

Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)

Meridianin G and its analogs as antimalarial agents

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S1. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General

All chemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Company and used as received. ^1H , ^{13}C and DEPT NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker-Avance DPX FT-NMR 500 and 400 MHz instruments. Chemical data for protons are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane and are referenced to the residual proton in the NMR solvent (CDCl_3 , 7.26 ppm; CD_3OD , 3.31 ppm). Carbon nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (^{13}C NMR) were recorded at 125 MHz or 100 MHz: chemical data for carbons are reported in parts per million (ppm, δ scale) downfield from tetramethylsilane and are referenced to the carbon resonance of the solvent (CDCl_3 , 77.16 ppm; CD_3OD , 49.0). ESI-MS and HRMS spectra were recorded on Agilent 1100 LC-Q-TOF and HRMS-6540-UHD machines. IR spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer IR spectrophotometer. Melting points were recorded on digital melting point apparatus.

Procedure for acetylation of indoles¹: Synthesis of 12a-b. To a solution of indole (**11a**) or 5-bromo-indole (**11b**) in 50 mL of anhydrous toluene at 0 °C was added 2 equiv. acetyl chloride. After stirring for 15 min at 0 °C, a solution of SnCl_4 (2 equiv) in 24 mL anhydrous toluene was added. The resultant solution was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C and 75 ml of 8% NaHCO_3 was added dropwise. Resulted slurry was diluted with 150 mL of ethyl acetate, dried (Na_2SO_4), and filtered. The solvent was removed with rotary evaporator. The residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column using EtOAc/hexane as eluent to get title products **12a-b**.

1-(1H-Indol-3-yl) ethanone (12a). Yield: 95%, brick red solid, m. p. 252-254 °C; ^1H NMR (CD_3OD , 400 MHz): δ 8.21 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.44 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.24 (m, 2H), 2.51 (s, 3H); HRMS: m/z 160.0774 calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO} + \text{H}^+$ (160.0757).

1-(5-Bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanone (12b). Yield: 84%, brick red solid, m. p. 250-252 °C; ^1H NMR (CD_3OD , 400 MHz): δ 7.2 (d, 1H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 6.9 (s, 1H), 5.9-6.1 (m, 2H), 2.1 (s, 3H); HRMS: m/z 237.9860 calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{NO} + \text{H}^+$ (237.9862).

Procedure for tosylation of 12a-b¹: Synthesis of 13a-b. To the solution of 3-acetyl indole (**12a**) or 5-bromo-3-acetyl indole (**12b**) in dichloromethane was added DMAP (0.05 equiv), p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (TsCl , 1.1 equiv) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA, 1.5 equiv). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. Reaction was then quenched by

the addition of 10% HCl. Dichloromethane was added to the reaction mixture. Organic layer was separated, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated to get crude compound. The residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column using EtOAc/hexane as eluent to get title products **13a-b**.

1-(1-Tosyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanone (13a): Yield: 85%, white solid, m. p. 155-157 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.2 (s, 1H), 7.93 (t, 1H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.83 (s, 2H), 7.26-7.39 (m, 4H), 2.57 (d, 3H, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 2.37 (d, 3H, *J* = 3.6 Hz); HRMS: *m/z* 314.0827 calcd for C₁₇H₁₅NO₃S + H⁺ (314.0845).

1-(5-Bromo-1-tosyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanone (13b): Yield: 72%, white solid, m. p. 140-142 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.49-8.53 (m, 1H), 8.17-8.19 (t, 1H, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 7.79 (t, 3H, *J* = 8 Hz), 7.45-7.48 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.30 (m, 2H), 2.49-2.56 (m, 3H), 2.35 (d, 3H, *J* = 4.8 Hz); HRMS: *m/z* 391.9916 calcd for C₁₇H₁₄NO₃S + H⁺ (391.9951).

Procedure for enaminone synthesis²: Synthesis of **14a-b**

1-(1-Tosyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanone (**13a**) or 1-(5-bromo-1-tosyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanone (**13b**) was taken in dry DMF was added a solution of dimethyl formamide-dimethylacetal (DMF-DMA, 1.5 equiv) in the same solvent (2 mL). The resultant solution was heated at 110 °C for 4 h under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling, the solution was poured into water and then extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column using EtOAc/hexane as eluent to give title products **14a-b** as yellow solids.

3-(Dimethylamino)-1-(1-tosyl-1H-indol-3-yl)prop-2-en-1-one (14a): Yield: 55%, pale yellow solid, m. p. 163-165 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.3 (s, 1H), 8.1 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 0.4 Hz), 7.76-7.80 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.34 (m, 4H), 5.6 (d, 3H, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 2.96 (d, 6H, *J* = 10.8 Hz), 2.36 (d, 3H, *J* = 10.0 Hz); HRMS: *m/z* 369.1241 calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₂O₃S + H⁺ (369.1267)

1-(5-Bromo-1-tosyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-3-(dimethylamino)prop-2-en-1-one (14b): Yield: 50%, pale yellow solid, m. p. 176-178 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.6 (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.7 (m, 4H), 7.4 (t, 1H, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 7.2 (t, 2H, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 5.6 (d, 3H, *J* = 12.3 Hz), 3.1 (s, 3H), 2.9 (s, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H); HRMS: *m/z* 447.0335 calcd for C₂₀H₁₉BrN₂O₃S + H⁺ (447.0373)

Procedure for aminopyrimidine ring formation³: Synthesis of meridianin C (3) and G (7). A mixture of enaminone **14a** or **14b**, guanidine hydrochloride (1.5 equiv), anhydrous K₂CO₃ (2 equiv) and 2-methoxyethanol was heated at reflux temperature for 24 h under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling, the solution was poured into water and then extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column using DCM/methanol as eluent to give title product **3** or **7** as pale yellow solids. The side product **15** was also formed during synthesis of meridianin C (**3**).

Meridianin C (3): Yield: 55%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 104-107 °C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz): δ 11.86 (brs, 1H, NH), 8.76 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 8.26 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 8.11 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 7.42 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.30 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.0, 7.2 Hz), 7.01 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 6.49 (s, 2H, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (Acetone-d₆, 125 MHz): 164.85, 163.63, 158.20, 137.00, 129.69, 128.39, 125.87, 125.84, 115.11, 114.51, 114.35, 106.59; IR (Neat): ν_{max} 3400, 2921, 1580, 1450, 1022 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 289.0081 calcd for C₁₂H₉BrN₄ + H⁺ (289.0083).⁴

Meridianin G (7): Yield: 66%; m. p. 185-187 °C; pale yellow solid; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz): δ 8.40-8.30 (m, 1H), 8.00 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.35-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.96 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): 164.83, 163.66, 157.03, 138.24, 128.62, 126.05, 123.10, 121.88, 121.59, 114.78, 112.54, 107.59; IR (Neat): ν_{max} 3176, 2920, 1573, 1533, 1454, 1325, 1245, 1219, 1183 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 211.0989 calcd for C₁₂H₁₀N₄ + H⁺ (211.0978).⁵

4-(5-Bromo-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (15): Yield: 35%; brown solid; m. p. 119-121 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.60 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 8.20 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.38-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 1H), 6.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.32 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 3.74 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 3.31 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): 165.44, 163.67, 159.20, 137.73, 134.75, 129.24, 126.51, 126.45, 115.50, 114.48, 114.37, 107.06, 72.49, 60.01, 47.92; IR (CHCl₃): ν_{max} 3307, 3203, 2955, 2925, 2856, 1740, 1576, 1536, 1458, 1398, 1343, 1211, 1185, 1099, 1014 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 347.0474 calcd for C₁₅H₁₅BrN₄O + H⁺ (347.0502).

General procedure for synthesis of NH-substituted meridianin analogs 17a-h and 19a-g. To a solution of meridianin G (**7**) or meridianin C (**3**) in acetonitrile, anhydrous potassium carbonate (2 equiv) and aryl acid chloride/ aryl alkyl halide (1 equiv) was added. The resultant mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h. After completion of the reaction, solvent was

evaporated, extracted with ethyl acetate, and dried over Na₂SO₄, purified by column chromatography (#100-200) using dichloromethane and methanol (99:1 to 97:3) to get the title products **17a-h** or **19a-g**.

(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(morpholino) methanone (17a): Yield: 83%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 188-190 °C; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz): δ 8.43 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.09 (t, 2H, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 7.58 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.29-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 3.61 (d, 4H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 3.55-3.53 (t, 4H, *J* = 4.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz): 164.78, 163.95, 158.40, 154.83, 137.70, 129.53, 128.10, 125.52, 124.02, 123.73, 118.96, 114.10, 108.21, 67.65, 48.12; IR (Neat): ν_{max} 3351, 2920, 2355, 2347, 2325, 1685, 1575, 1452, 1420, 1306, 1273, 1236, 1203, 1114, 1018 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 324.1461 calcd for C₁₂H₁₇N₅O₂ + H⁺ (324.1455).

(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-1-yl)(morpholino) methanone (17b): Yield: 87%; yellow solid; m. p. 244-246 °C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 8.21-8.19 (m, 1H), 7.65-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.46 (t, 1H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 7.14-7.12 (m, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 5.72 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 3.77 (s, 4H), 3.70 (s, 4H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD + CDCl₃, 125 MHz): δ 162.35, 157.09, 156.14, 135.45, 131.47, 127.96, 127.05, 124.93, 123.92, 114.25, 114.03, 110.89, 106.40, 70.48, 58.43; IR (CHCl₃): ν_{max} 3306, 2955, 2925, 2858, 1739, 1688, 1578, 1544, 1491, 1449, 1419, 1401, 1362, 1342, 1273, 1248, 1082, 1015 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 402.0555 calcd for C₁₇H₁₆BrN₅O₂ + H⁺ (402.0560).

(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methanone (17c): Yield: 89%; yellow solid; m. p. 195-197 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.38 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.30 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.02 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 5.06 (s, 2H, NH₂), 3.65 (t, 4H, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 2.52 (t, 4H, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 2.35 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz): 162.08, 160.81, 157.09, 153.24, 135.14, 126.74, 125.72, 123.23, 121.77, 121.33, 116.91, 112.18, 107.13, 53.75, 46.21, 45.06; IR (CHCl₃): ν_{max} 3341, 3210, 2955, 2924, 2854, 2802, 1684, 1623, 1574, 1545, 1454, 1421, 1330, 1294, 1263, 1248, 1153, 1082, 1050, 1018, 1001 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 337.1773 calcd for C₁₈H₂₀N₆O + H⁺ (337.1771).

(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-1-yl)(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methanone (17d): Yield: 81%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 110-112 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.60 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 8.31 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.55-7.52 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.48-7.45 (m, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 5.09 (s, 2H, NH₂), 3.64 (t, 4H, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 2.52

(t, 4H, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 2.35 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): 163.14, 161.34, 158.26, 152.84, 134.93, 128.39, 127.43, 125.05, 117.37, 116.48, 114.58, 107.89, 100.4, 54.76, 46.71, 46.01; IR (CHCl_3): ν_{max} 3339, 2955, 2924, 2853, 2798, 1686, 1577, 1543, 1448, 1420, 1338, 1292, 1256, 1193, 1018 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 415.0854 calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrN}_6\text{O} + \text{H}^+$ (415.0876).

(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(phenyl)methanone (17e): Yield: 67%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 242-244 °C; ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 8.66 (d, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 8.39 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 8.23 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.90-7.88 (t, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 7.77-7.73 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.64 (t, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.48-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.09 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 6.11 (s, 2H, NH_2); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): 168.62, 162.98, 161.67, 157.67, 137.08, 133.98, 132.45, 129.90, 129.37, 128.86, 128.73, 128.35, 128.01, 125.68, 124.70, 121.67, 120.08, 116.47, 108.38; IR (CHCl_3): ν_{max} 3307, 2955, 2924, 2857, 1695, 1571, 1450, 1400, 1360, 1330, 1275, 1235, 1201, 1082, 1015 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 315.1236 calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O} + \text{H}^+$ (315.1240).

(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-1-yl)(phenyl)methanone (17f): Yield: 62%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 205-207 °C; ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 8.92 (d, 1H, $J = 2.0$ Hz), 8.31 (d, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 8.22-8.21 (t, 2H, $J = 2.0$ Hz), 7.92-7.89 (m, 2H), 7.78-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.08 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 6.23 (s, 2H- NH_2); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO) δ 168.14, 163.49, 159.93, 158.09, 135.14, 133.04, 132.62, 130.40, 129.66, 129.49, 128.79, 127.85, 125.04, 118.17, 117.40, 116.98, 105.91; IR (CHCl_3): ν_{max} 3391, 2955, 2924, 2857, 1693, 1579, 1445, 1362, 1345, 1263, 1193, 1020 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 393.0325 calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrN}_4\text{O} + \text{H}^+$ (393.0346).

N-(4-(1H-Indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-yl)-3-methoxybenzamide (17g): Yield: 77%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 213-215 °C; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 8.67 (d, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 8.31 (d, 1H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 8.21 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.47 (m, 4H), 7.44 (d, 1H, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.38-7.36 (t, 1H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 6.67 (s, 2H, NH_2), 3.85 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 100 MHz): δ 168.62, 163.98, 160.77, 159.73, 158.73, 136.83, 135.35, 130.59, 129.54, 128.39, 125.75, 124.83, 123.19, 121.79, 119.72, 118.77, 116.19, 114.70, 107.16, 55.96; IR (CHCl_3): ν_{max} 3391, 2955, 2924, 2855, 1736, 1692, 1577, 1450, 1384, 1361, 1329, 1277, 1200, 1152, 1020 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 345.1327 calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 + \text{H}^+$ (345.1346).

(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(2-ethoxyphenyl)methanone (17h): Yield: 76%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 186-188 °C; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 8.65-8.63 (m, 1H), 8.29 (d, 1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 8.20 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.66-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.46-

7.39 (m, 2H), 7.26 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.19-7.15 (t, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.07 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 6.67 (s, 2H-NH₂), 4.10-4.05 (m, 2H), 1.03-0.99 (t, 3H, $J = 6.8$ Hz); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz): δ 167.01, 163.47, 160.17, 158.17, 155.21, 135.68, 132.92, 129.40, 128.74, 127.90, 125.21, 124.21, 123.54, 122.62, 120.81, 119.31, 115.39, 113.18, 106.38, 63.78, 14.09; IR (CHCl₃): ν_{\max} 3325, 2955, 2925, 2857, 1696, 1599, 1571, 1548, 1450, 1359, 1333, 1292, 1250, 1227, 1201, 1150, 1115, 1041 cm⁻¹; HRMS: m/z 359.1480 calcd for C₂₁H₁₈N₄O₂ + H⁺ (359.1503).

4-(1-((3,5-Dimethylisoxazol-4-yl)methyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19a): Yield: 64%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 183-185 °C; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz): δ 8.47-8.45 (t, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 8.11 (d, 1H, $J = 5.6$ Hz), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.29-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 5.27 (s, 2H), 2.37-2.33 (t, 3H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 2.01 (d, 3H, $J = 9.2$ Hz); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz): 168.78, 164.83, 164.64, 160.79, 157.78, 138.79, 131.65, 127.58, 123.96, 123.44, 122.55, 115.38, 111.33, 111.12, 107.60, 40.03, 10.86, 10.11; IR (CHCl₃): ν_{\max} 3307, 2956, 2925, 2855, 1739, 1575, 1537, 1455, 1393, 1343, 1248, 1193, 1082, 1015 cm⁻¹; HRMS: m/z 320.1508 calcd for C₁₈H₁₇N₅O + H⁺ (320.1506).

4-(5-Bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-((3,5-dimethylisoxazol-4-yl)methyl) pyrimidin-2-amine (19b): Yield: 85%; yellow solid; m. p. 172-174 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.59 (d, 1H, $J = 2.0$ Hz), 8.24 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.88 (d, 1H, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 5.05 (s, 4H, CH₂ and NH₂), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.24, 162.56, 161.23, 159.07, 157.59, 135.80, 129.12, 127.65, 125.92, 124.77, 115.06, 114.39, 110.81, 108.66, 107.14, 39.39, 11.17, 10.21; IR (CHCl₃): ν_{\max} 3326, 2955, 2924, 2854, 1727, 1576, 1537, 1458, 1392, 1191, 1020 cm⁻¹; HRMS: m/z 398.0588 calcd for C₁₈H₁₆BrN₅O + H⁺ (398.0611).

4-(1-((5-Chlorothiophen-2-yl)methyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19c): Yield: 77%, yellow solid; m. p. 174-176 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 8.40 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 8.30 (d, 1H, $J = 5.3$ Hz), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.00 (d, 1H, $J = 5.3$ Hz), 6.75 (s, 2H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 5.0 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 162.97, 162.55, 157.34, 137.31, 136.89, 130.17, 129.55, 126.25, 126.01, 125.75, 122.93, 121.89, 121.61, 114.61, 109.76, 107.33, 45.30; IR (CHCl₃): ν_{\max} 3307, 2956, 2924, 2854, 1737, 1575, 1537, 1455, 1391, 1214, 1190, 1157, 1082, 1016 cm⁻¹; HRMS: m/z 341.0621 calcd for C₁₇H₁₃ClN₄S + H⁺ (341.0622).

4-(5-Bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-((5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)methyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19d):

Yield: 73%; yellow solid; m. p. 175-177 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 6.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 6.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 6.78-6.75 (m, 2H), 5.38 (s, 2H), 5.02 (s, 2H-NH₂); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 163.11, 161.99, 157.84, 136.92, 135.65, 130.62, 130.18, 127.92, 126.11, 125.98, 125.92, 124.94, 115.23, 114.68, 111.26, 107.37, 45.84; IR (CHCl₃): *v*_{max} 3400, 2955, 2924, 2854, 1738, 1577, 1537, 1457, 1389, 1189, 1156, 1019 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 418.9723 calcd for C₁₇H₁₂BrClN₄S + H⁺ (418.9727).

2-((3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-1-yl)methyl) isoindoline-1,3-dione (19e):

Yield: 32 %; pale yellow solid; m. p. 110-113 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.87-7.86 (t, 2H, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 7.77-7.74 (m, 3H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 6.94 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 5.98 (s, 2H), 5.14 (s, 2H-NH₂); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.42, 163.04, 162.10, 157.57, 135.42, 134.74, 131.79, 131.43, 127.66, 126.32, 124.69, 123.97, 115.56, 115.07, 112.08, 107.43, 47.30; IR (CHCl₃): *v*_{max} 3368, 2955, 2925, 2855, 1775, 1721, 1577, 1540, 1459, 1401, 1334, 1219, 1151, 1082, 1019 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 448.0401 calcd for C₂₁H₁₄BrN₅O₂ + H⁺ (448.0404).

4-(1-(Anthracen-10-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19f):

Yield: 86%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 246-248 °C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz): δ 8.87 (s, 1H), 8.41 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 8.39 (s, 2H), 8.29-8.27 (m, 2H), 8.04-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.63 (m, 3H), 7.37 (s, 3H), 6.77 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 6.48 (s, 2H-NH₂), 6.36 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 125 MHz): δ 163.26, 161.24, 157.38, 137.37, 131.02, 130.75, 129.22, 128.96, 128.52, 127.19, 125.75, 125.59, 125.56, 125.40, 123.62, 122.34, 121.86, 121.01, 113.36, 113.33, 110.77, 105.32, 105.29, 42.03; IR (CHCl₃): *v*_{max} 3307, 2954, 2924, 2855, 1738, 1572, 1561, 1452, 1399, 1309, 1219, 1203, 1156, 1082, 1019 cm⁻¹; HRMS: *m/z* 401.1760 calcd for C₂₇H₂₀N₄ + H⁺ (401.1761).

4-(1-(Anthracen-10-ylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19g):

Yield: 84%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 247-249 °C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.67 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 8.33-8.31 (m, 2H), 8.23-8.21 (m, 2H), 7.96-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.57 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 7.34 (s, 1H), 6.64 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 6.42 (s, 2H), 6.40 (s, 2H-NH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz): δ 163.34, 160.98, 157.51, 136.17, 131.10, 130.81, 129.90, 129.33, 129.18, 127.34, 127.28, 125.48, 125.06, 124.27, 123.59, 114.06, 112.97, 112.87, 105.29, 42.38; IR (CHCl₃): *v*_{max} 3400, 2955, 2924, 2854, 1735, 1575,

1535, 1453, 1385, 1196, 1158, 1020 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 479.0806 calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrN}_4 + \text{H}^+$ (479.0866).

General procedure for preparation of C-ring modified meridianin analogs 22a-c. To the solution of indole-3-carboxaldehydes **20a-c** (1 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) was added amberlyst-15 (50% w/w with respect to indole-3-carboxaldehyde) and anthranilamide (1 equiv) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtered, filtrate was concentrated and purified by silica-gel column chromatography (#100-200) to get products **22a-c**.

2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one (22a): Yield: 47%; off-white solid; m. p. 177-180 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 8.60 (s, 1H), 7.97 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.8$ & 1.2 Hz), 7.89 (d, 1H, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 7.41 (d, 1H, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.36 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.15 (t, 1H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 6.90 (t, 1H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 6.67 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 6.18 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 4.55 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD , 100 MHz): δ 168.14, 150.72, 138.58, 135.14, 128.94, 126.80, 125.73, 123.04, 120.95, 120.42, 119.20, 116.19, 116.04, 114.69, 112.63, 64.02; IR (CHCl_3): ν_{max} 3369, 2955, 2925, 2854, 1737, 1647, 1485, 1456, 1155, 1019 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 264.1129 calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O} + \text{H}^+$ (264.1131).

2-(5-Bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one (22b): Yield: 43%; light green solid; m. p. 145-147 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 8.66 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, 1H, $J = 1.5$ Hz), 7.96 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.8$ & 1.3 Hz), 7.40 – 7.22 (m, 4H), 6.91 (t, 1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 6.69 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 6.12 (d, 2H, $J = 5.6$ Hz), 4.50 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 166.30, 148.22, 135.23, 133.71, 126.44, 125.55, 125.22, 124.55, 121.92, 118.32, 114.54, 114.37, 112.88, 112.32, 111.87, 62.22; IR (CHCl_3): ν_{max} 3305, 2955, 2924, 2857, 1651, 1611, 1489, 1464, 1401, 1191, 1157, 1082, 1016 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 342.0248 calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrN}_3\text{O} + \text{H}^+$ (342.0237).

