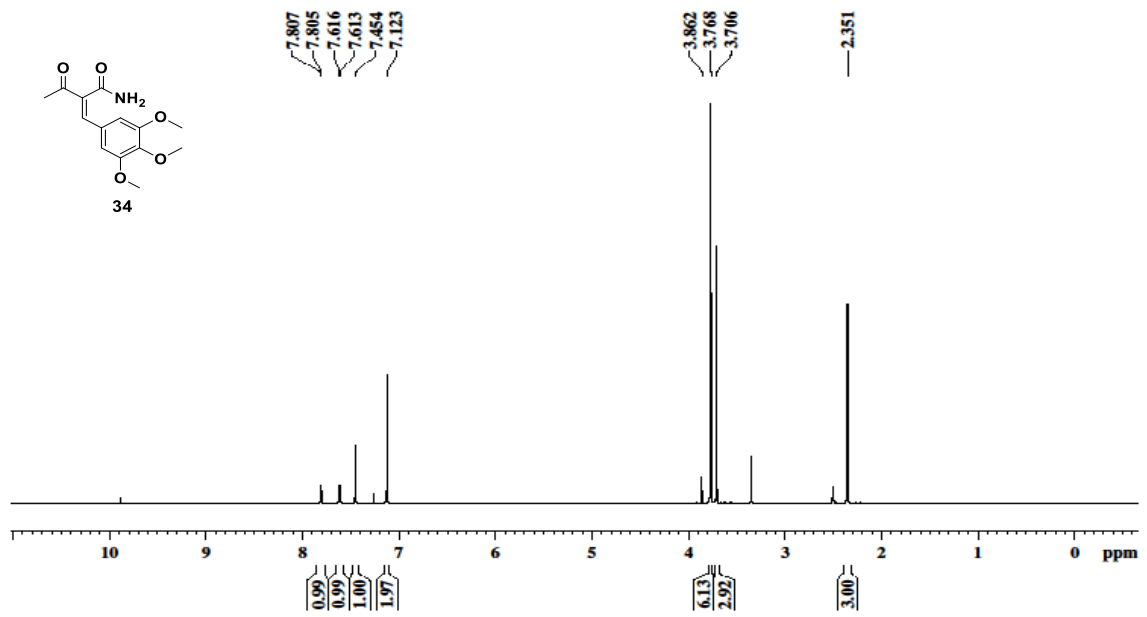
AK-47-77



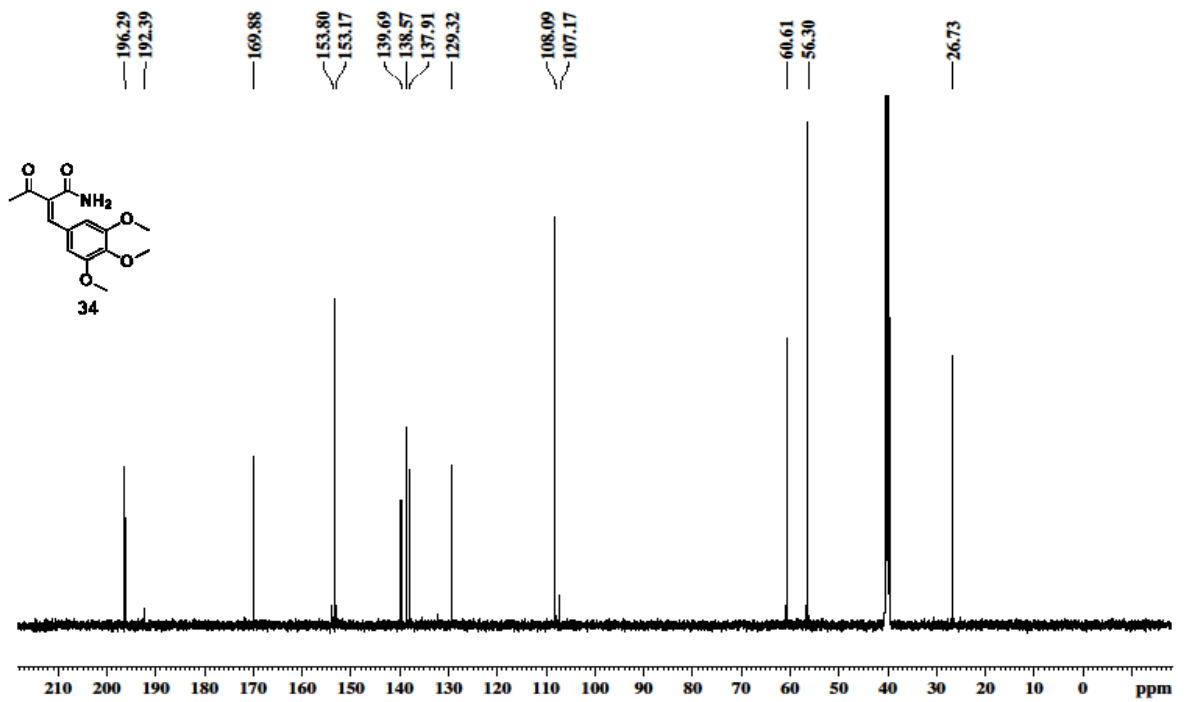
AK-47-77



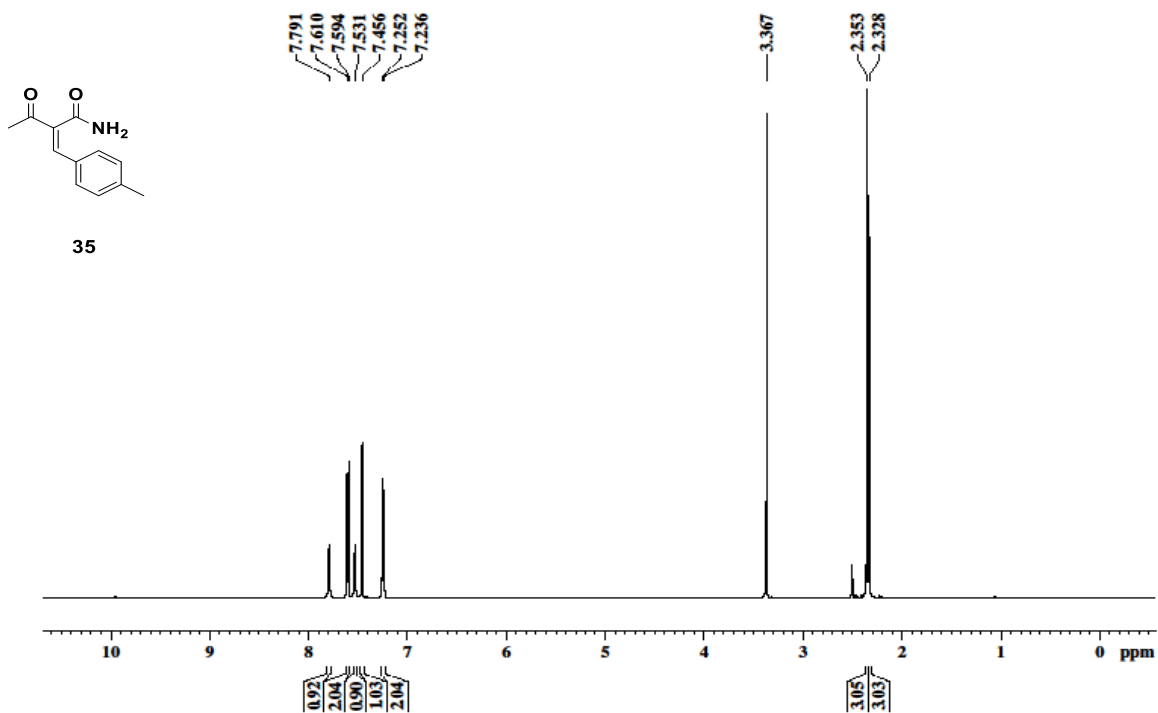
AK-47-79