2-(5-Iodo-1H-indol-3-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (22c): Yield: 57%; pale yellow solid; m. p. 309-311 °C; ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$, 400 MHz): δ 12.21 (s, 1H), 12.05 (s, 1H), 9.05 (d, 1H, $J = 1.6$ Hz), 8.53 (d, 1H, $J = 2.8$ Hz), 8.13-8.10 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 7.83-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.72 (d, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.53-7.51 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.6$ Hz), 7.46-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.36 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$, 100 MHz): δ 162.08, 149.81, 149.40, 135.92, 134.52, 130.67, 130.62, 129.82, 127.92, 126.92, 125.77, 125.41, 120.37, 114.49, 107.82, 85.29; IR (CHCl_3): ν_{max} 3306, 2955, 2924, 2857, 1739, 1650, 1491, 1464, 1400, 1343, 1191, 1168, 1082, 1015 cm^{-1} ; HRMS: m/z 387.9950 calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{10}\text{IN}_3\text{O} + \text{H}^+$ (387.9941).

Assay for *in vitro* antimalarial activity. The assay is based on the determination of plasmodial LDH activity. For the assay, a suspension of red blood cells infected with D6 or W2 strains of *P. falciparum* (200 μ L, with 2% parasitemia and 2% hematocrit in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% human serum and 60 μ g/mL Amikacin) was added to the wells of a 96- well plate containing 10 μ L of test samples diluted in medium at various concentrations. The plate was placed in a modular incubation chamber (Billups-Rothenberg, CA) flushed with a gas mixture of 90% N₂, 5% O₂, and 5% CO₂ and incubated at 37 °C, for 72 h. Parasitic LDH activity was determined by using Malstat™ reagent (Flow Inc., Portland, OR) according to the procedure of Makler and Hinrichs.⁶ Briefly, 20 μ L of the incubation mixture was mixed with 100 μ L of the Malstat™ reagent and incubated at room temperature for 30 min. Twenty microliters of a 1:1 mixture of NBT/PES (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) was then added and the plate is further incubated in the dark for 1 h. The reaction was then stopped by the addition of 100 μ L of a 5% acetic acid solution. The plate was read at 650 nm using the EL-340 Biokinetics Reader (Bio-Tek Instruments, Vermont). IC₅₀ values were computed from the dose response curves. Artemisinin and chloroquine were included in each assay as the drug controls. DMSO (0.25%) was used as vehicle control.

Assay for *in vitro* antileishmanial activity. Antileishmanial activity of the compounds was tested *in vitro* against a culture of *L. donovani* promastigotes. They were grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Gibco Chem. Co.) at 26 °C. A 3 day-old culture was diluted to 5 \times 10⁵ promastigotes/mL. Drug dilutions were prepared directly in cell suspension in 96-well plates. Plates were incubated at 26 °C for 48 h and growth of leishmania promastigotes was determined by Alamar Blue assay as described earlier.⁷ The standard fluorescence was measured on a Fluostar Galaxy plate reader (BMG Lab Technologies) at excitation wavelength of 544 nm and emission wavelength of 590 nm. Pentamidine and amphotericin B were used as the standard antileishmanial agents. IC₅₀ and IC₉₀ values were computed from dose response curves generated by plotting percent growth versus drug concentration.

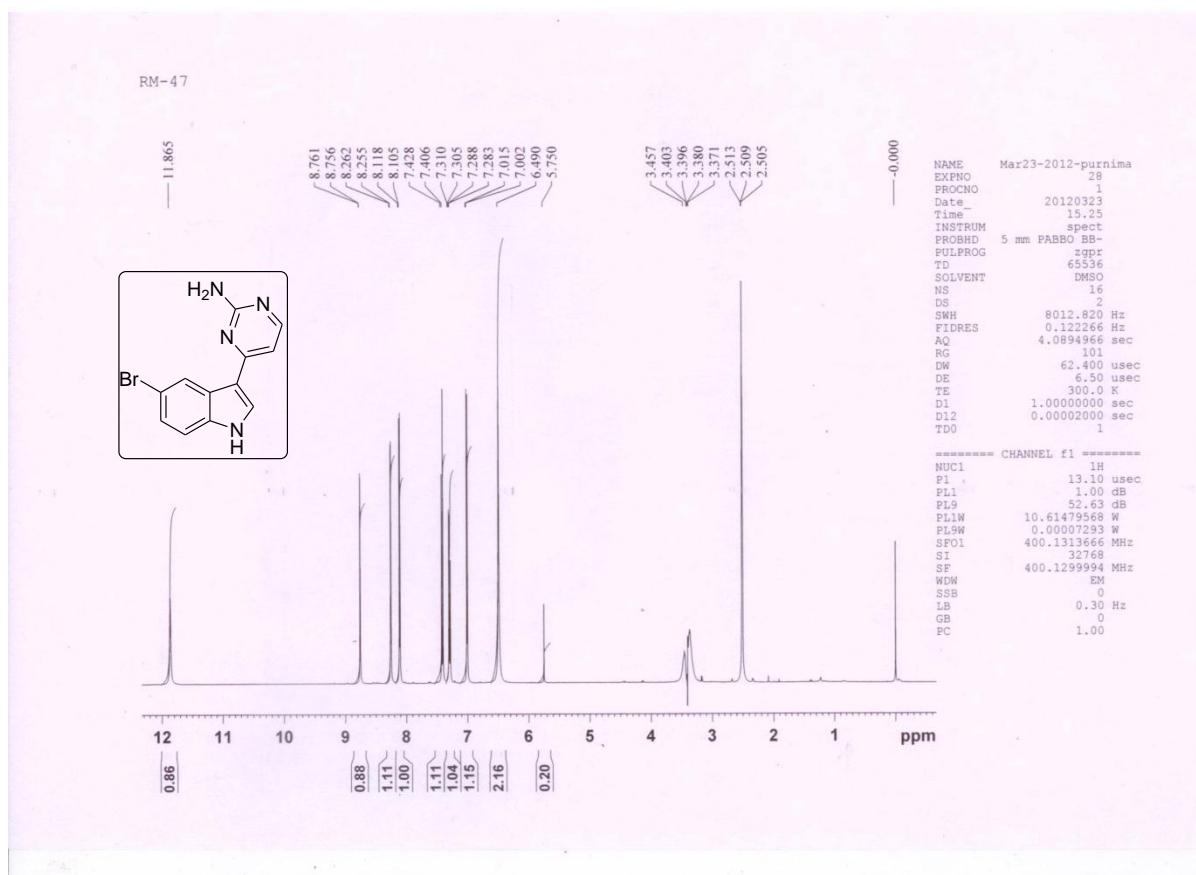
Assay for *in vitro* antimicrobial activity. Susceptibility testing against *C. albicans*, *C. neoformans*, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRS), and *A. fumigatus* was performed using a modified version of the NCCLS methods.⁸ Susceptibility testing against *M. intracellulare* was done using the modified Alamar Blue procedure of Franzblau *et al.*⁹ Samples (dissolved in DMSO) were serially diluted using 0.9% saline and transferred in duplicate to 96-well microplates. Microbial inocula were prepared after comparison of the absorbance at 630 nm

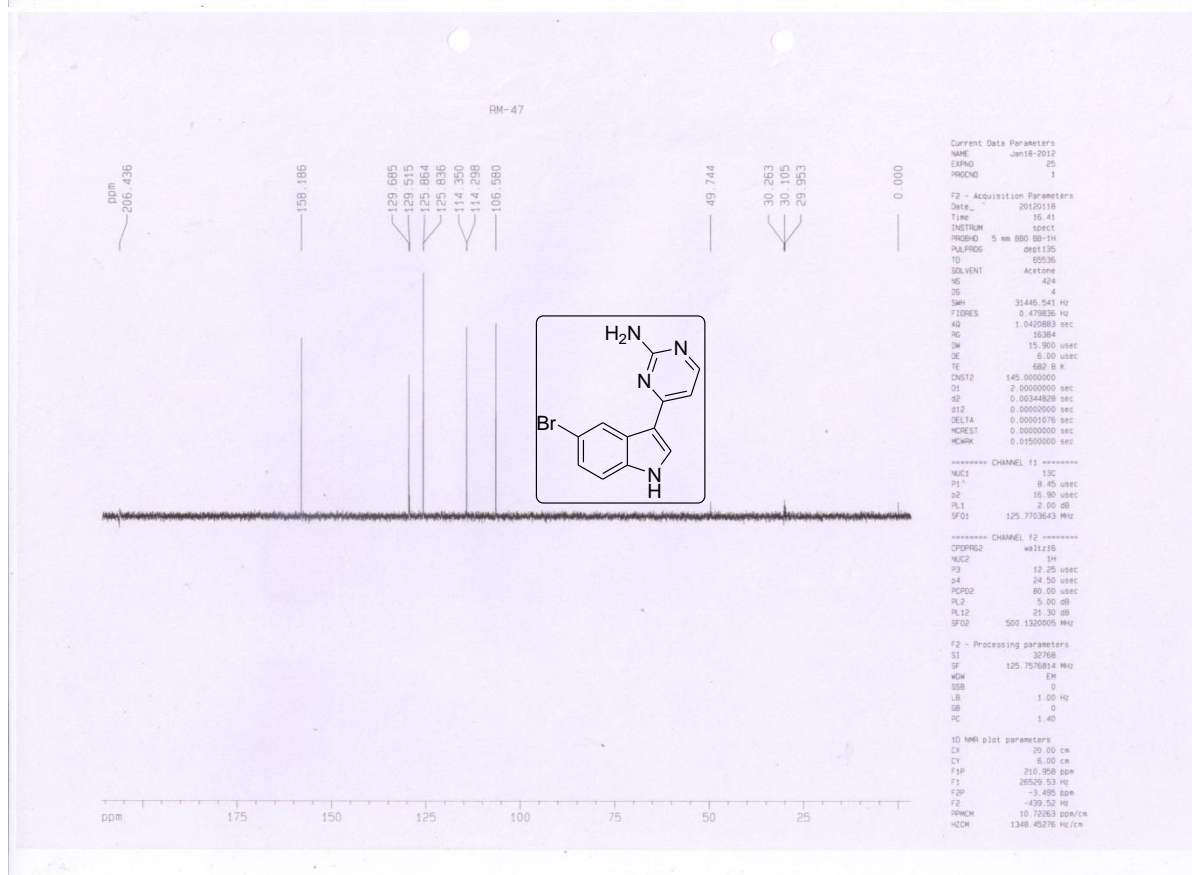
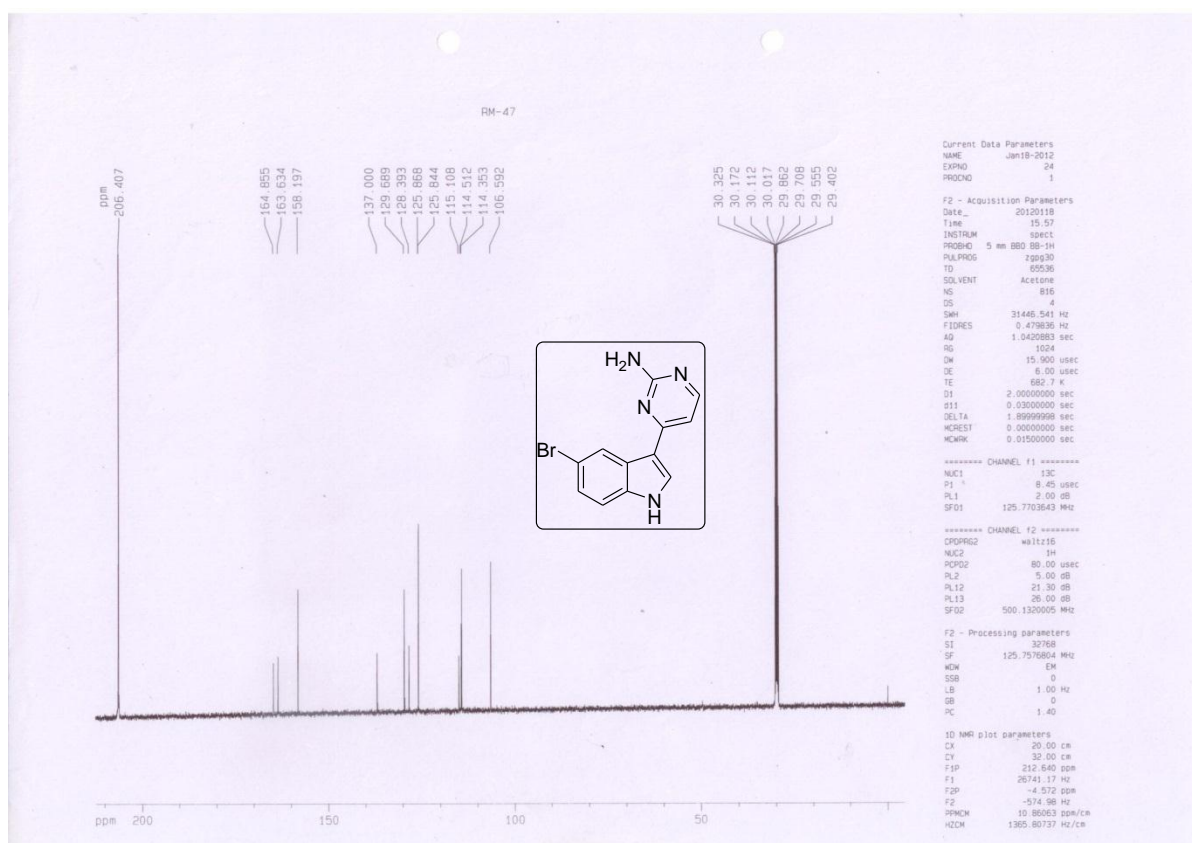
of cell suspensions to the 0.5 McFarland standard and diluting the suspensions in broth to afford recommended inocula. Microbial inocula were added to the diluted samples to achieve a final volume of 200 μ L. Growth, solvent, and media controls were included in each assay. Plates were read at either 530 nm or 544ex/590em (*M. intracellulare* and *A. fumigatus*) prior to and after incubation. Percent growth was plotted versus test concentration to afford the IC₅₀.

Cytotoxicity screening. The in vitro cytotoxicity was determined against Vero (monkey kidney fibroblasts), HEPG2 (human hepatoma cells) and LLC-PK11 (pig kidney epithelial cells). The assay was performed in 96-well tissue culture-treated plates as described earlier.¹⁰ Briefly, cells were seeded to the wells of 96-well plate (25,000 cells/well) and incubated for 24 h. Samples at different concentrations were added and plates were again incubated for 48 h. The number of viable cells was determined by Neutral Red assay. IC₅₀ values were determined from dose curves of percent growth versus test concentrations. Doxorubicin was used as a positive control.

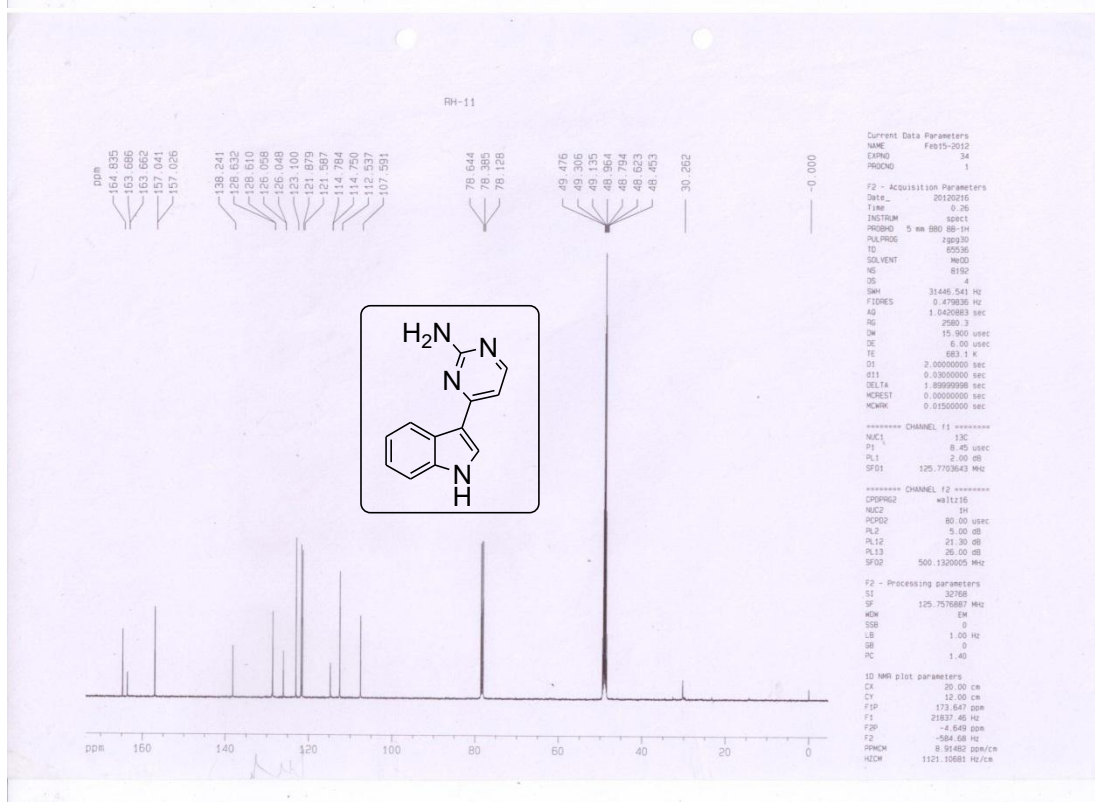
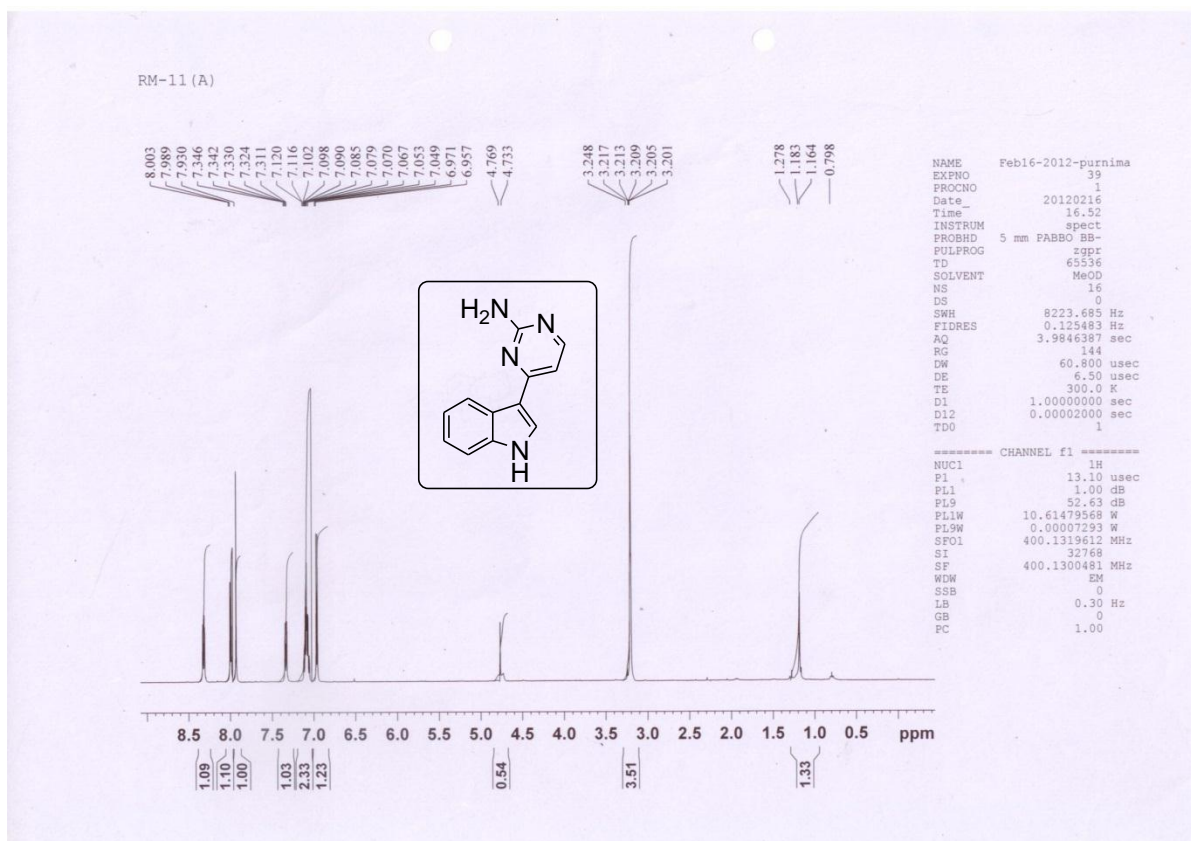
S2. Scanned copies of ^1H , ^{13}C and DEPT135 NMR spectras of all compounds

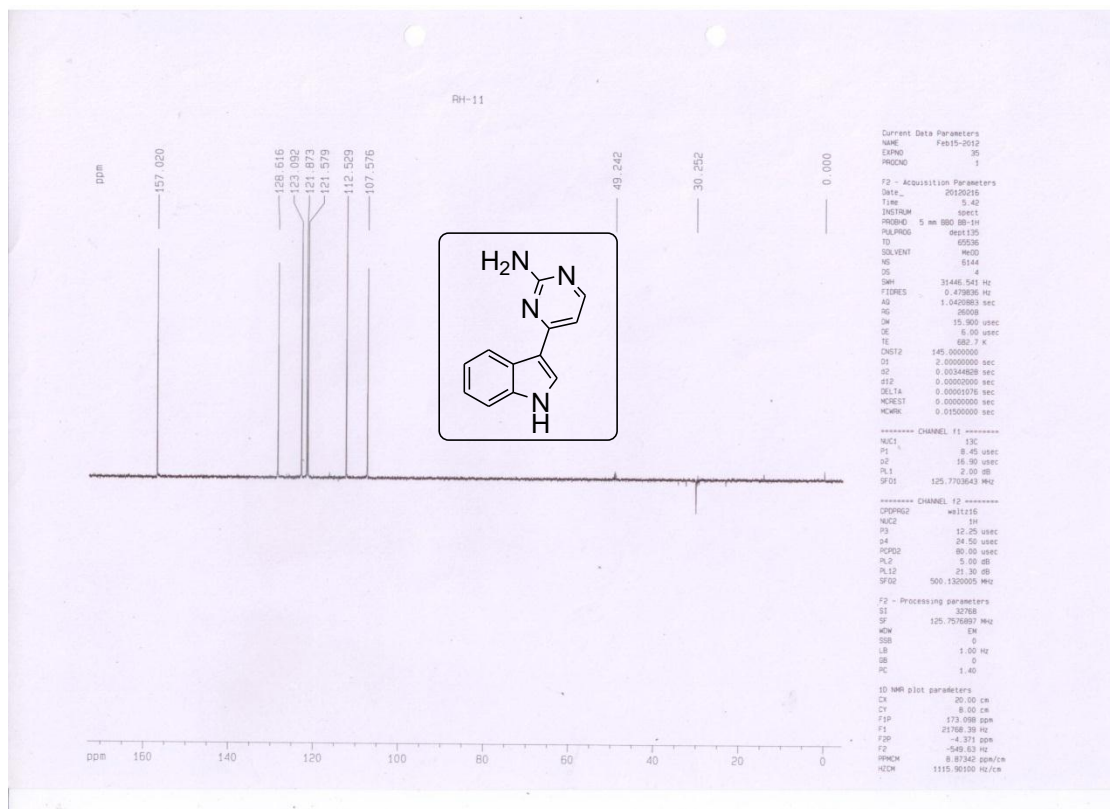
Meridianin C (3)