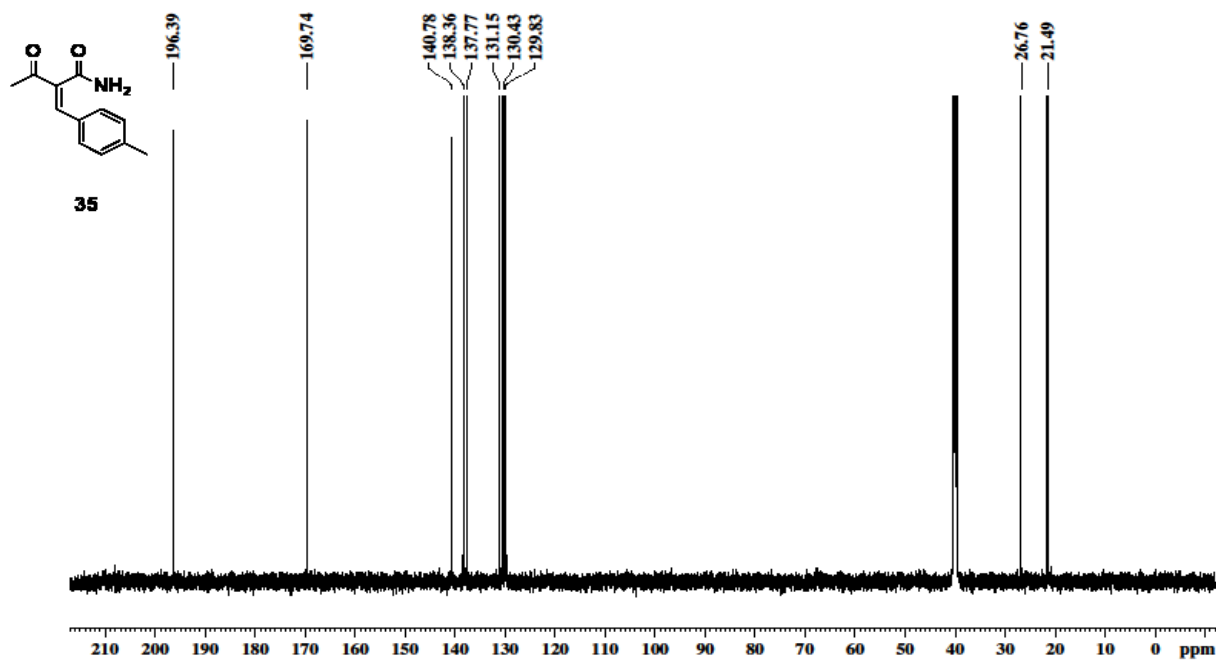
AK-47-79



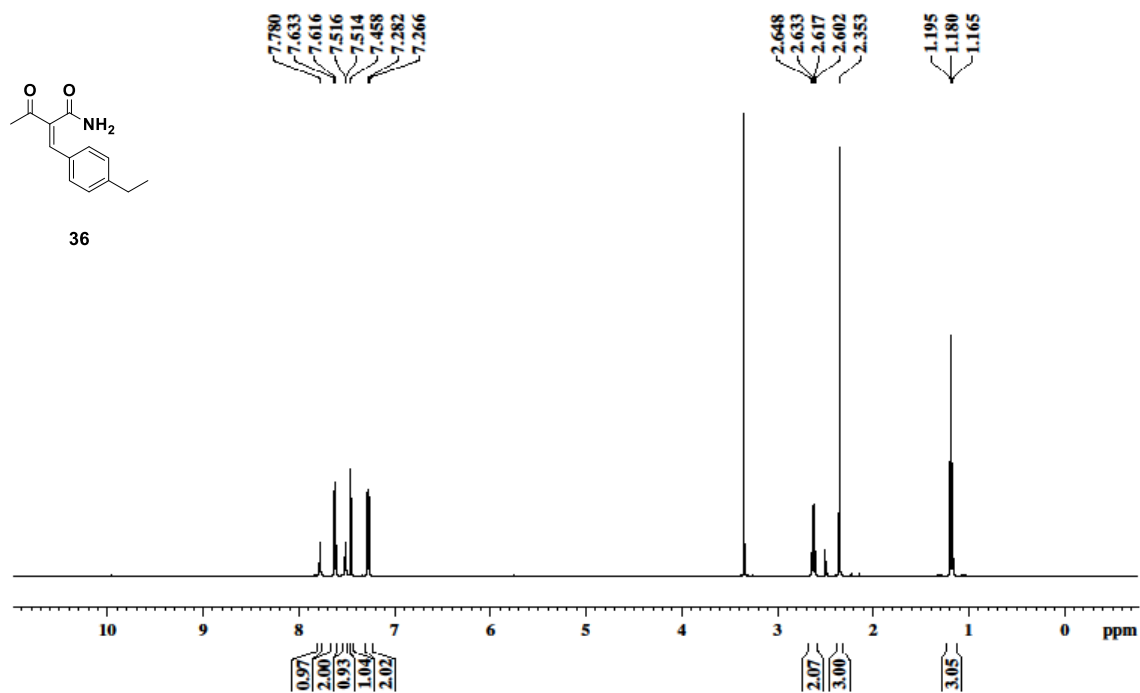
AK-47-81



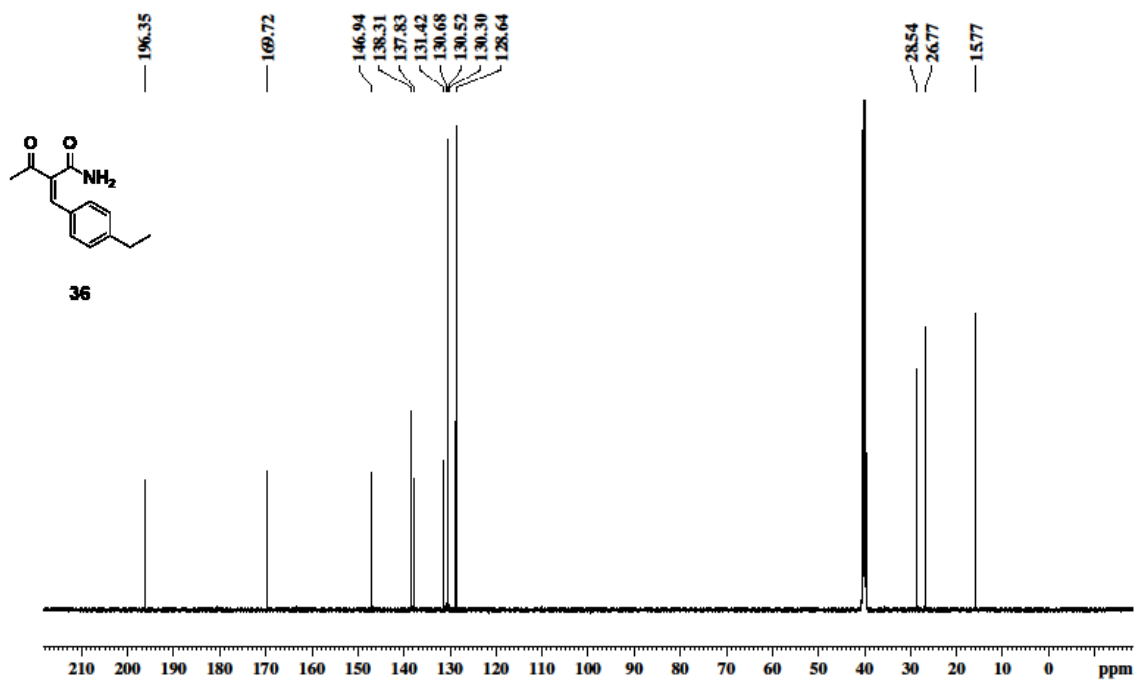
AK-47-81