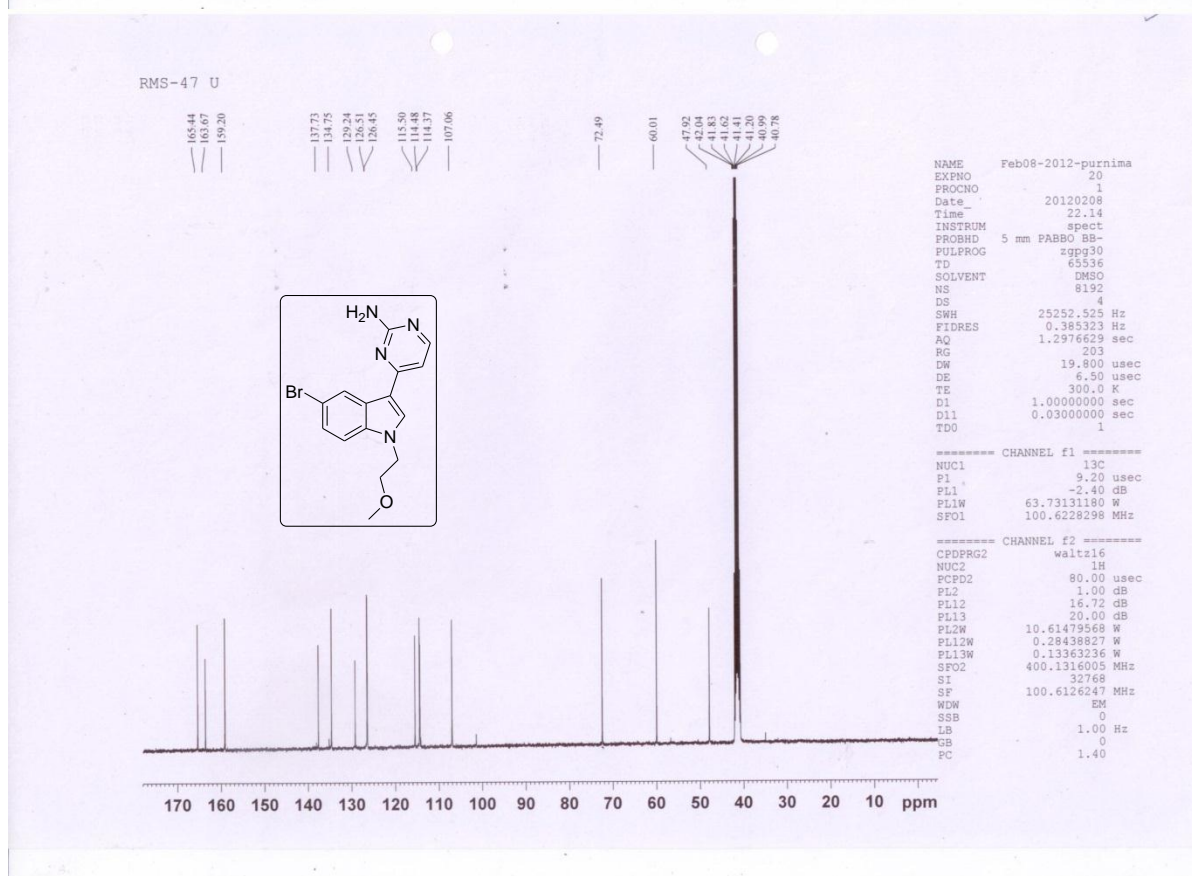
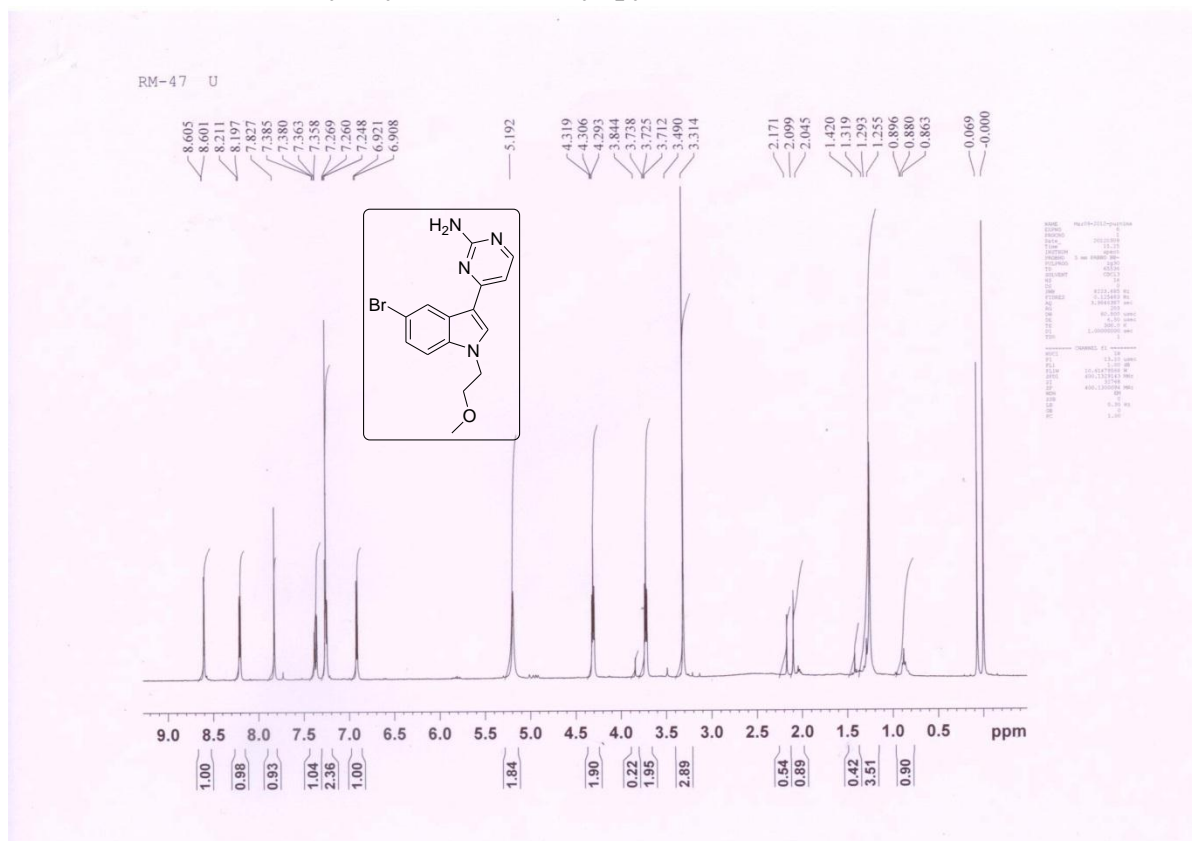


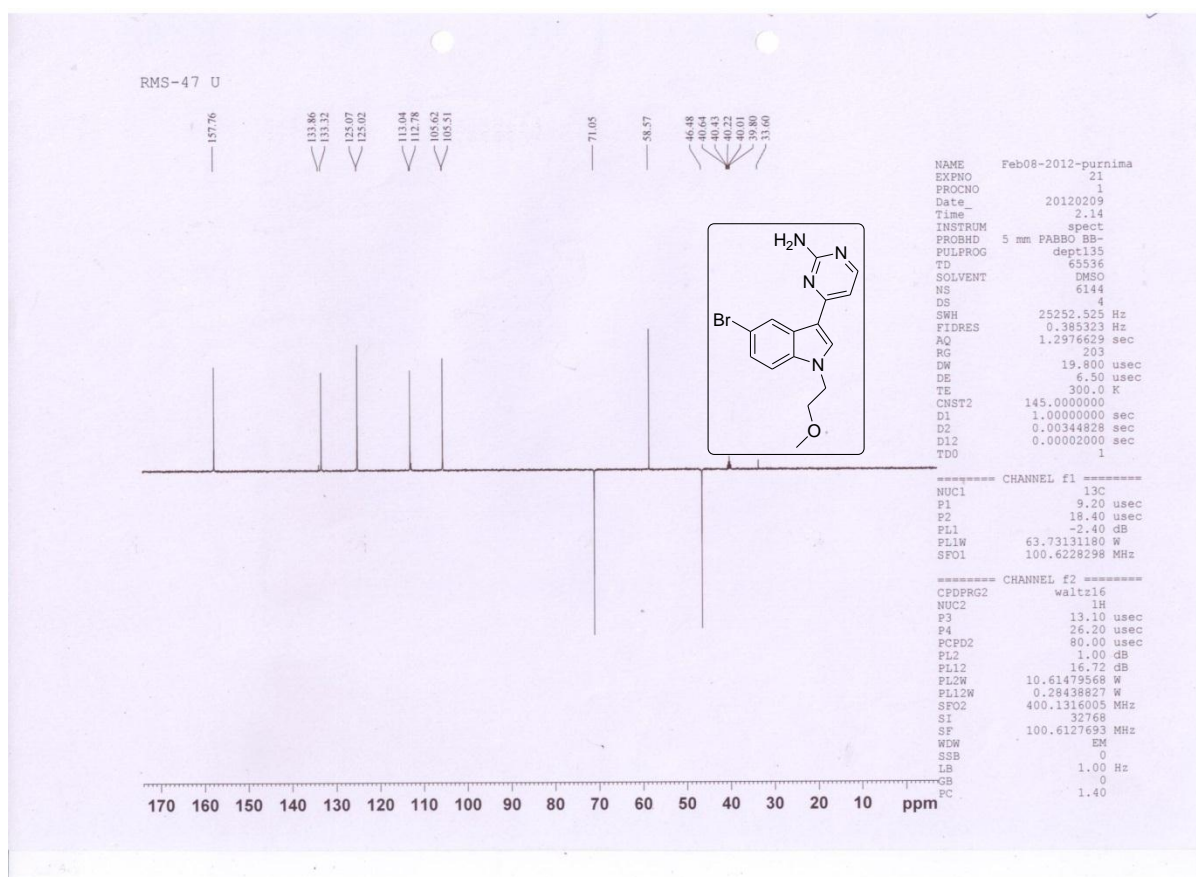
Meridianin G (7)



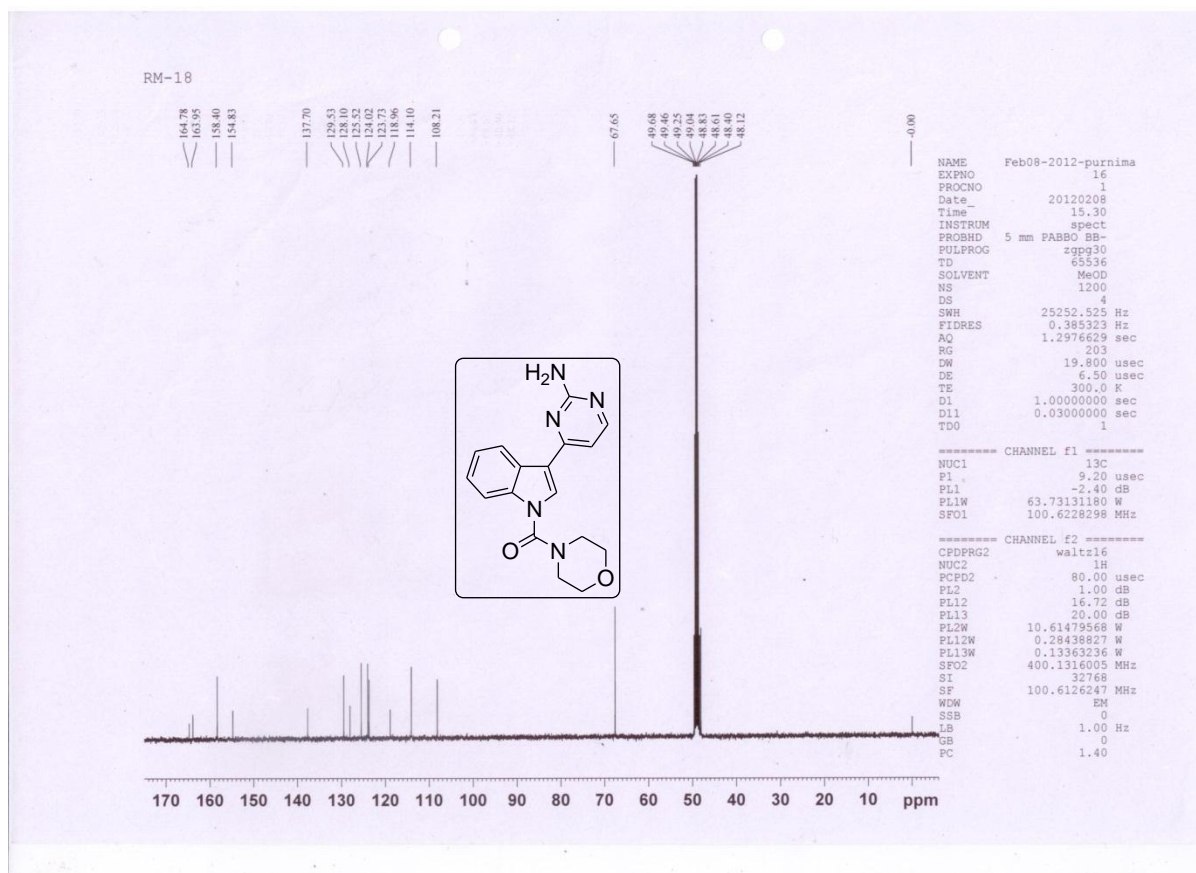
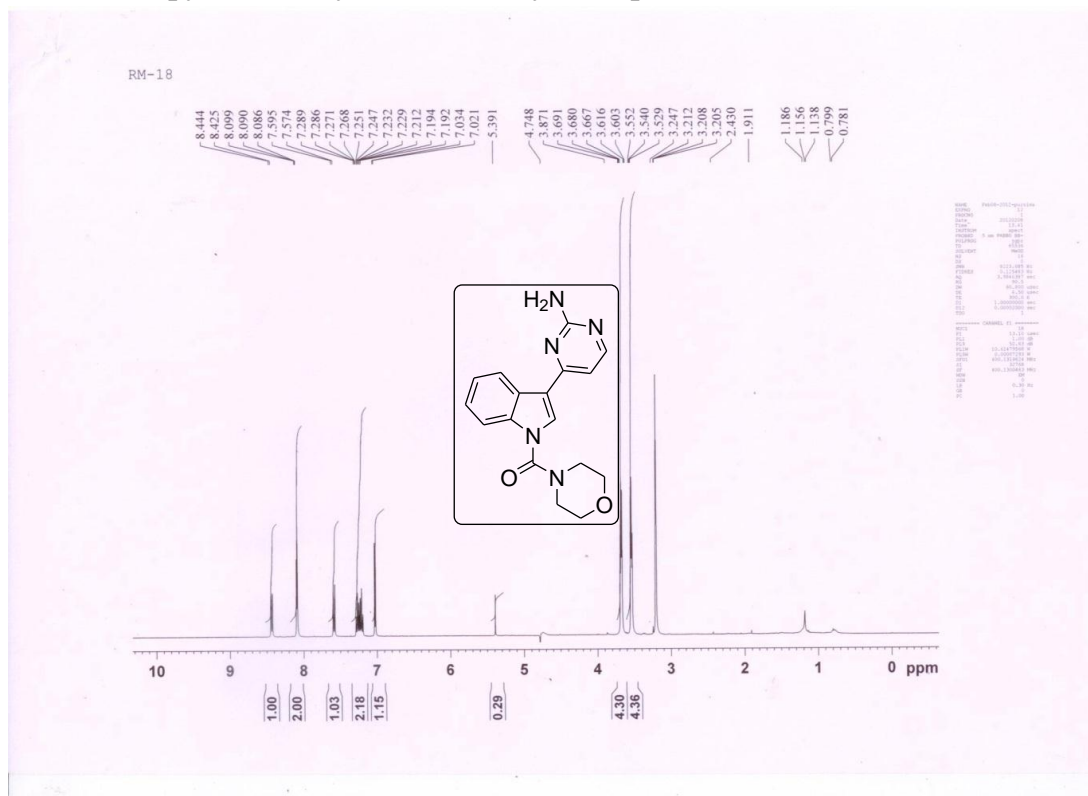


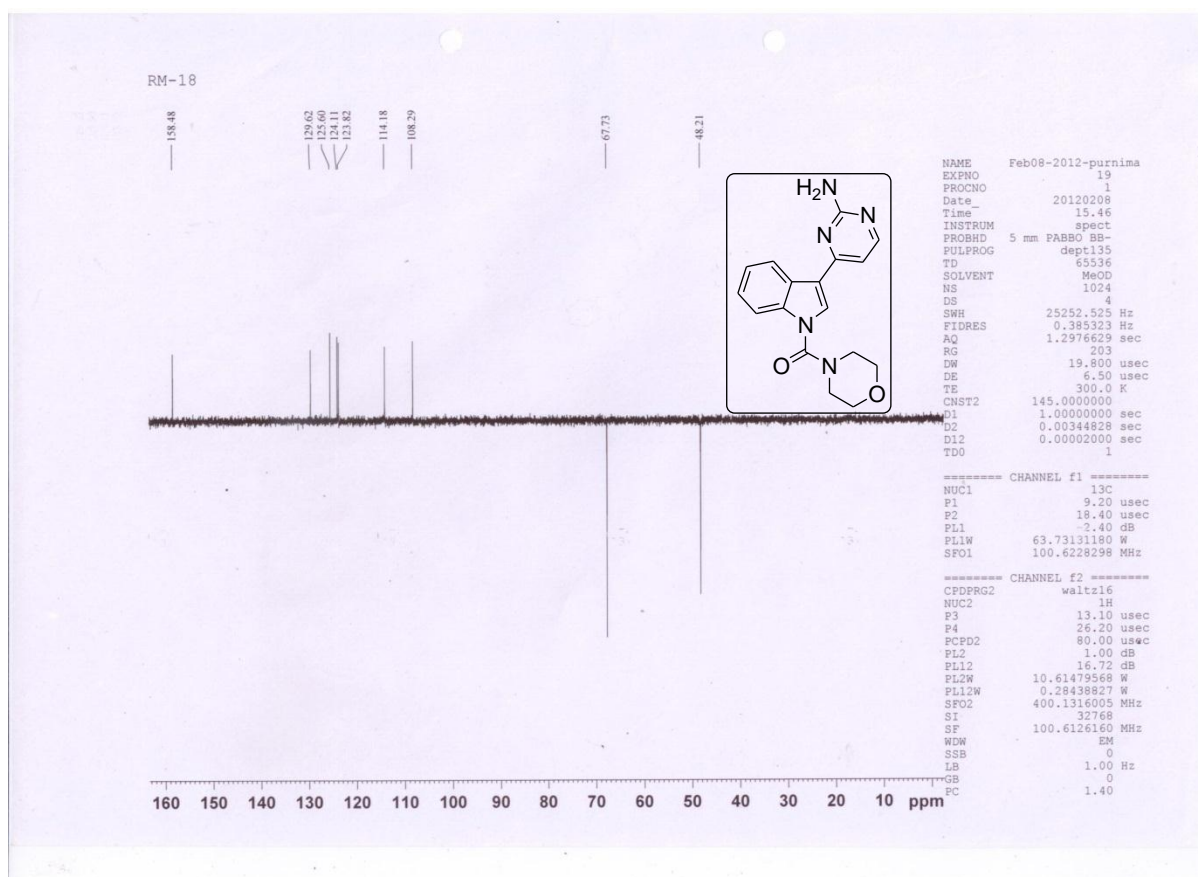
4-(5-Bromo-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (15)