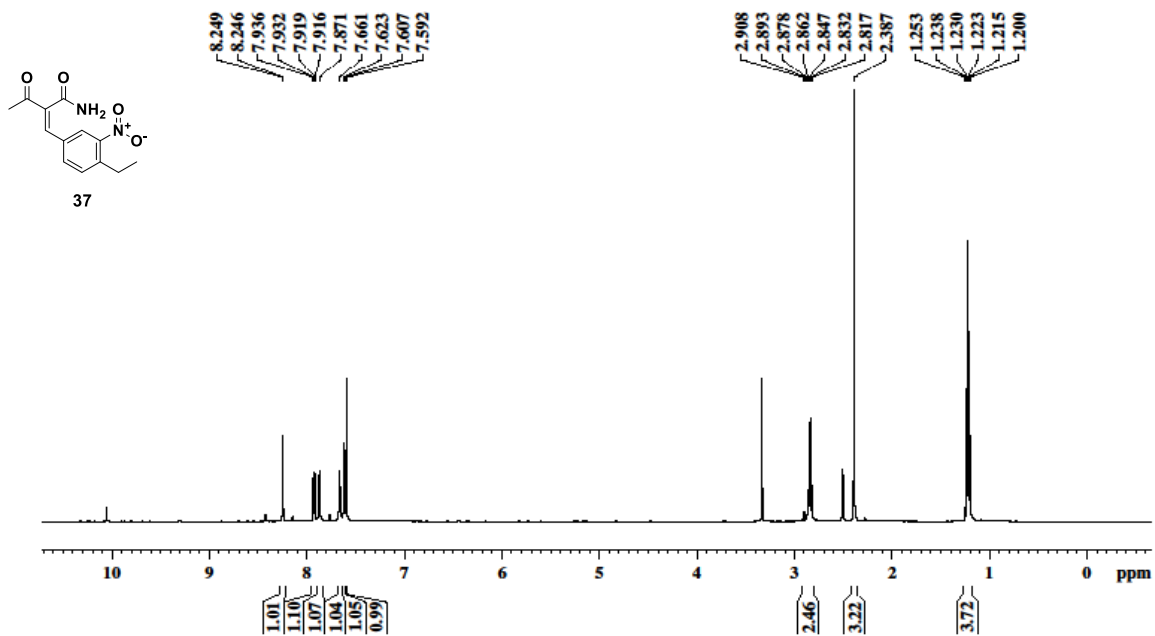
AS-6



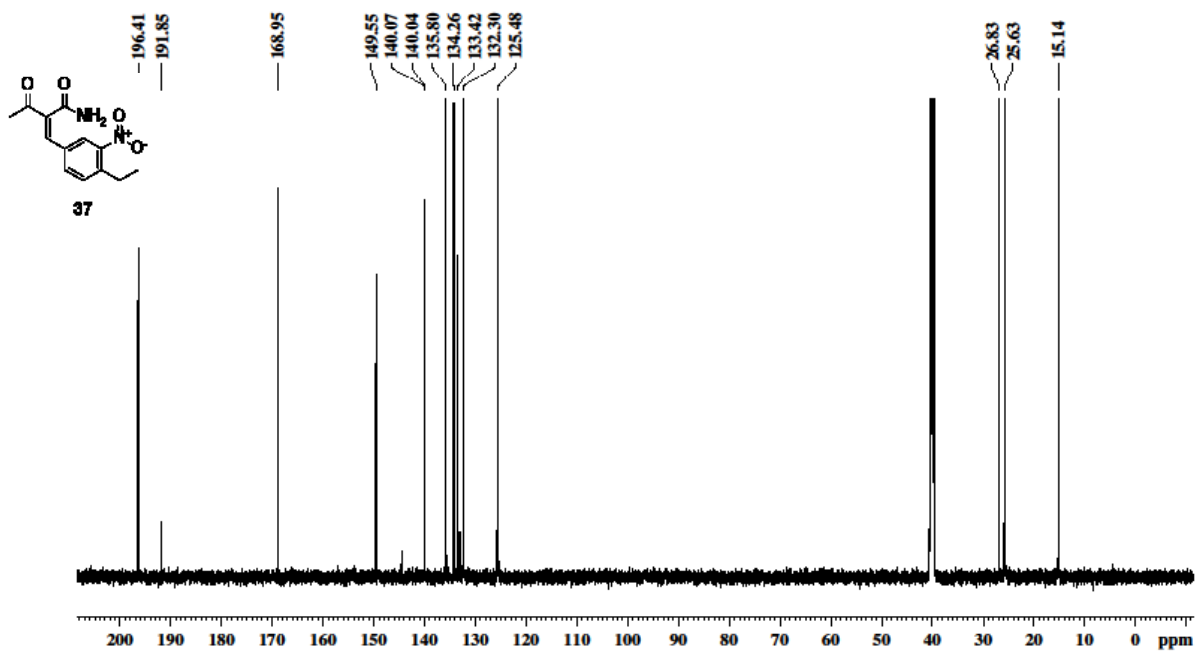
AS-6.



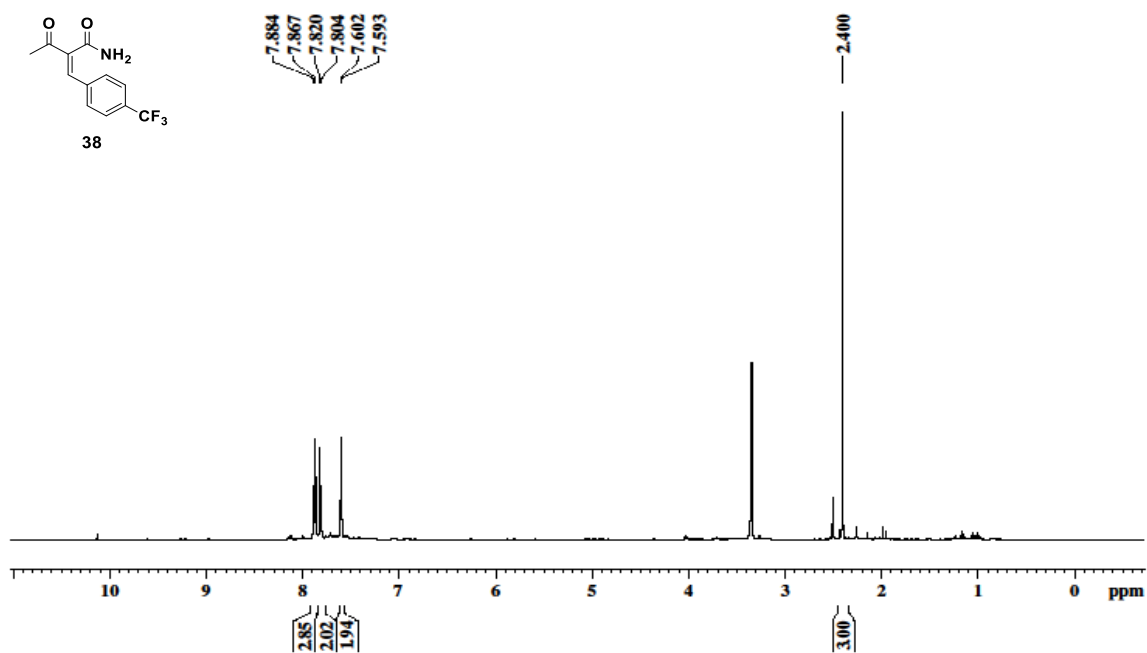
AK-75



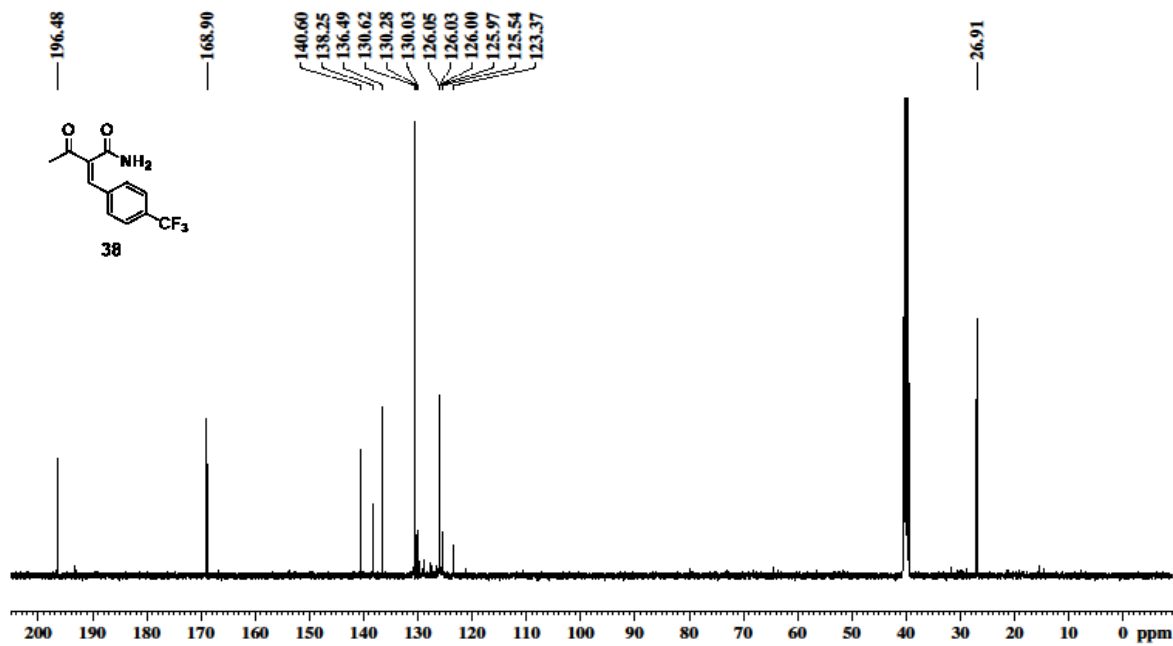