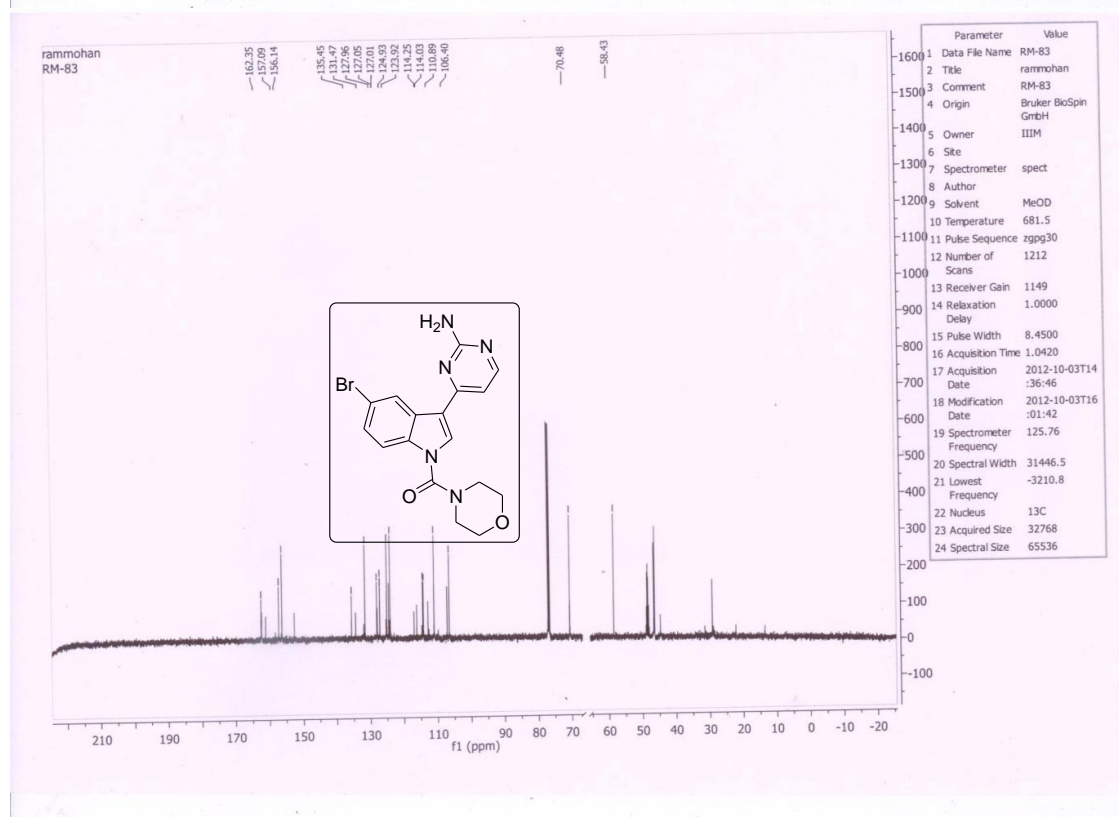
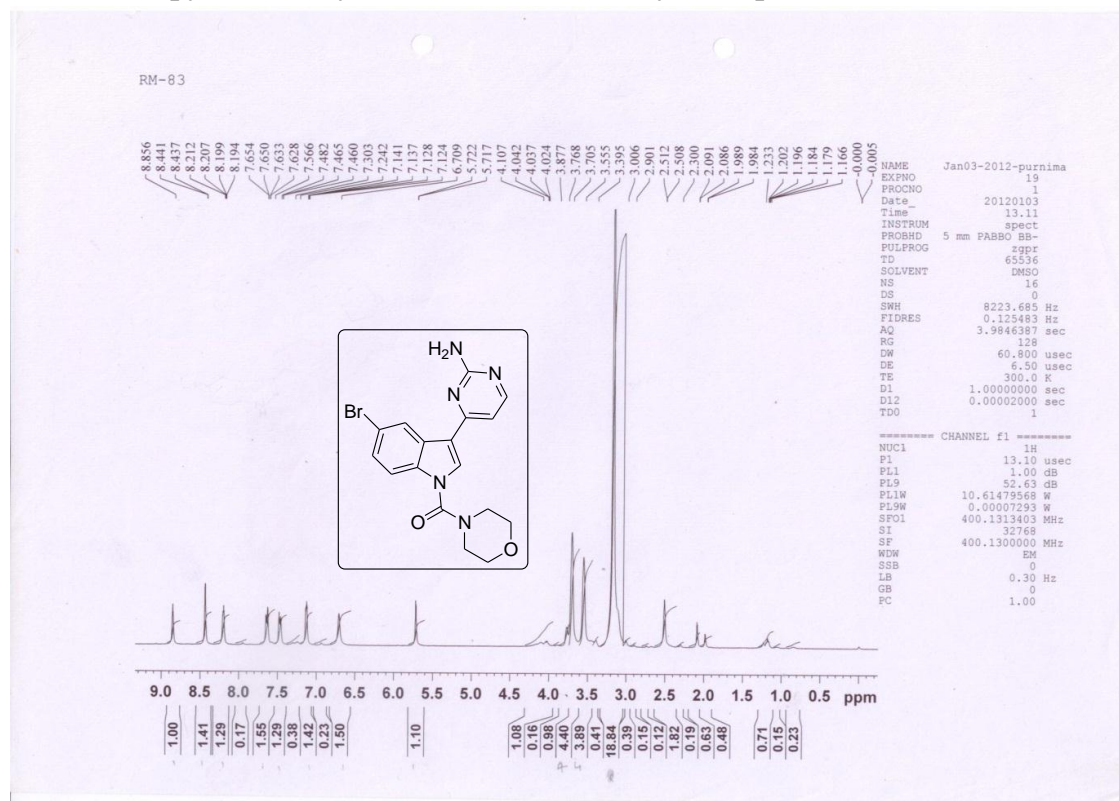


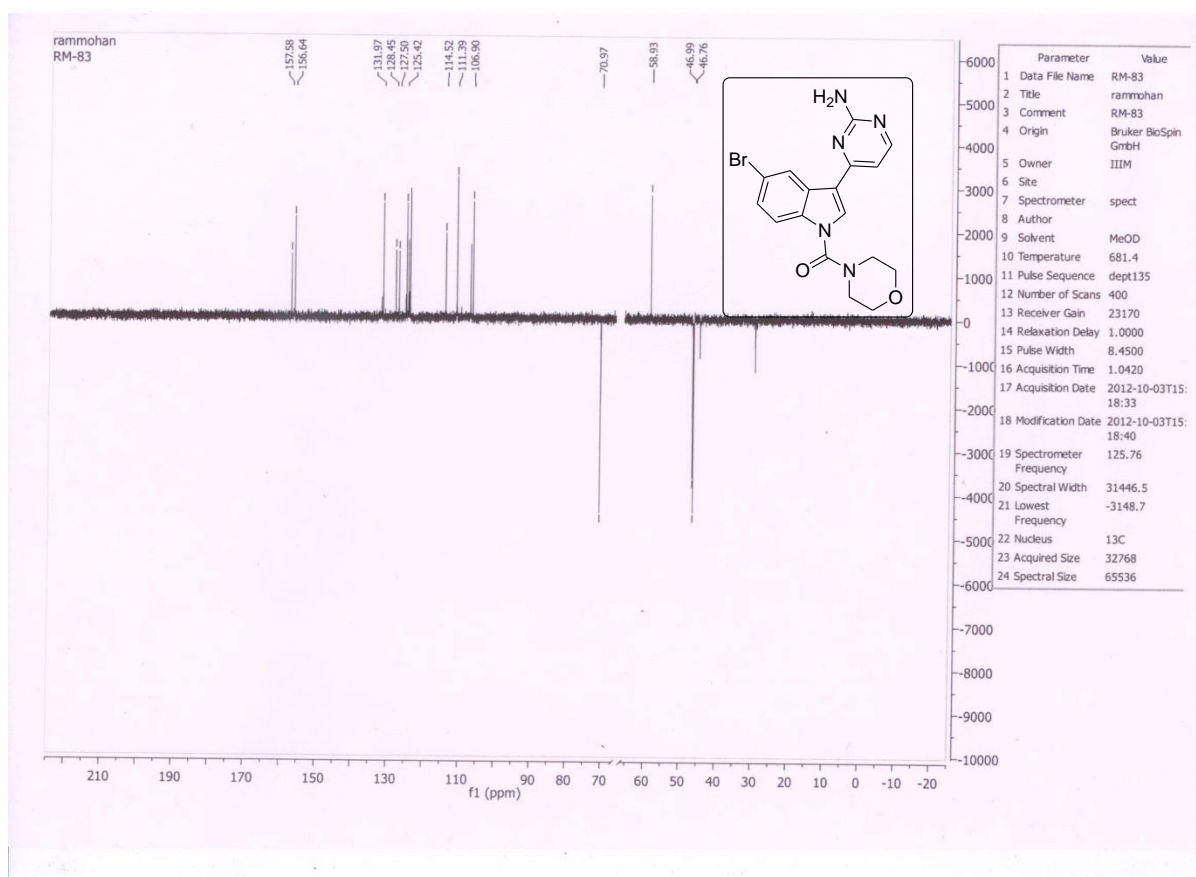
(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(morpholino)methanone (17a)



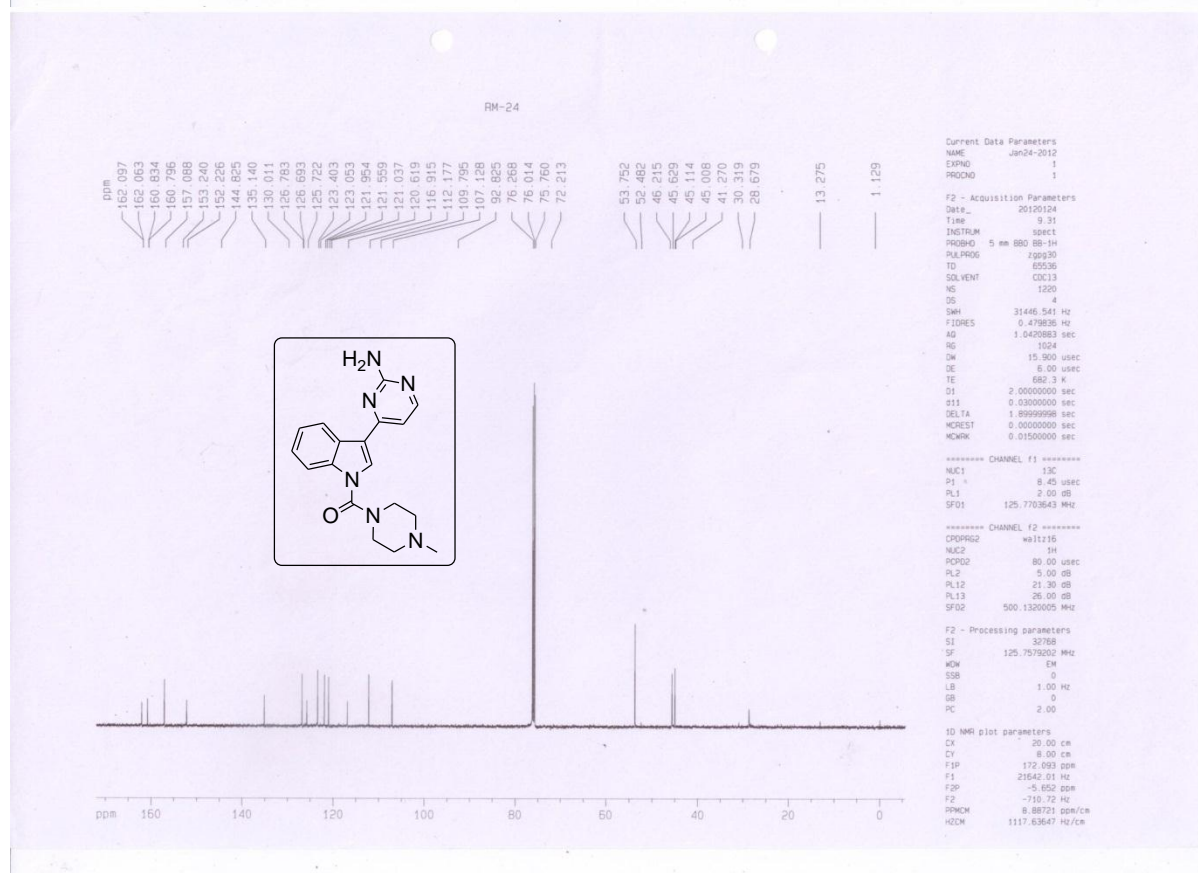
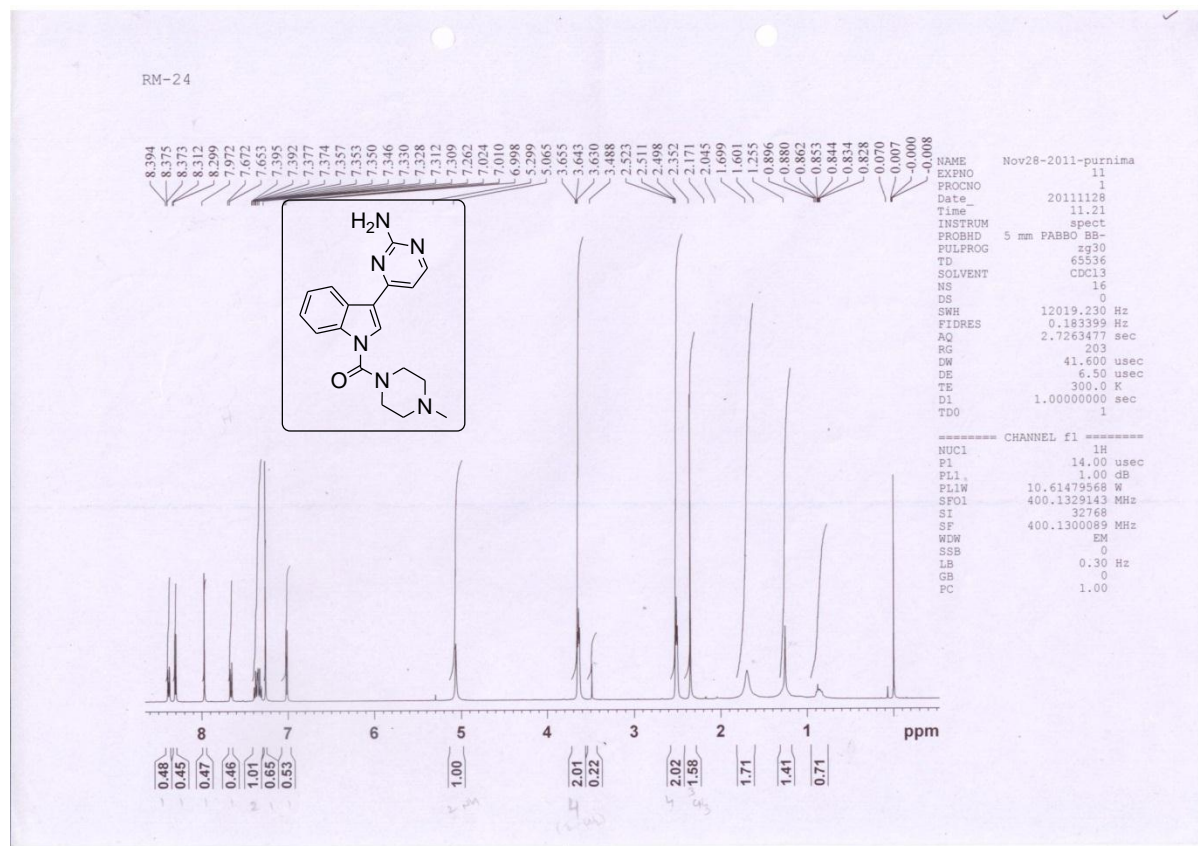


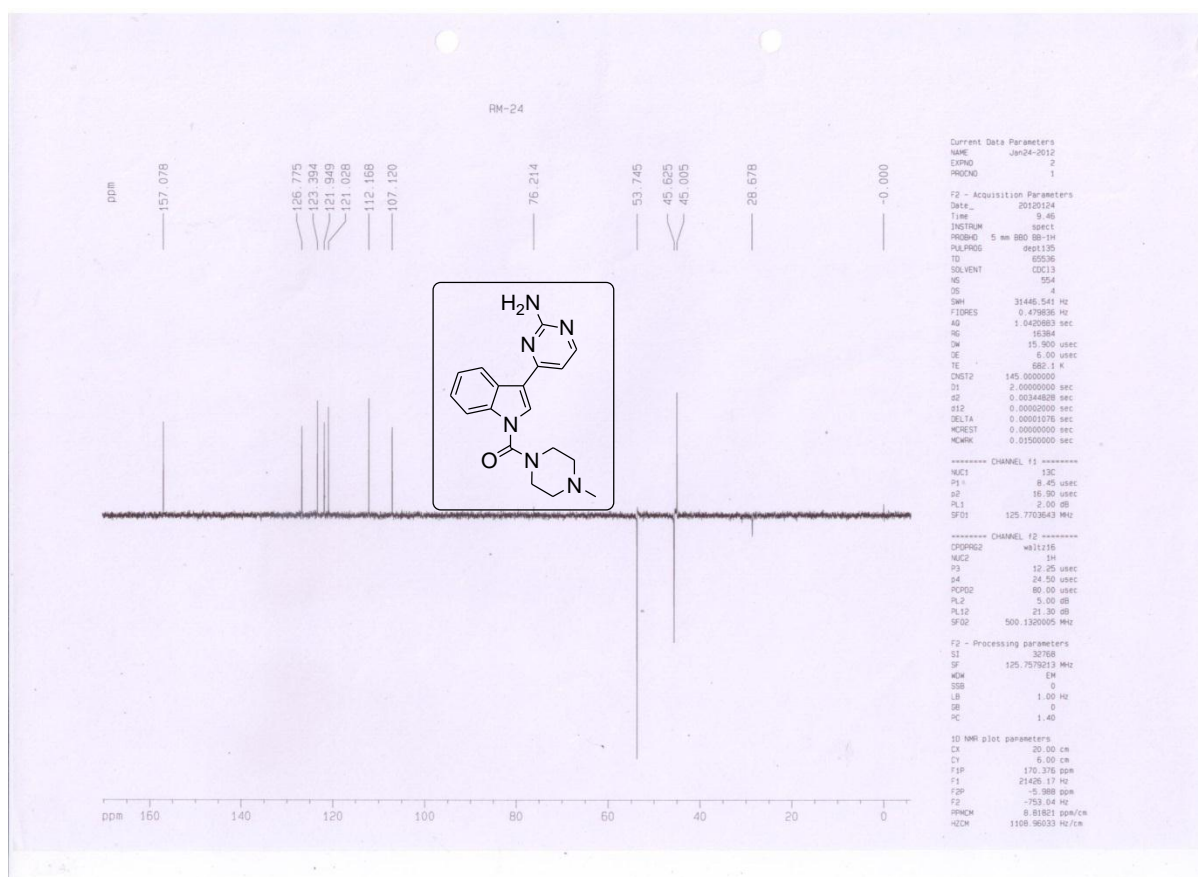
(3-(2-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-1-yl)(morpholino)methanone(17b)

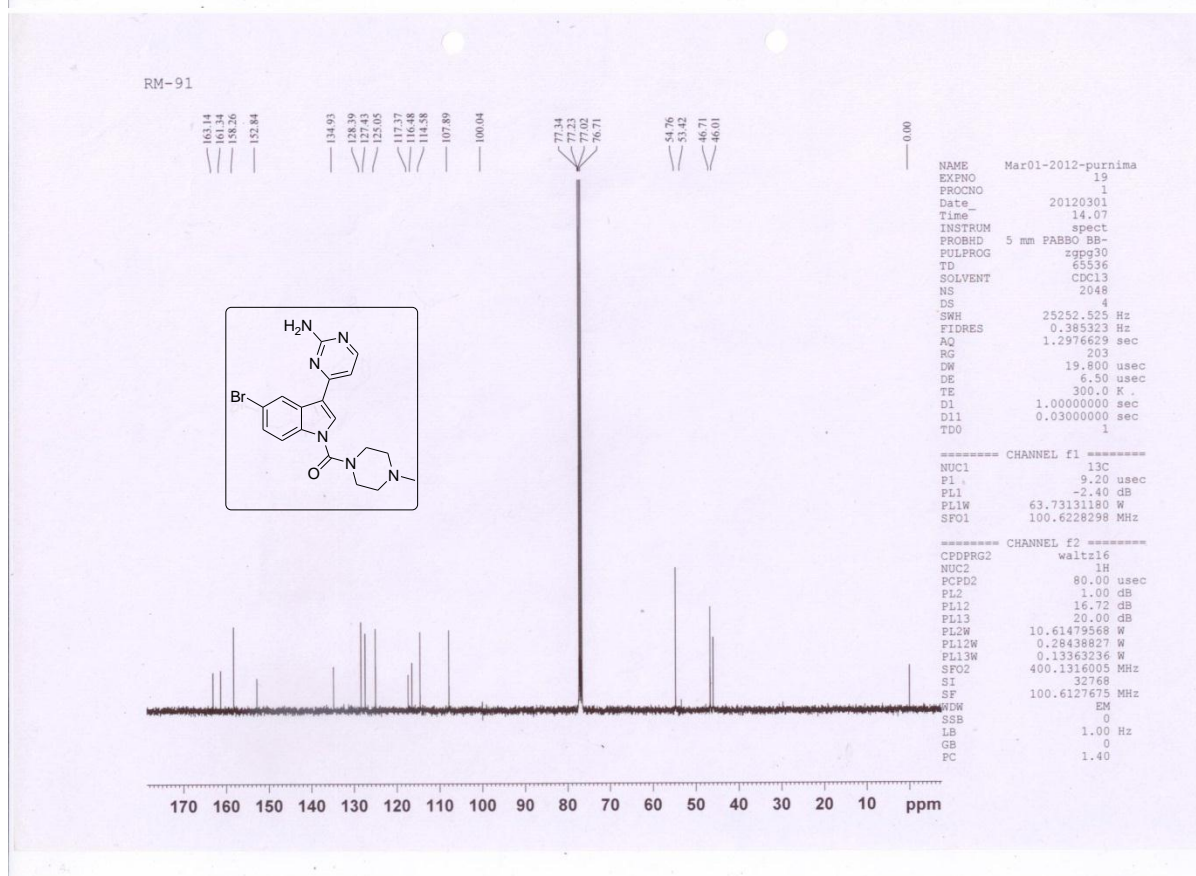
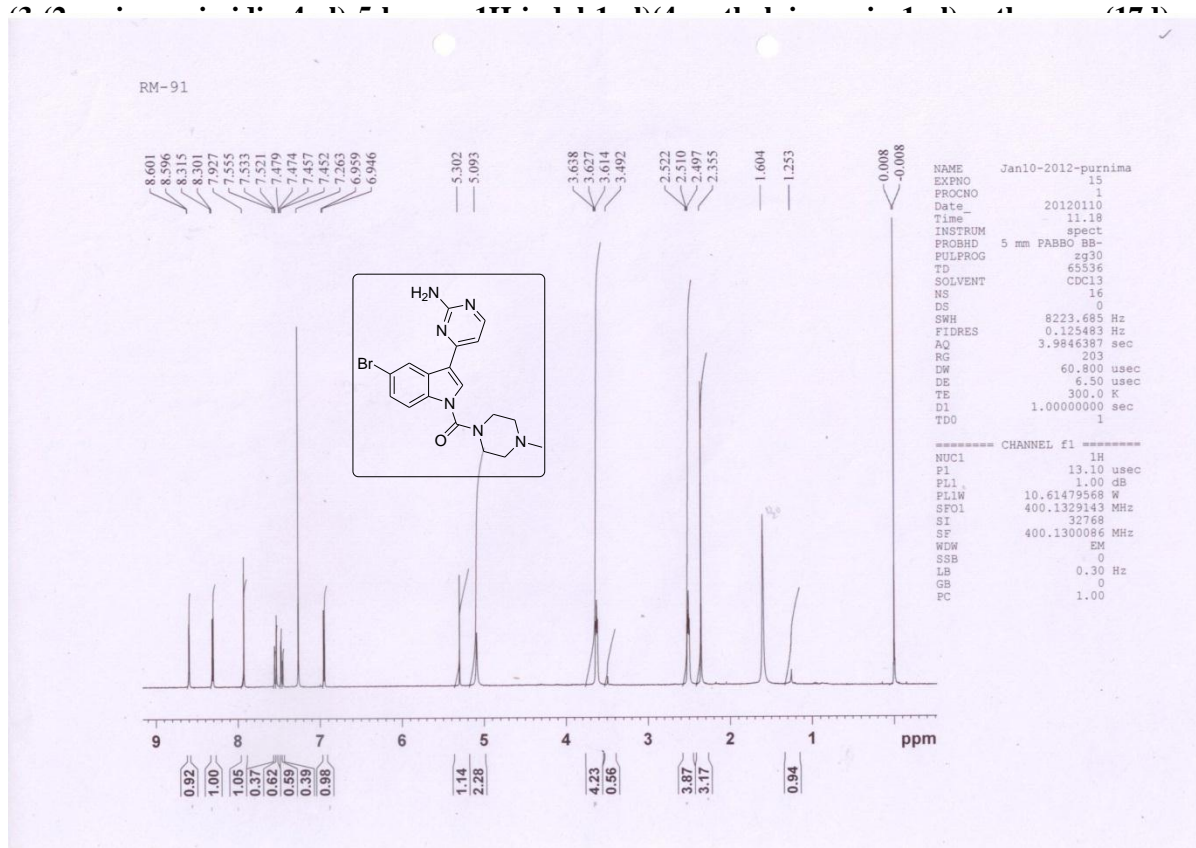