AK-75



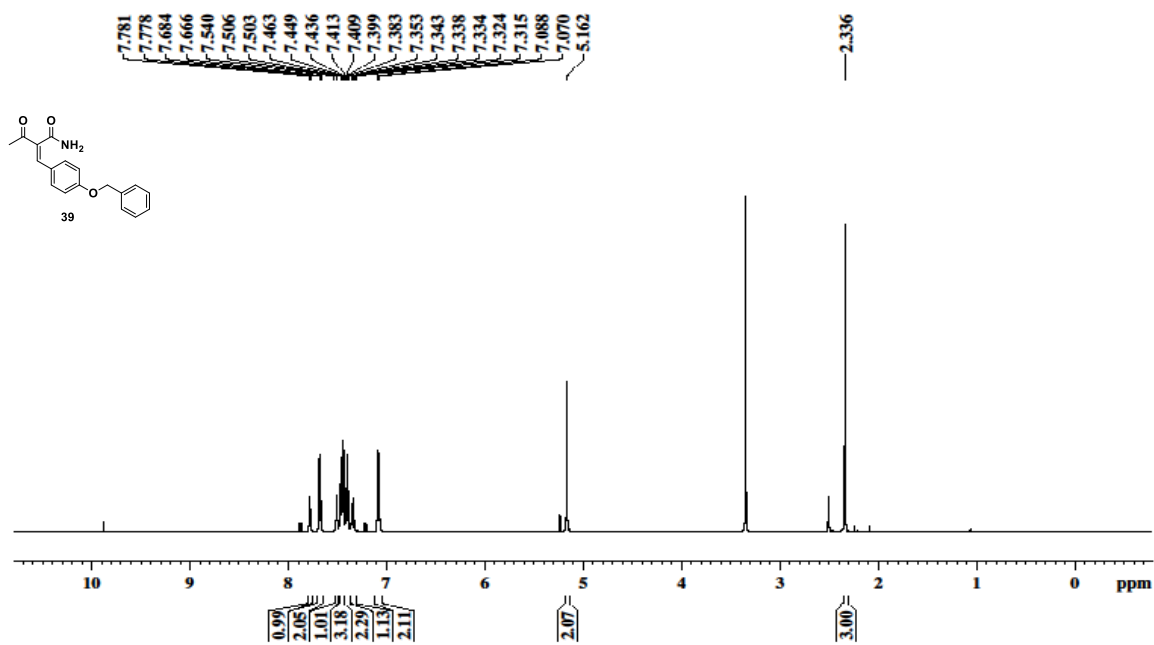
AS-7.