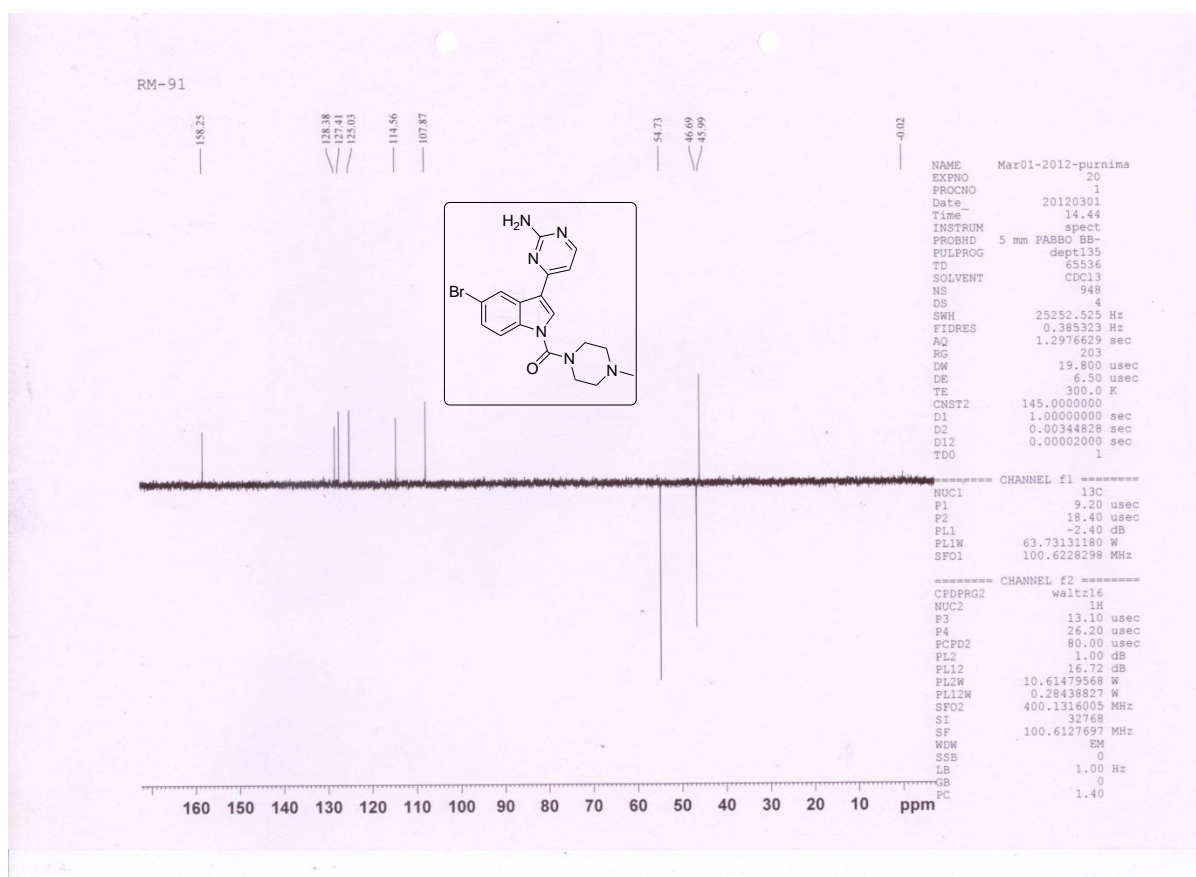


(3-(2-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methanone
(17c)

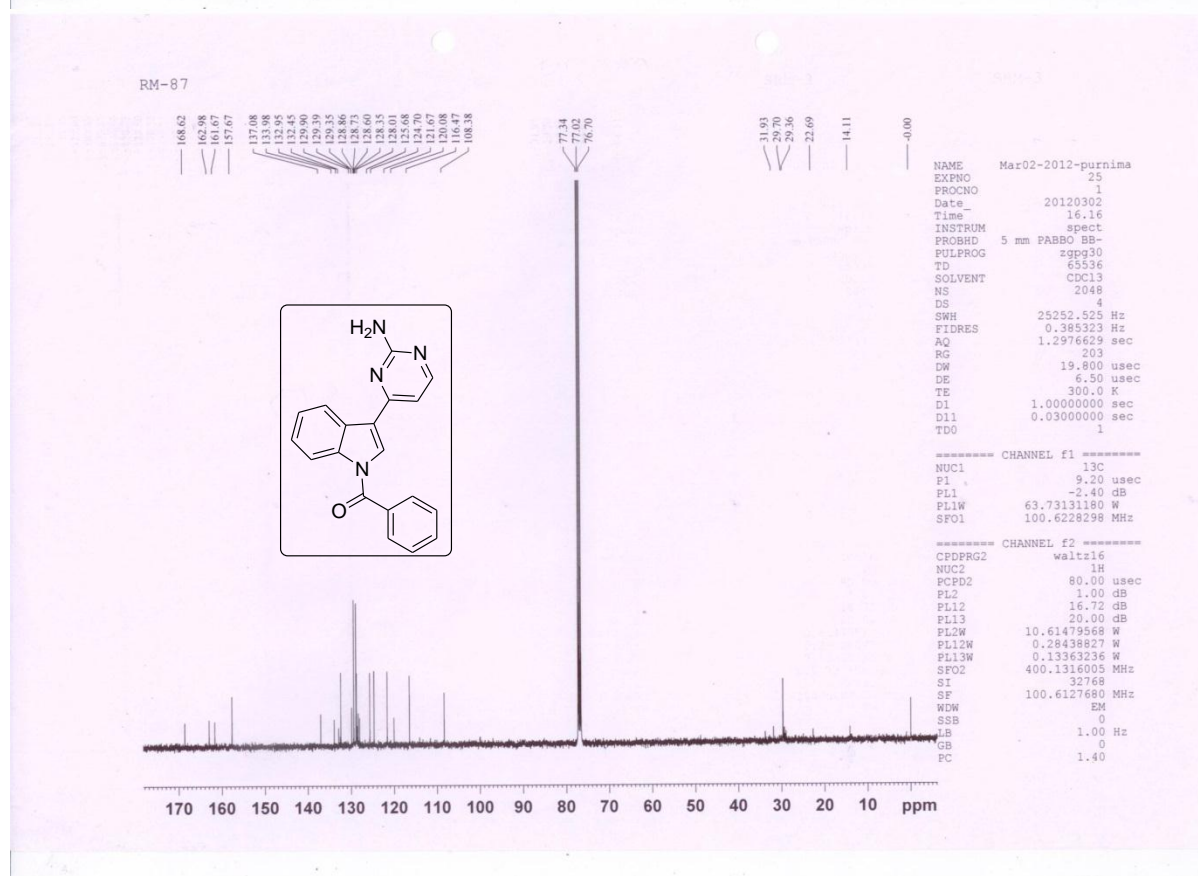
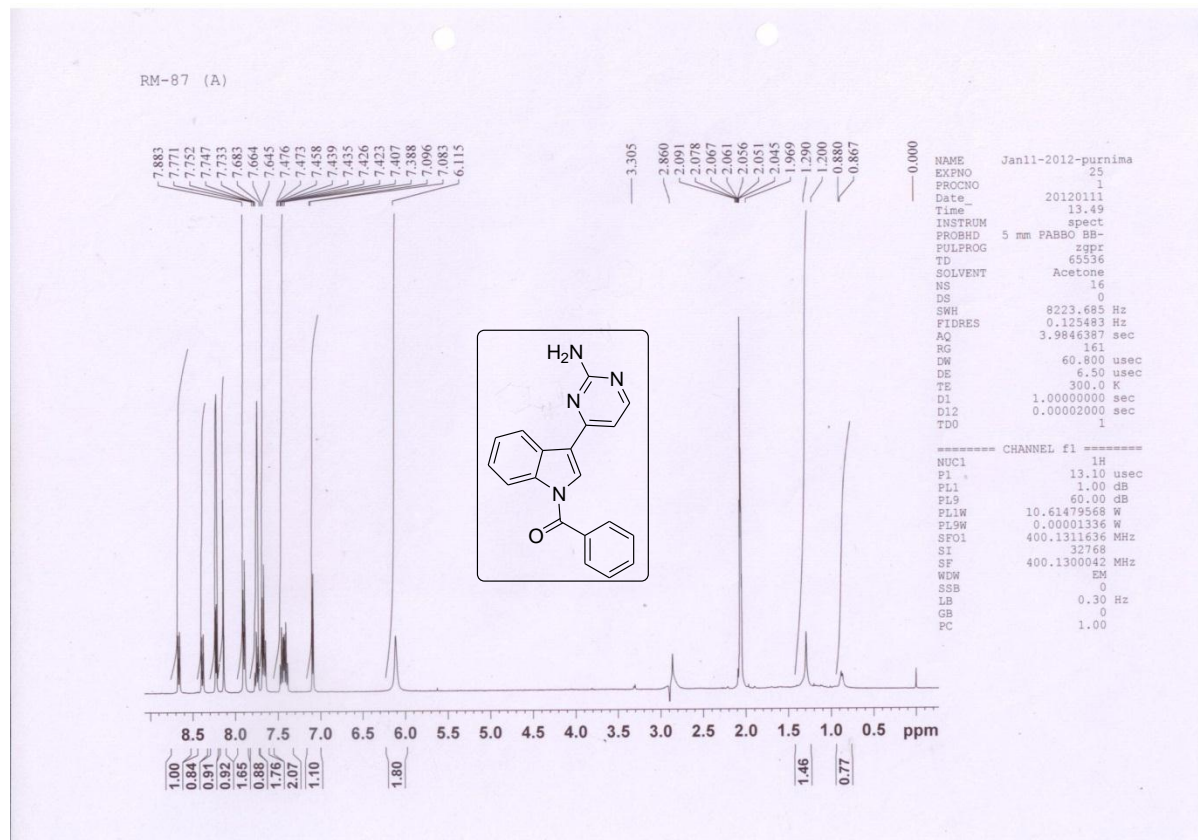


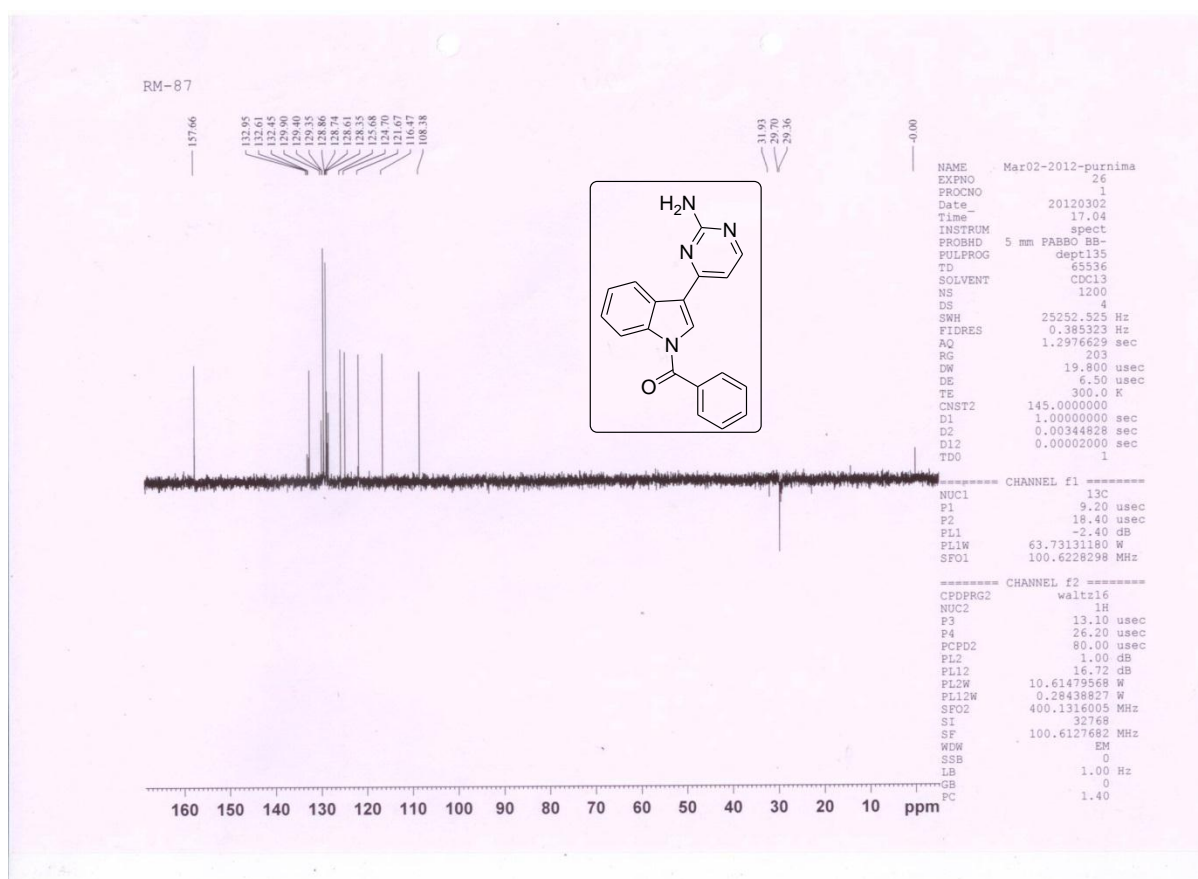




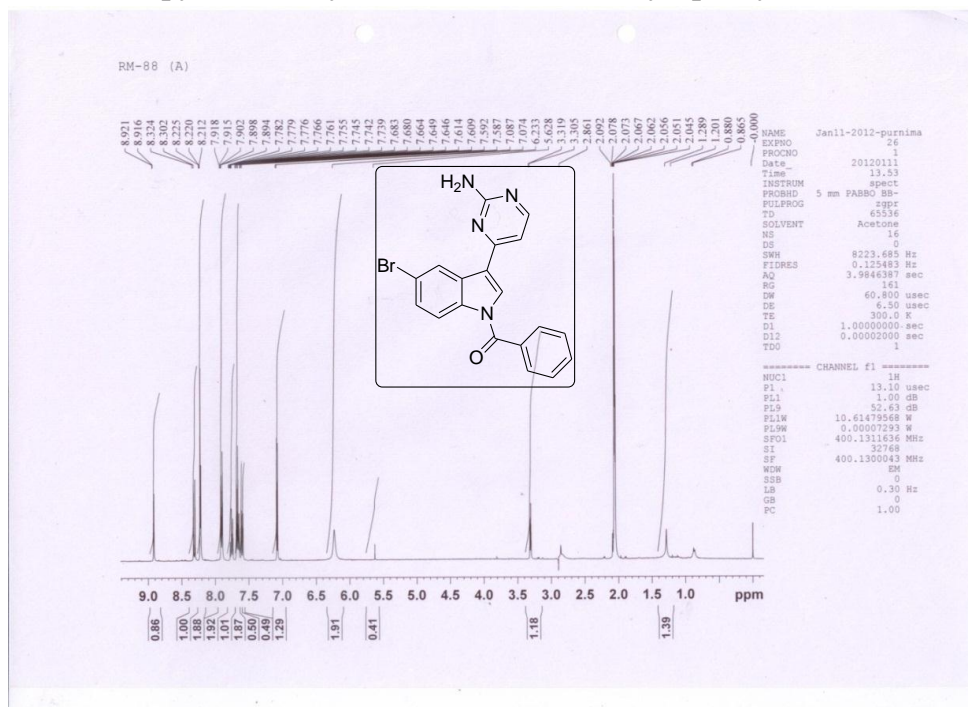


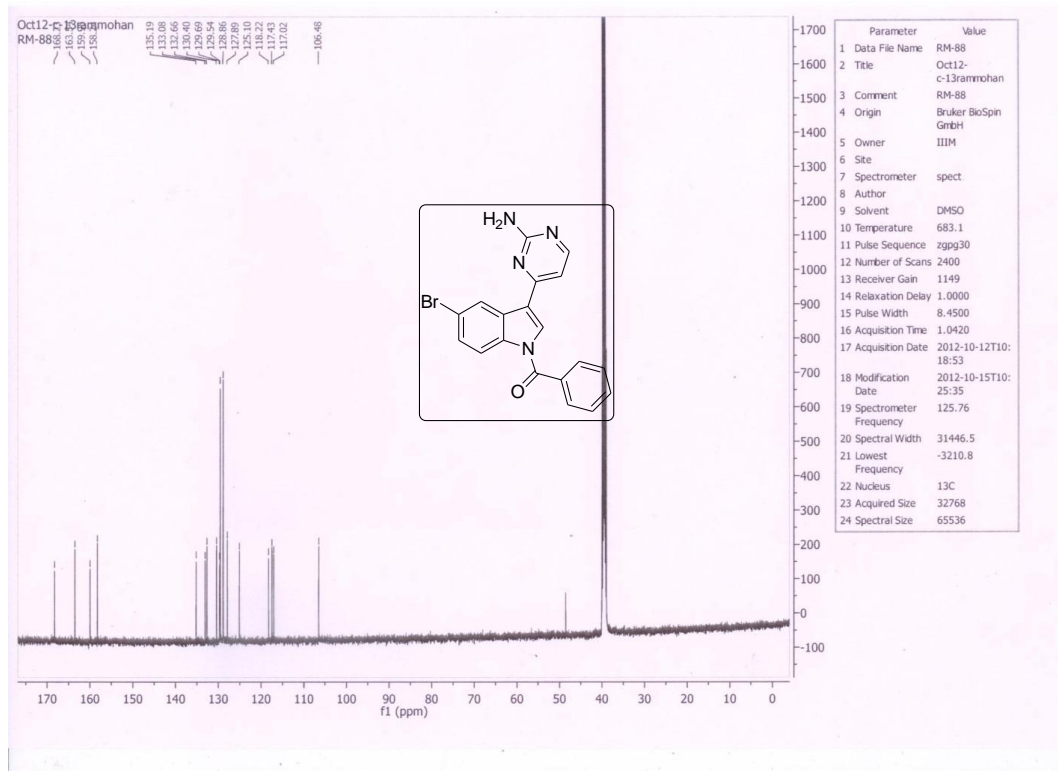
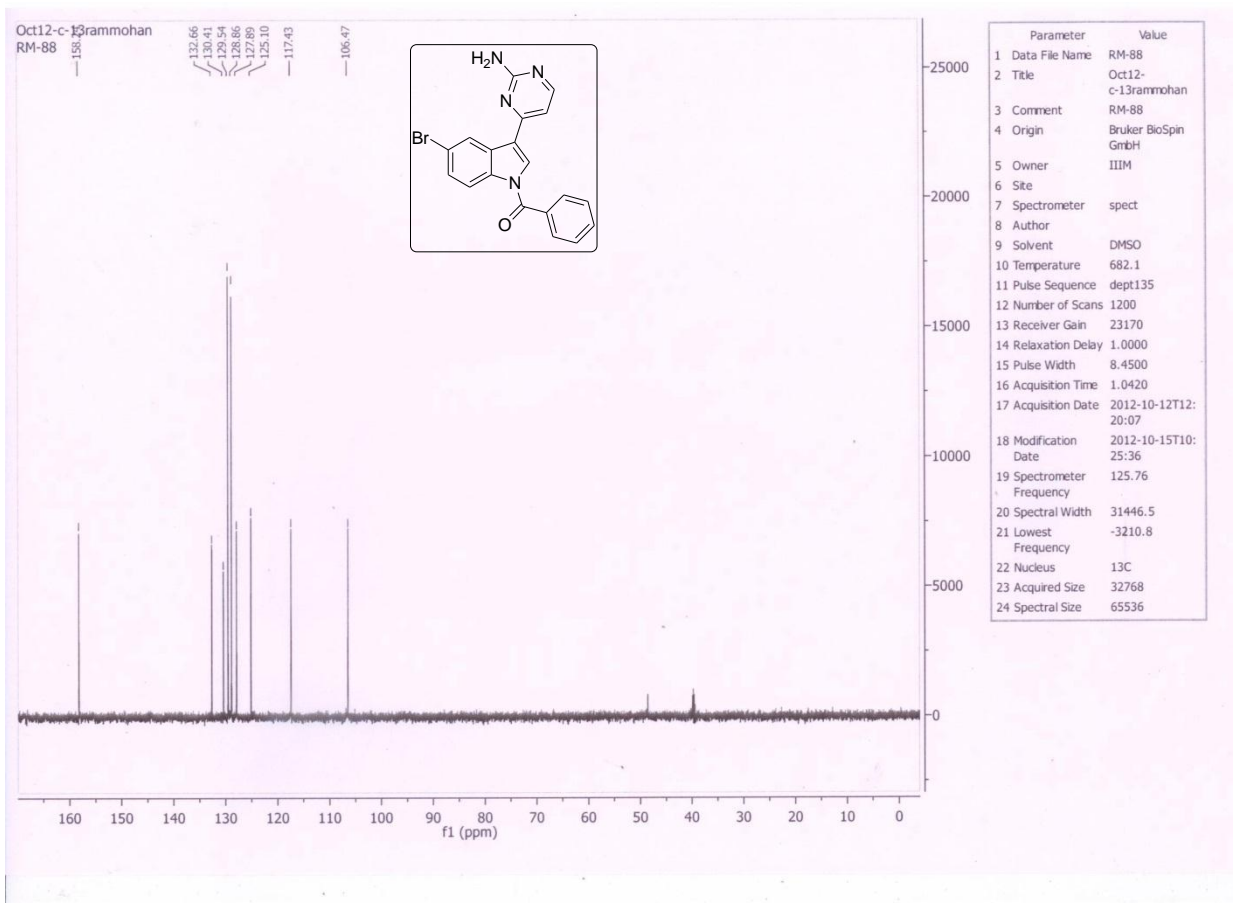
(3-(2-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(phenyl)methanone(17e)



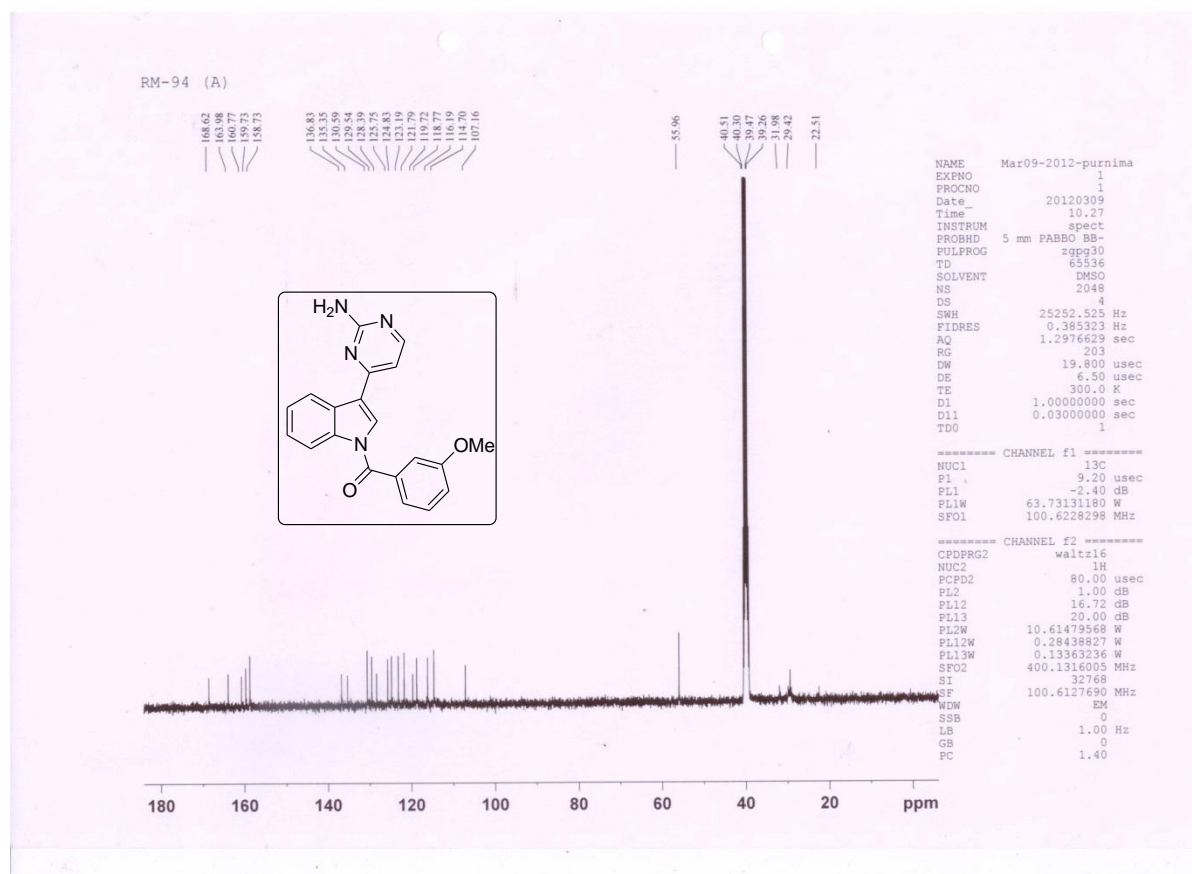
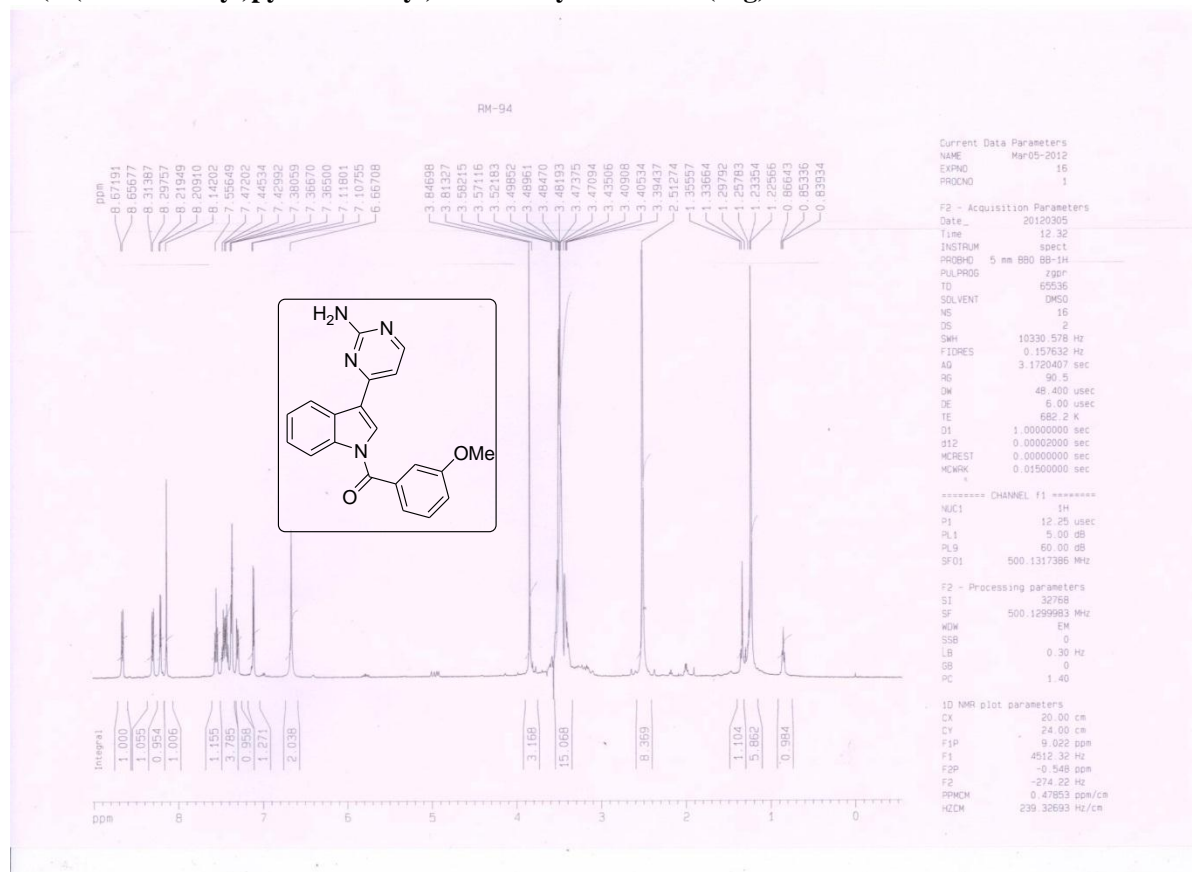


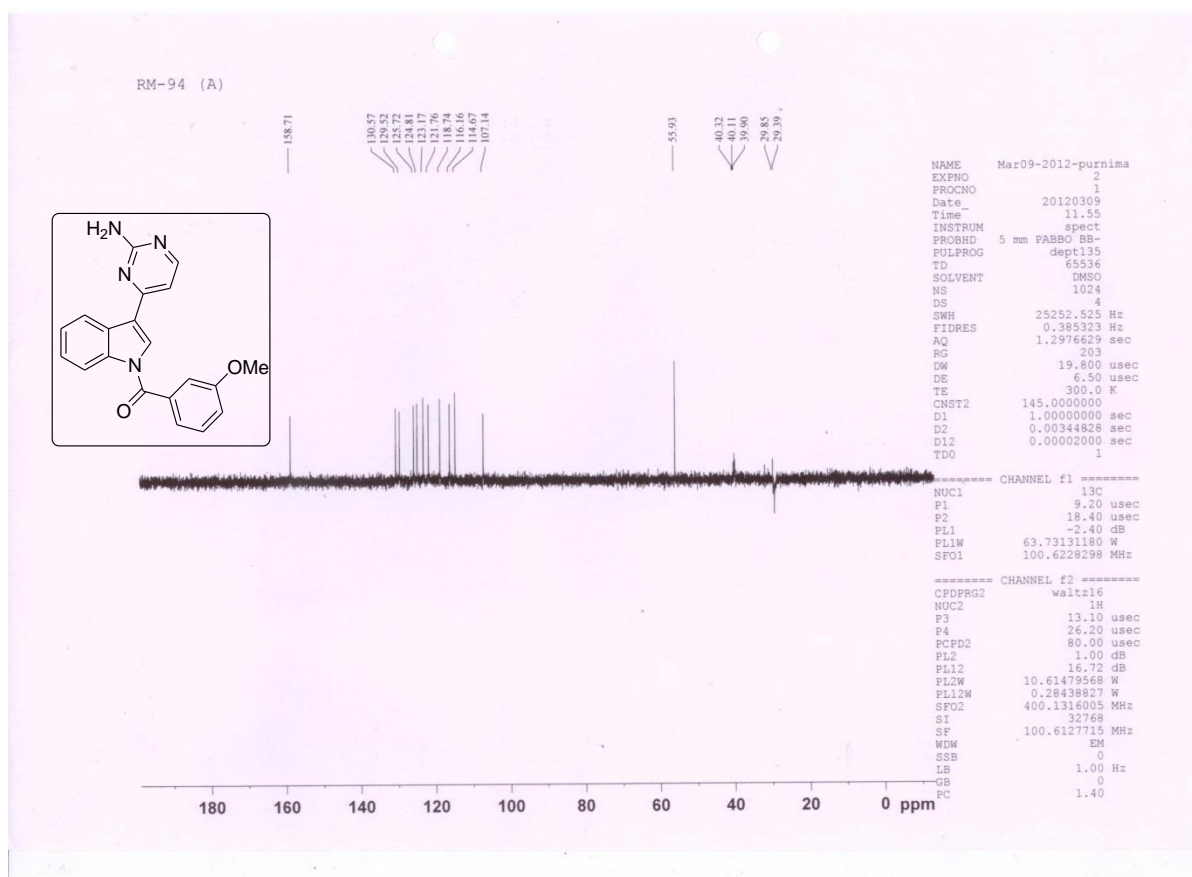
(3-(2-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-1-yl)(phenyl)methanone (17f)



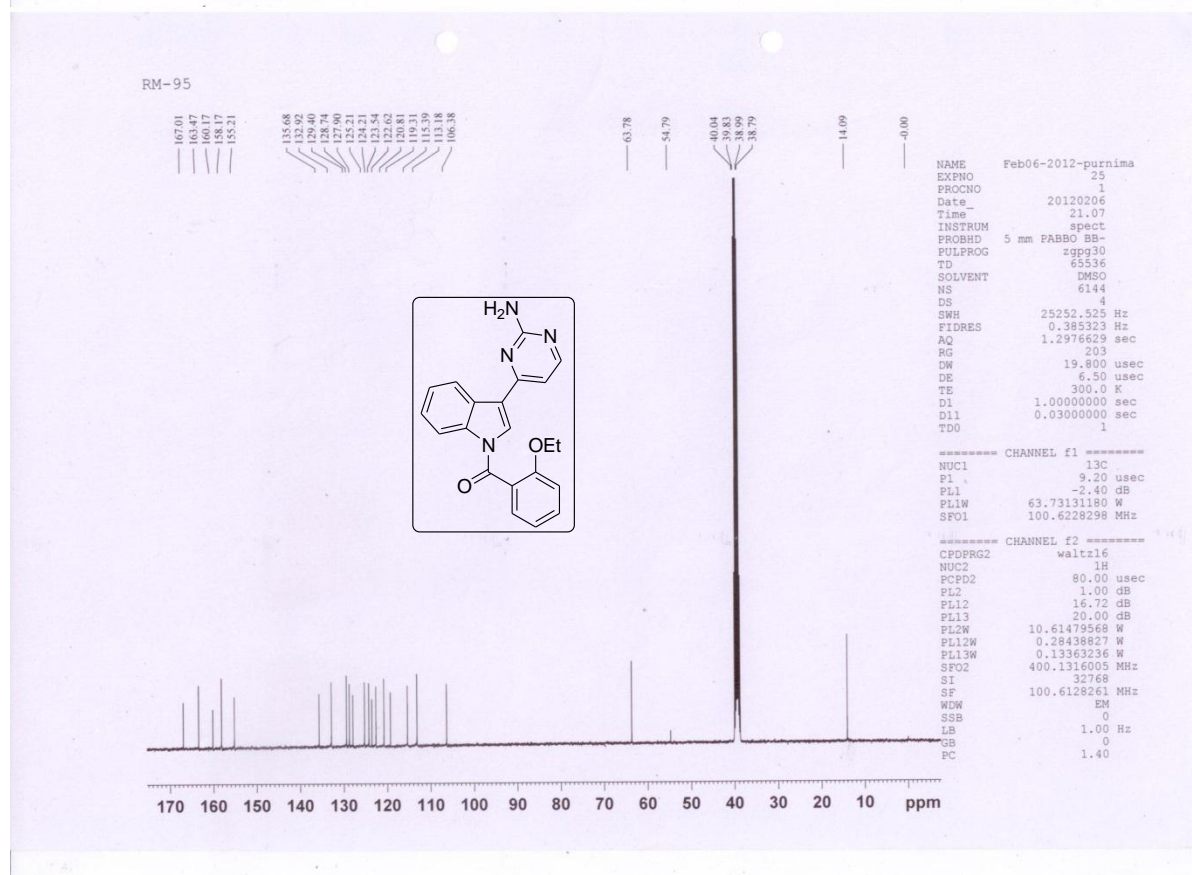
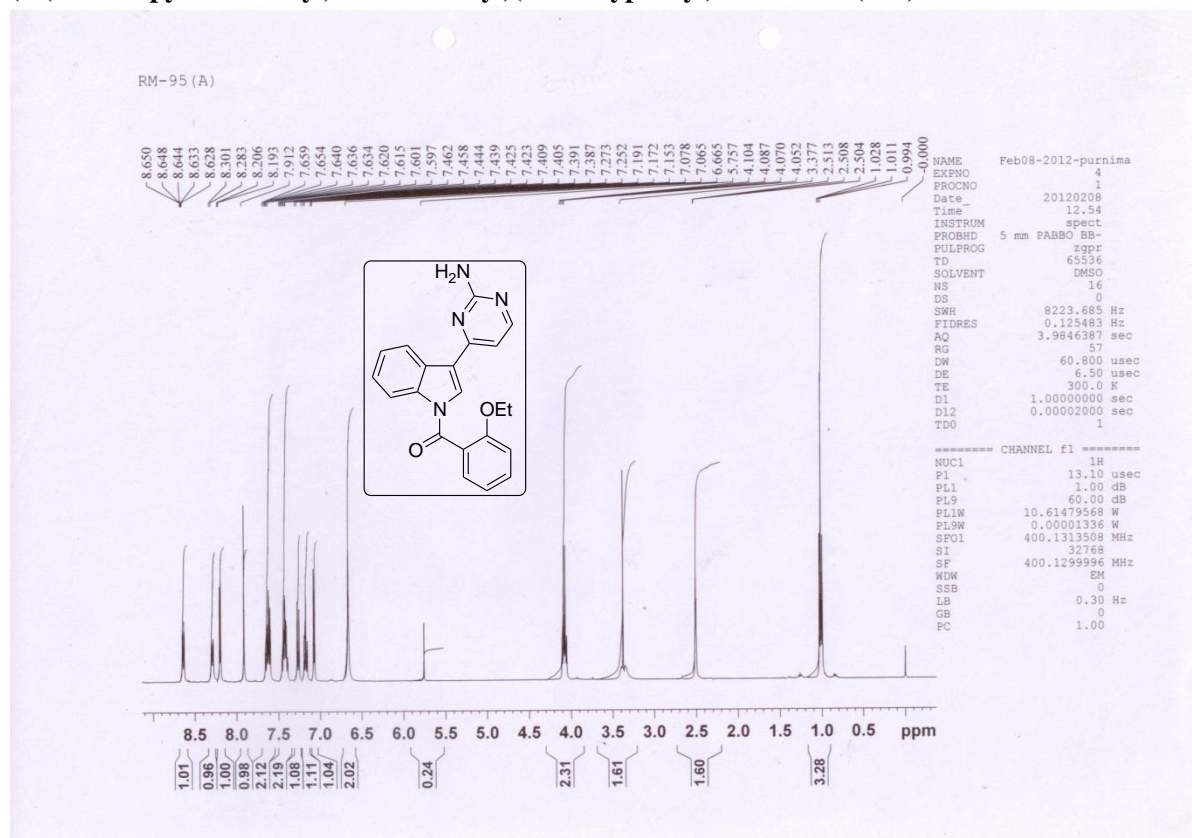


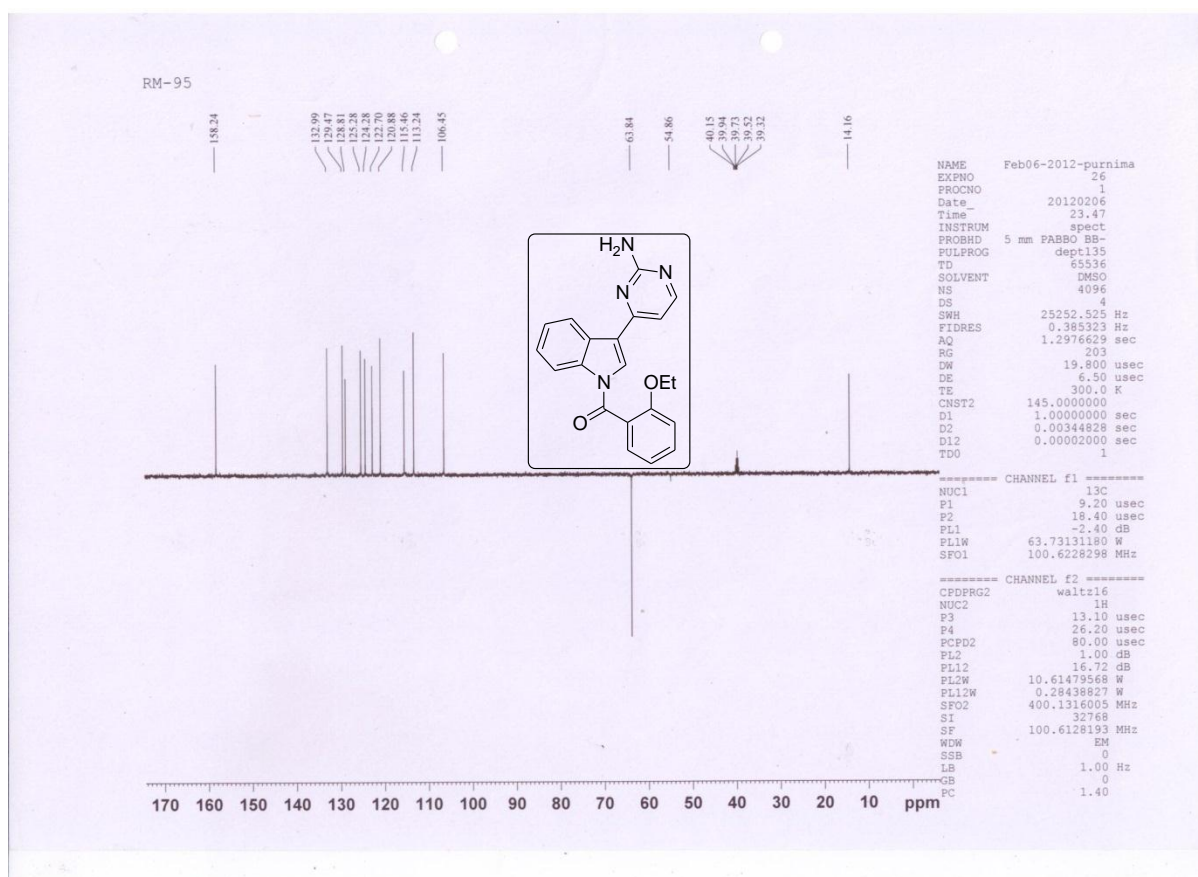
N-(4-(1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-yl)-3-methoxybenzamide (17g)



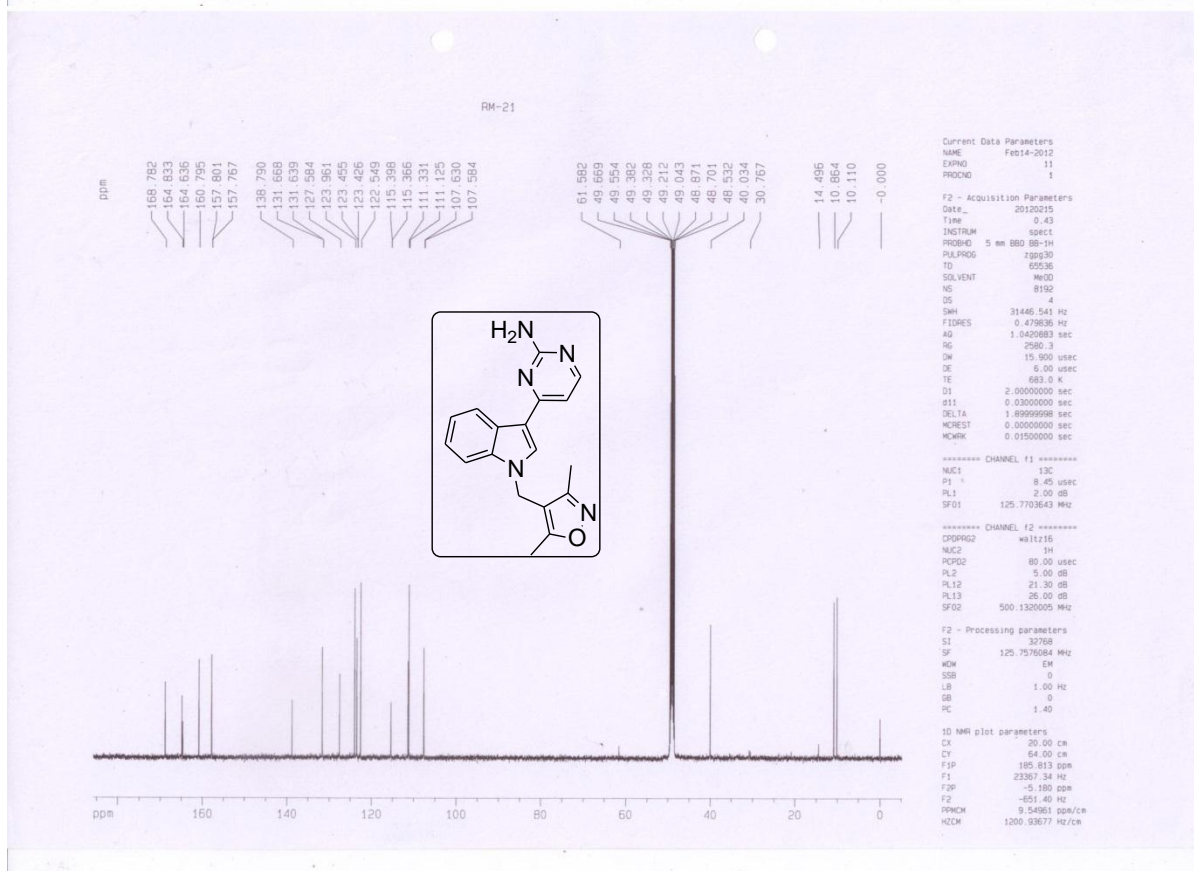
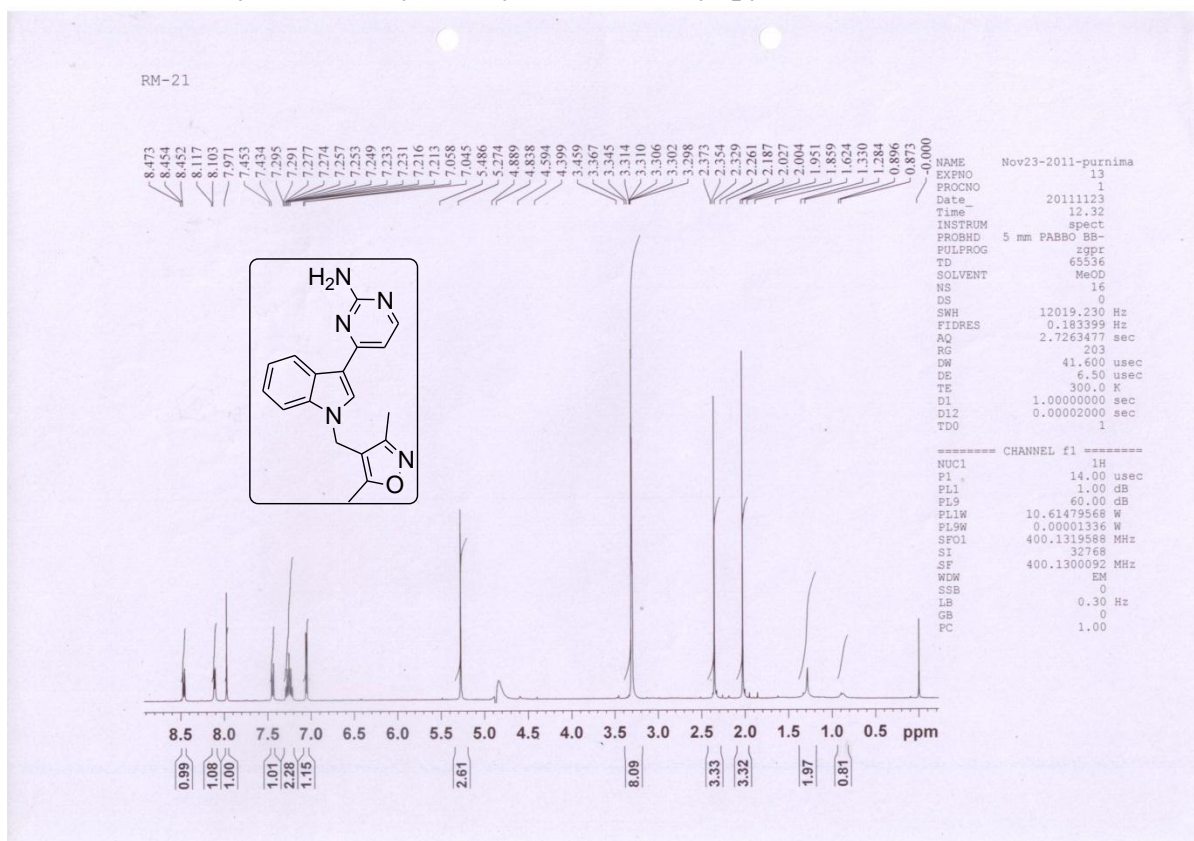