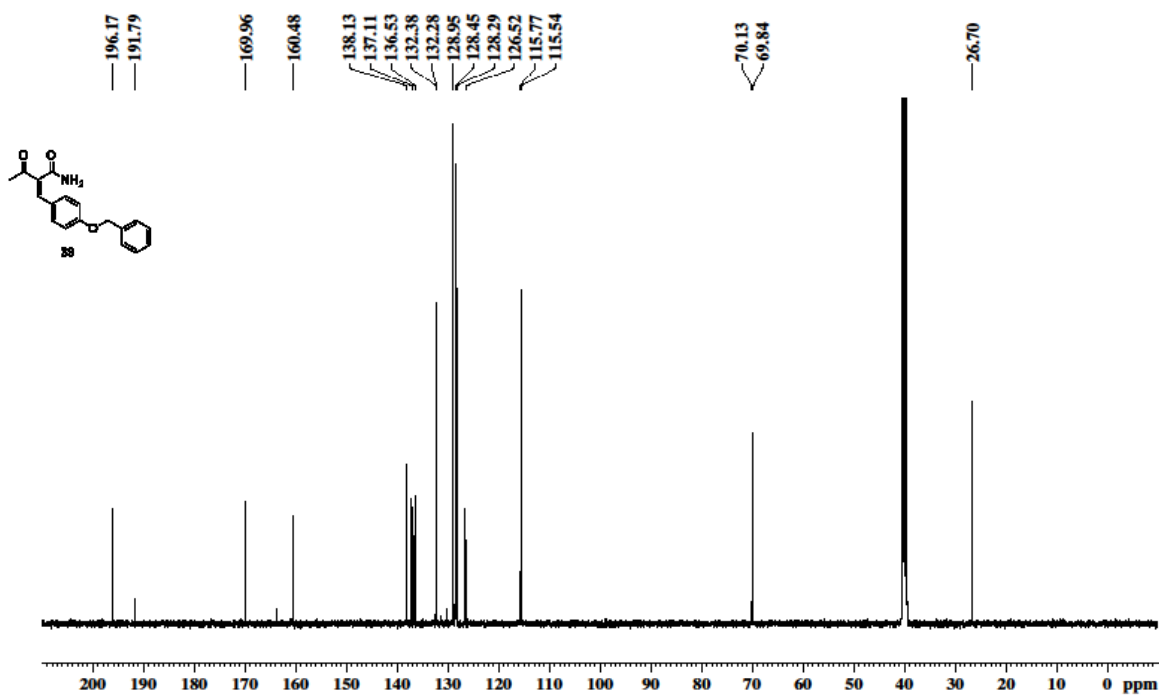
AS-7



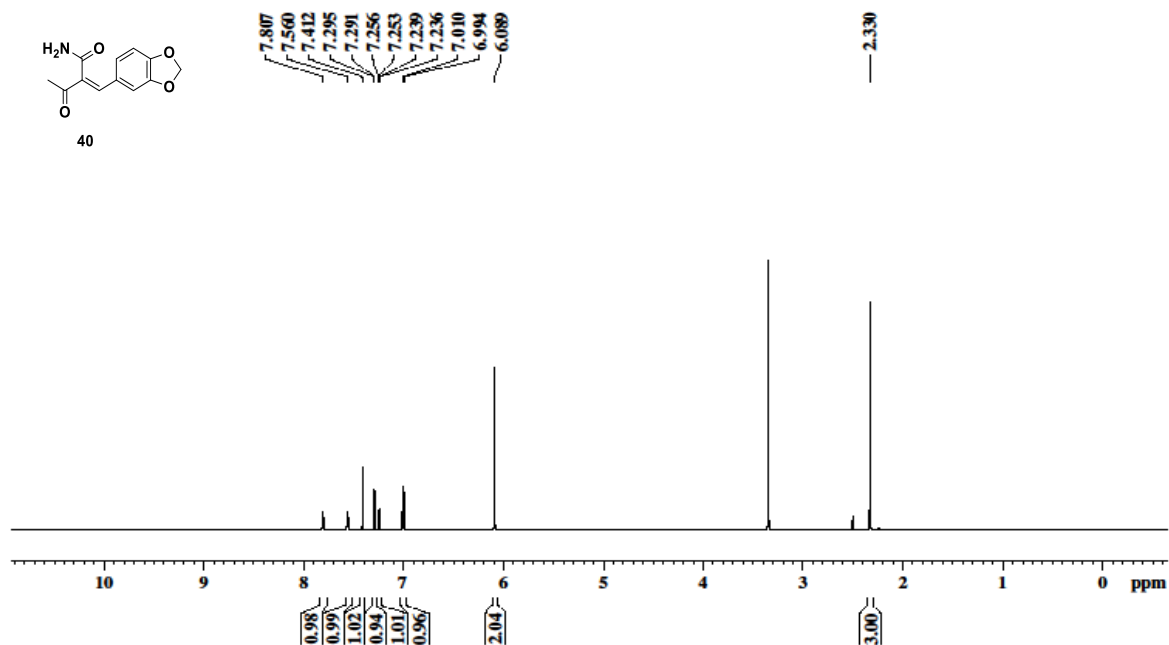
AS-8



AS-8.



AS-9



AS-9