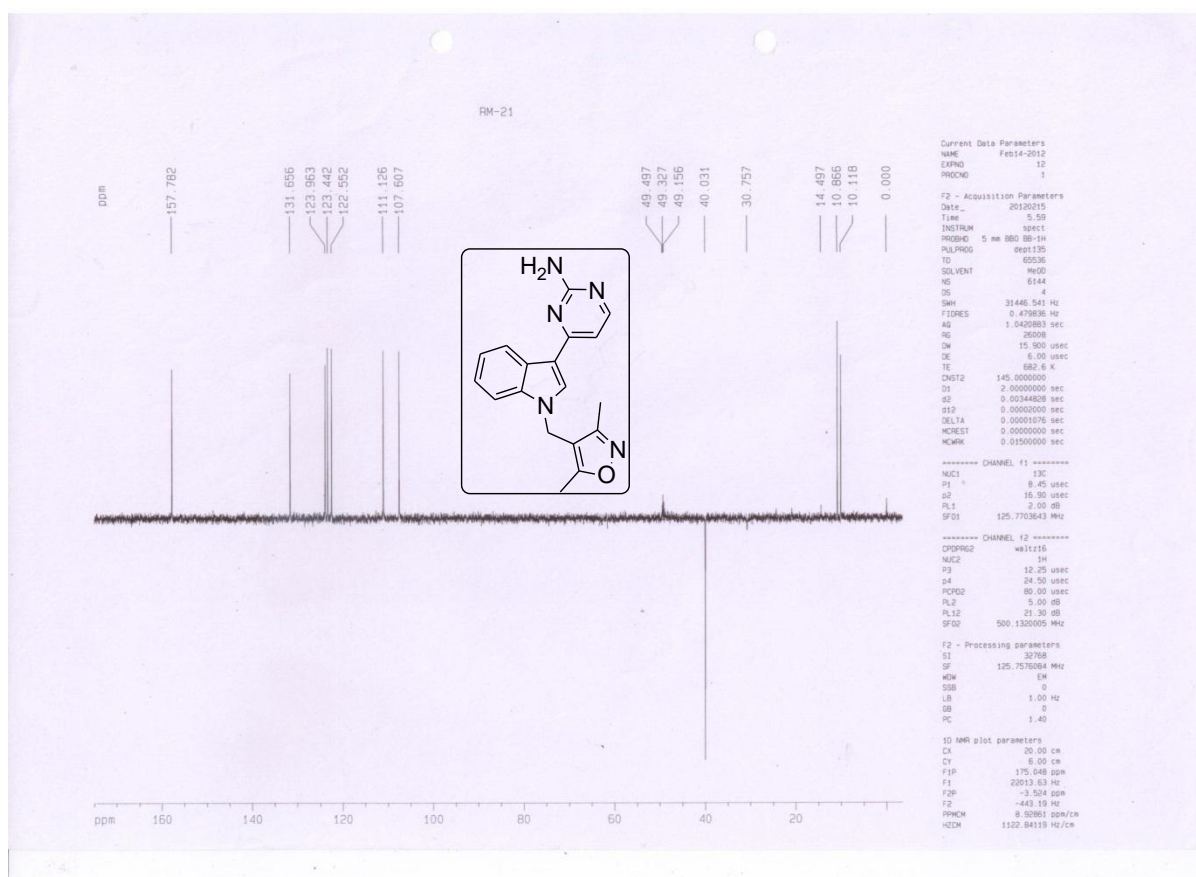
(3-(2-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-1H-indol-1-yl)(2-ethoxyphenyl)methanone (17h)



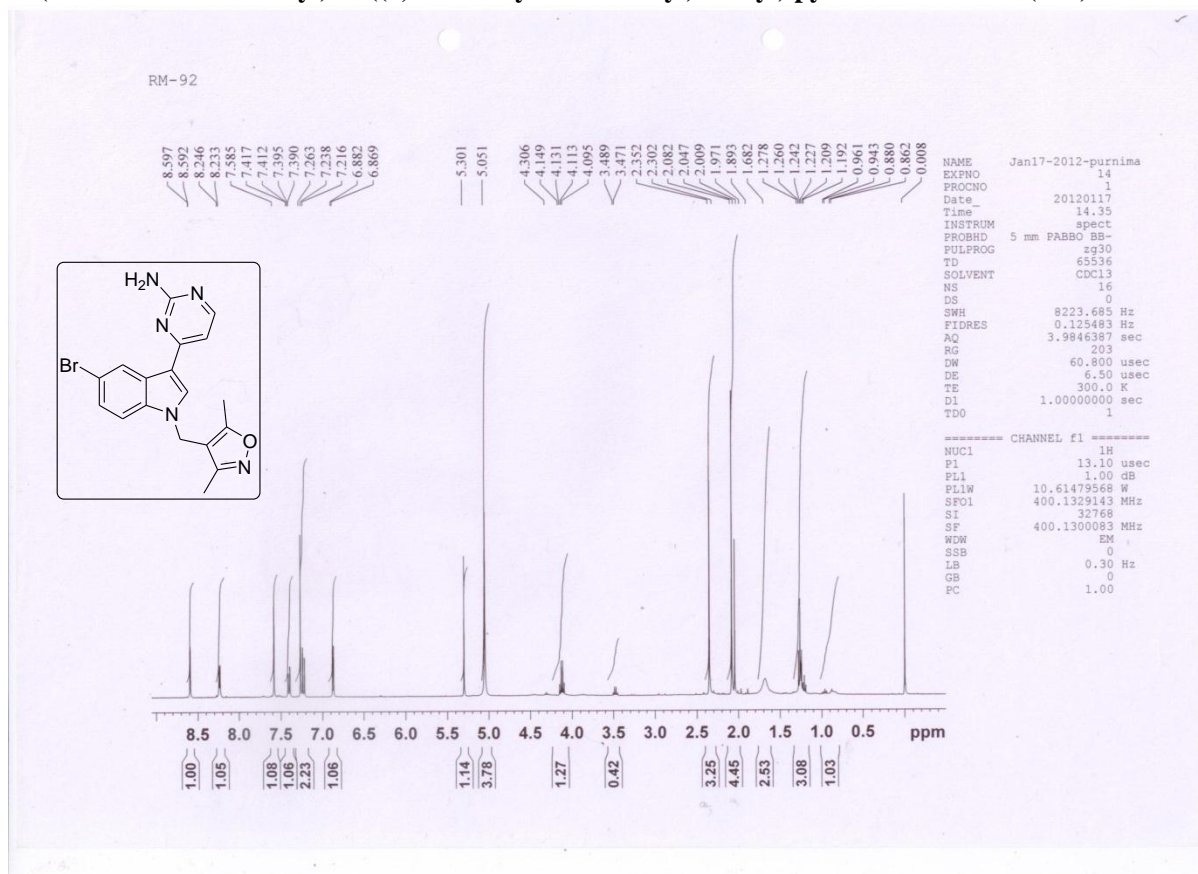


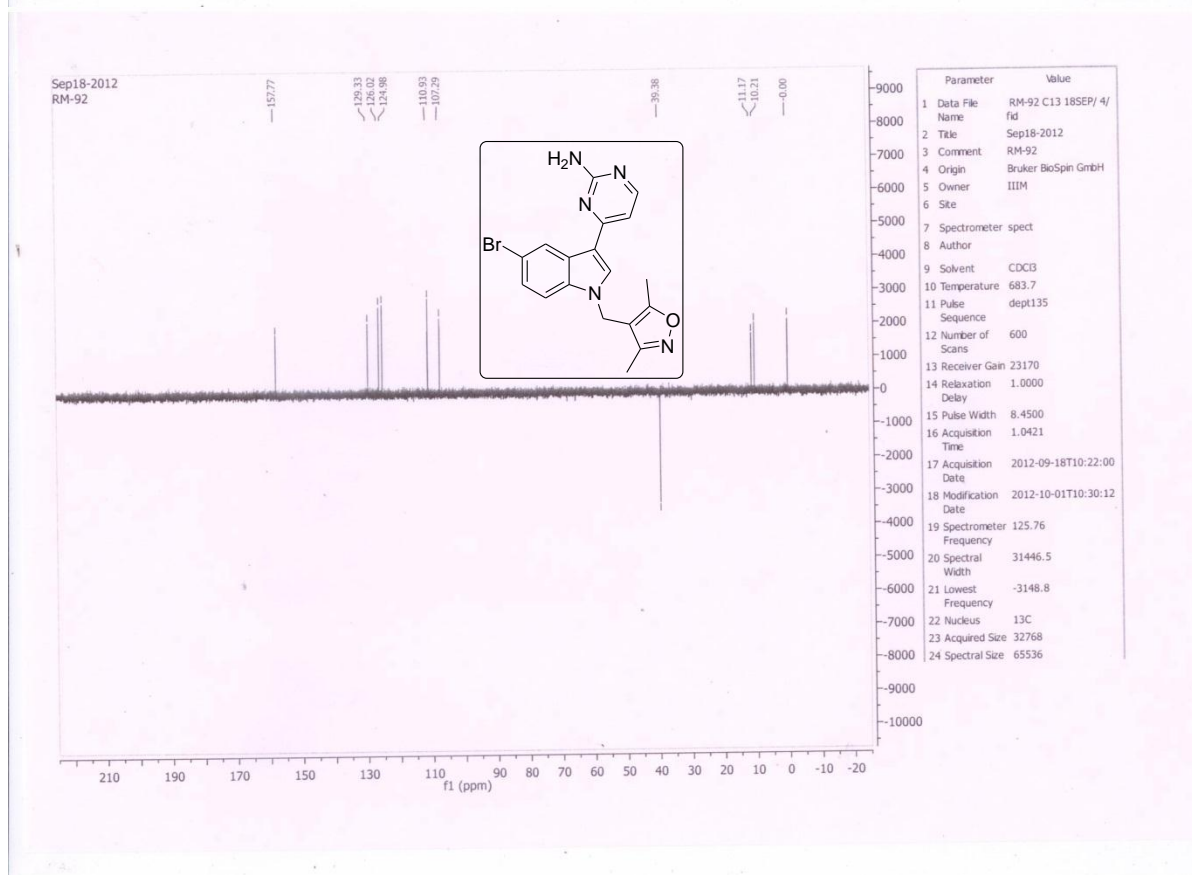
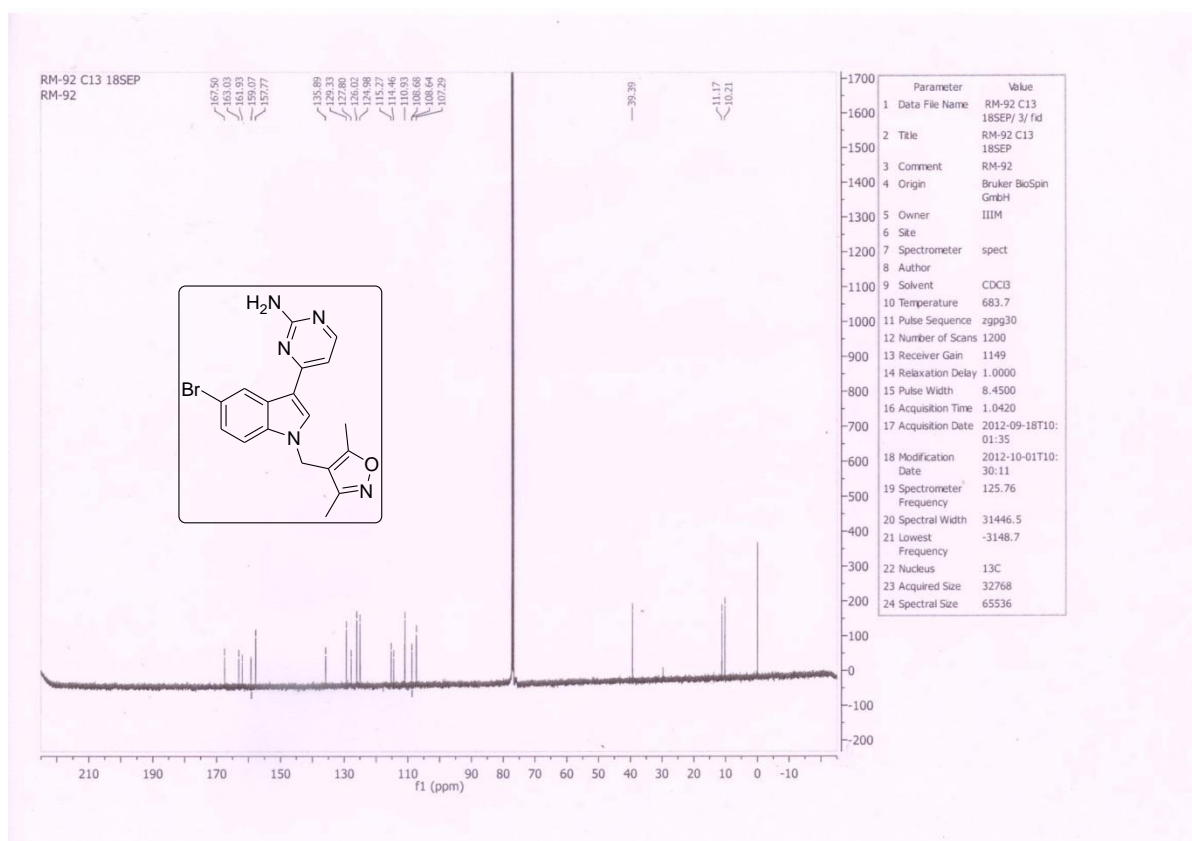
4-((3,5-dimethylisoxazol-4-yl)methyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19a)



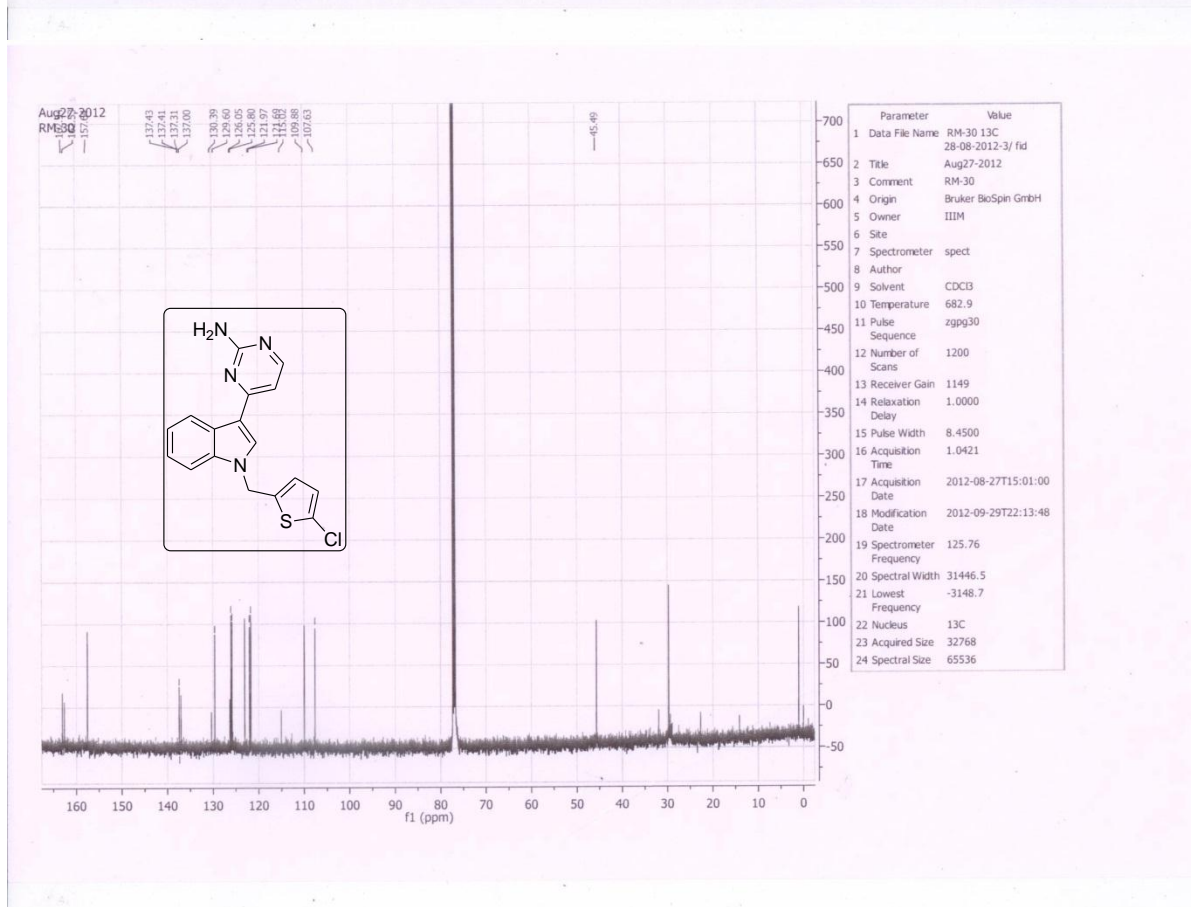
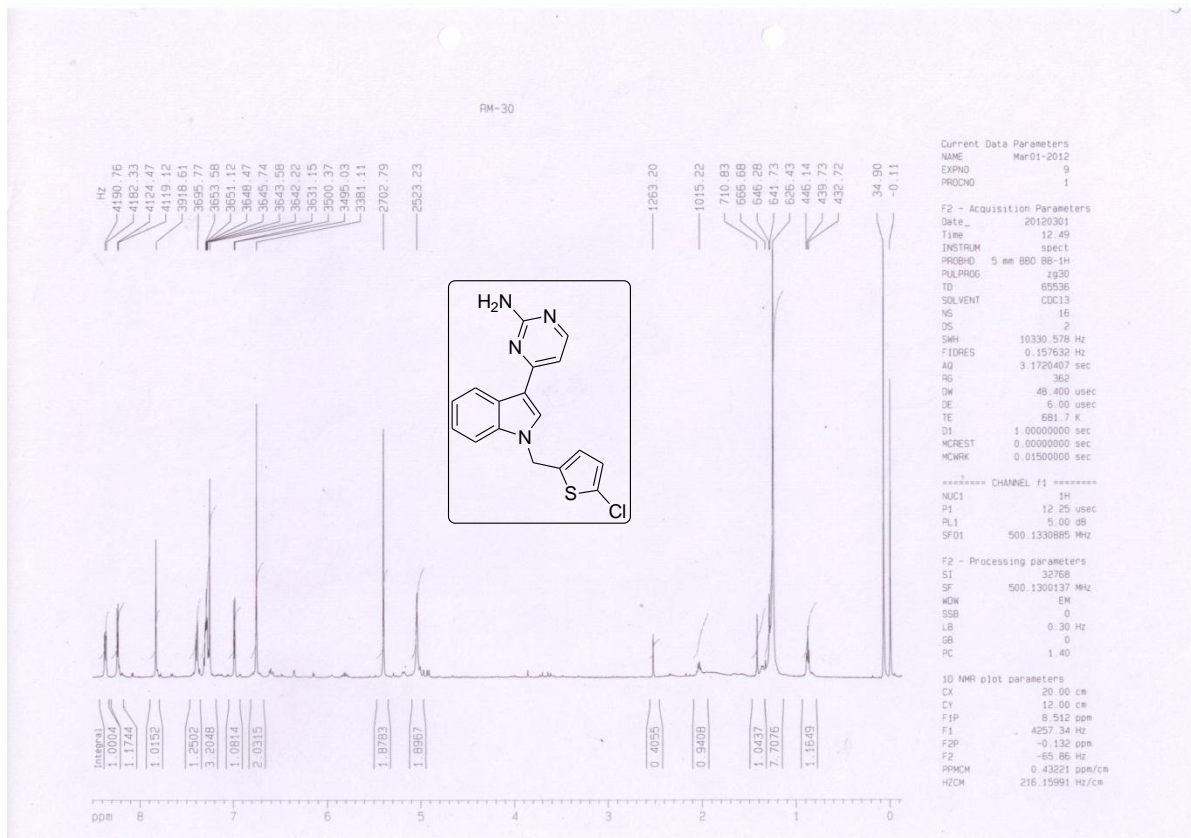


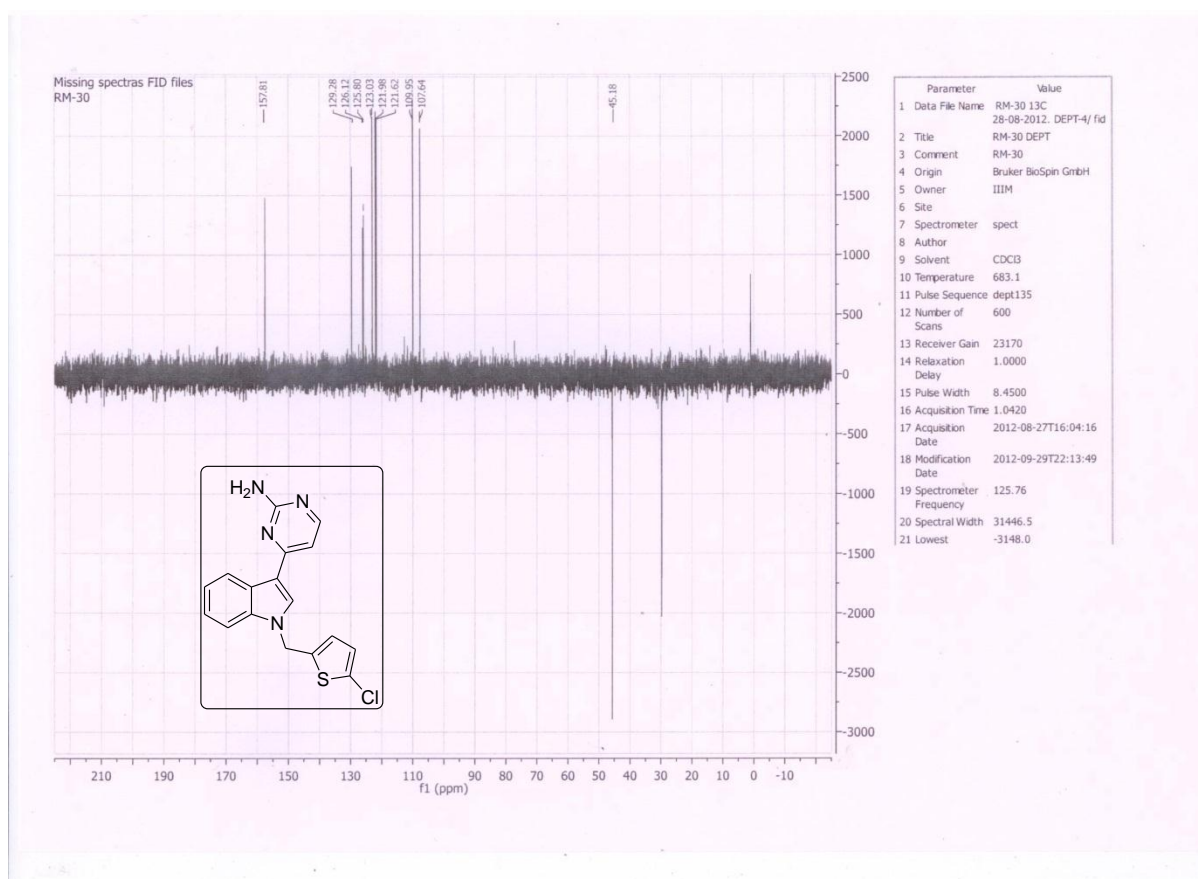
4-(5-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-((3,5-dimethylisoxazol-4-yl)methyl) pyrimidin-2-amine (19b)



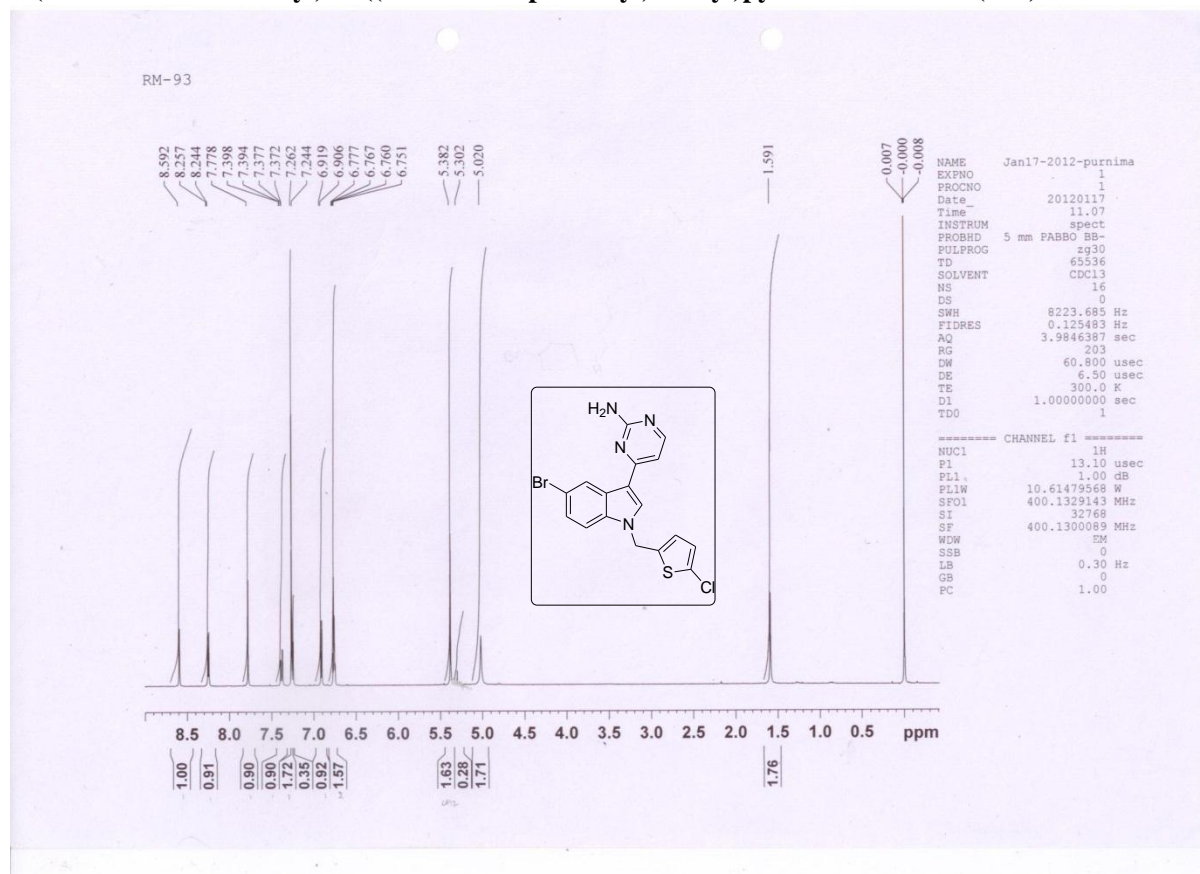


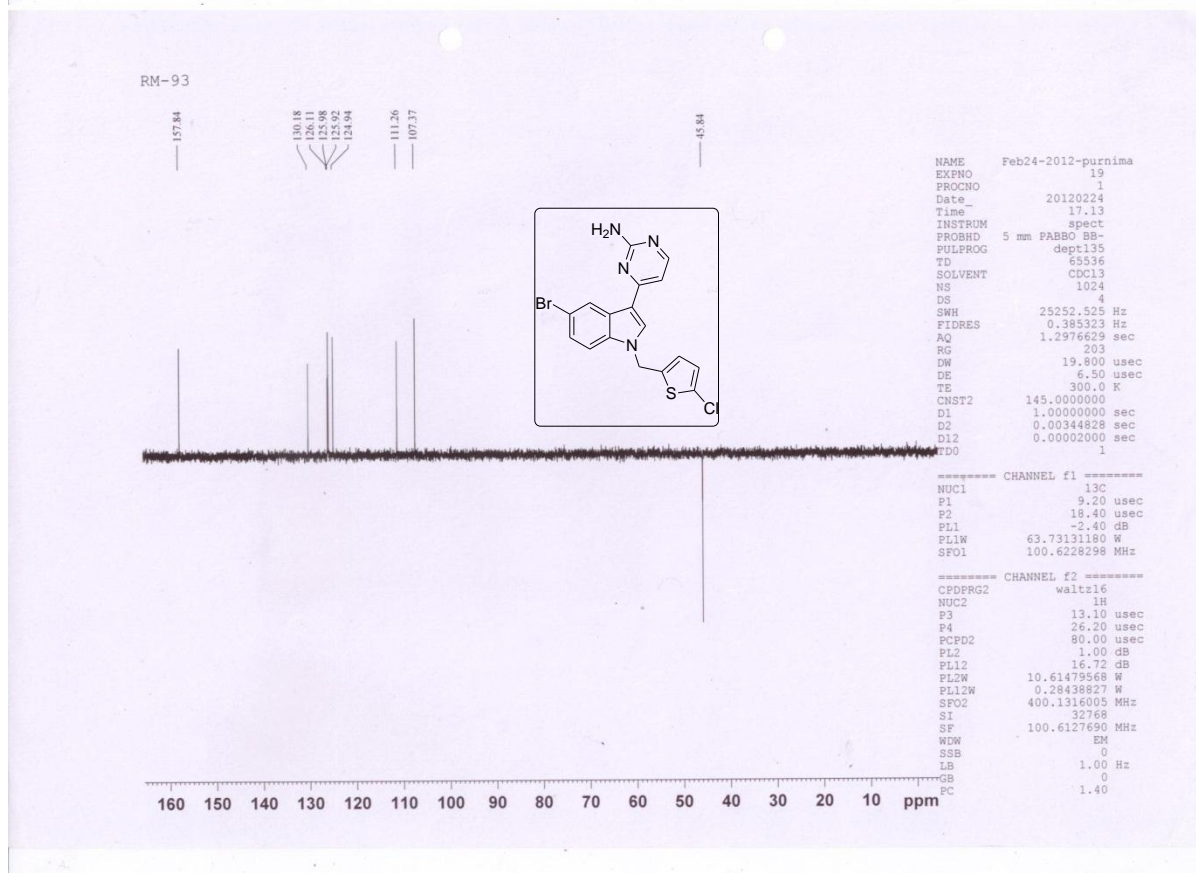
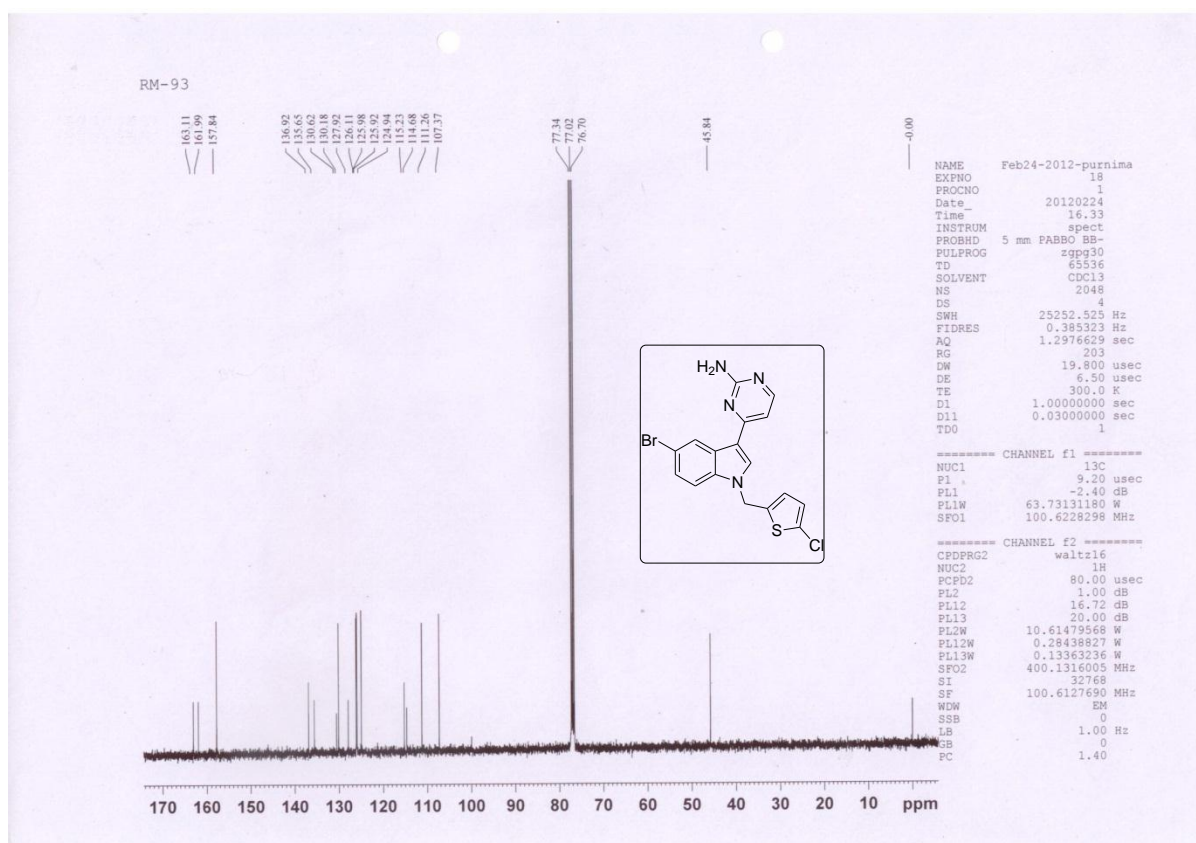
4-(1-((5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)methyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19c)



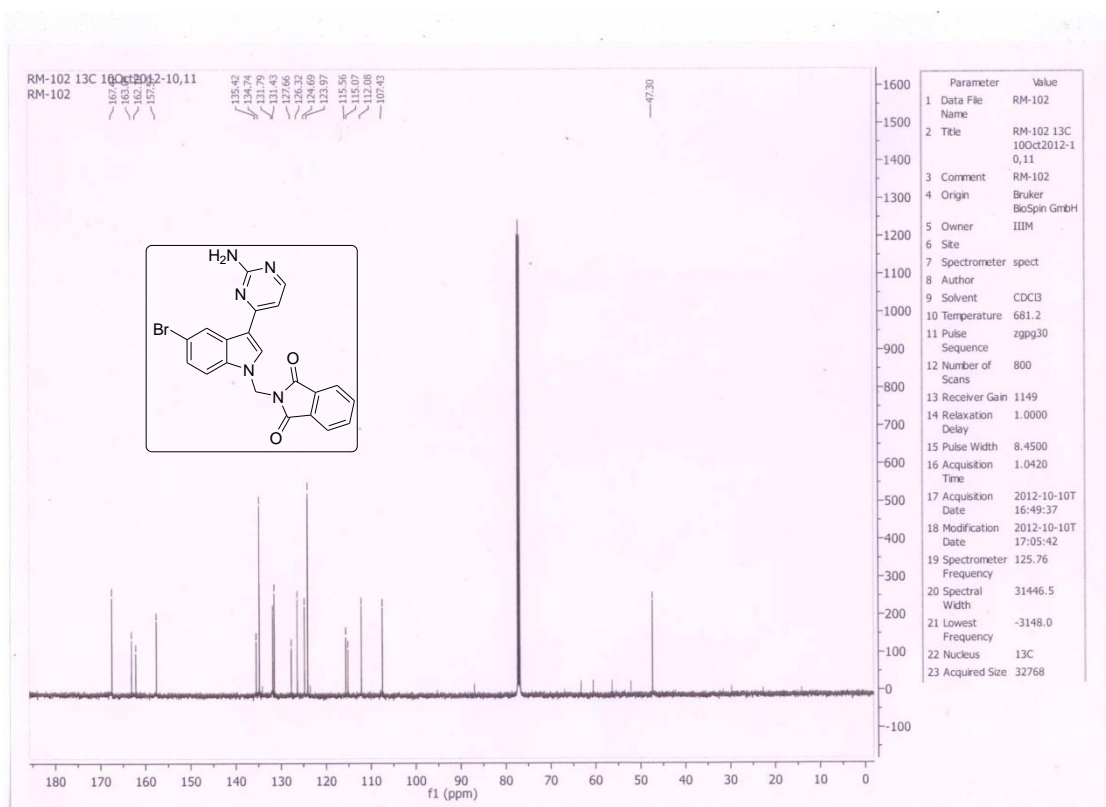
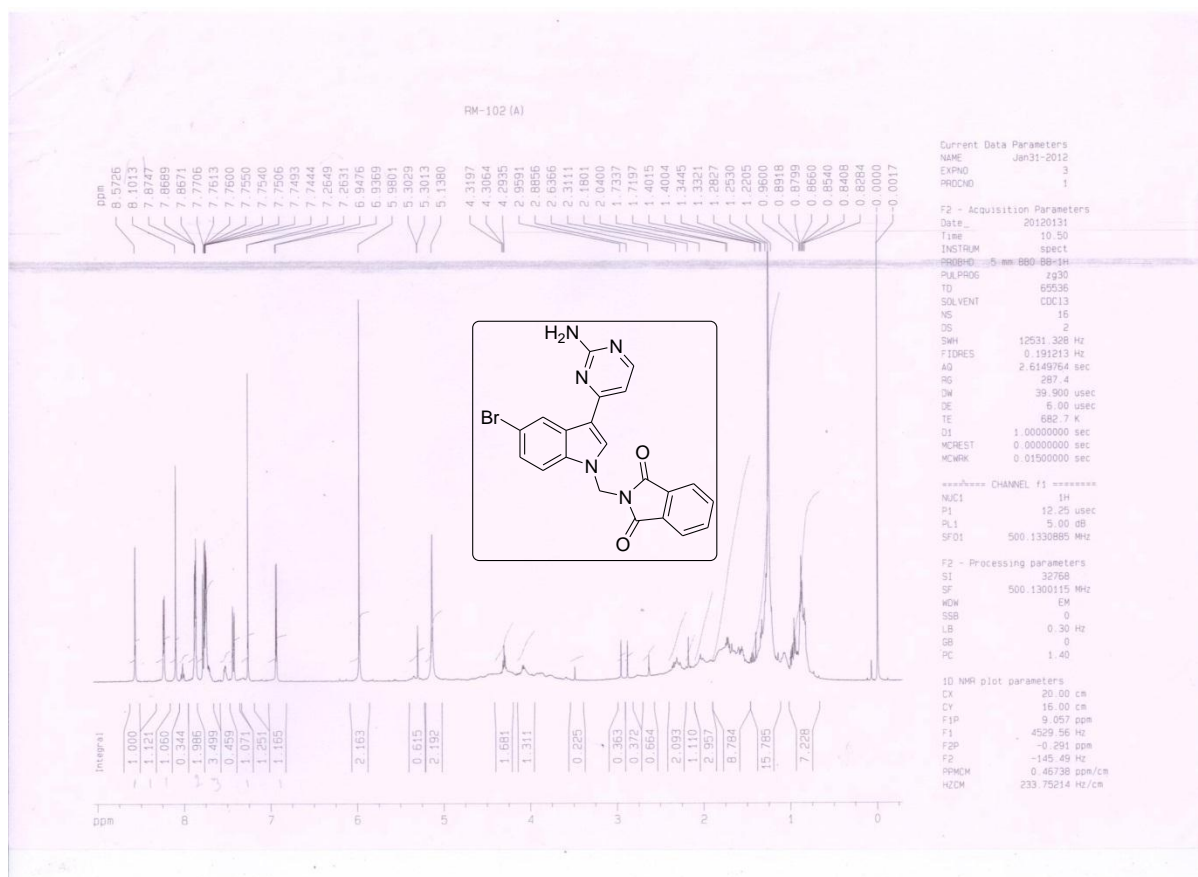


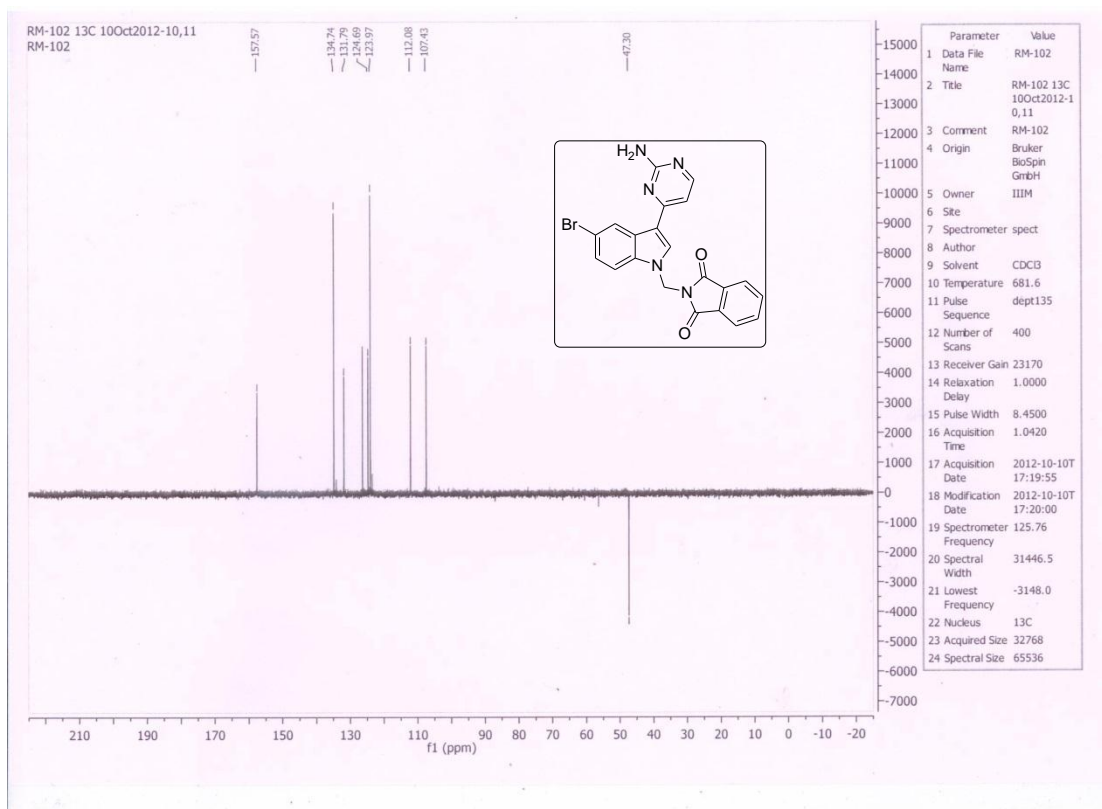
4-(5-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-((5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)methyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19d)



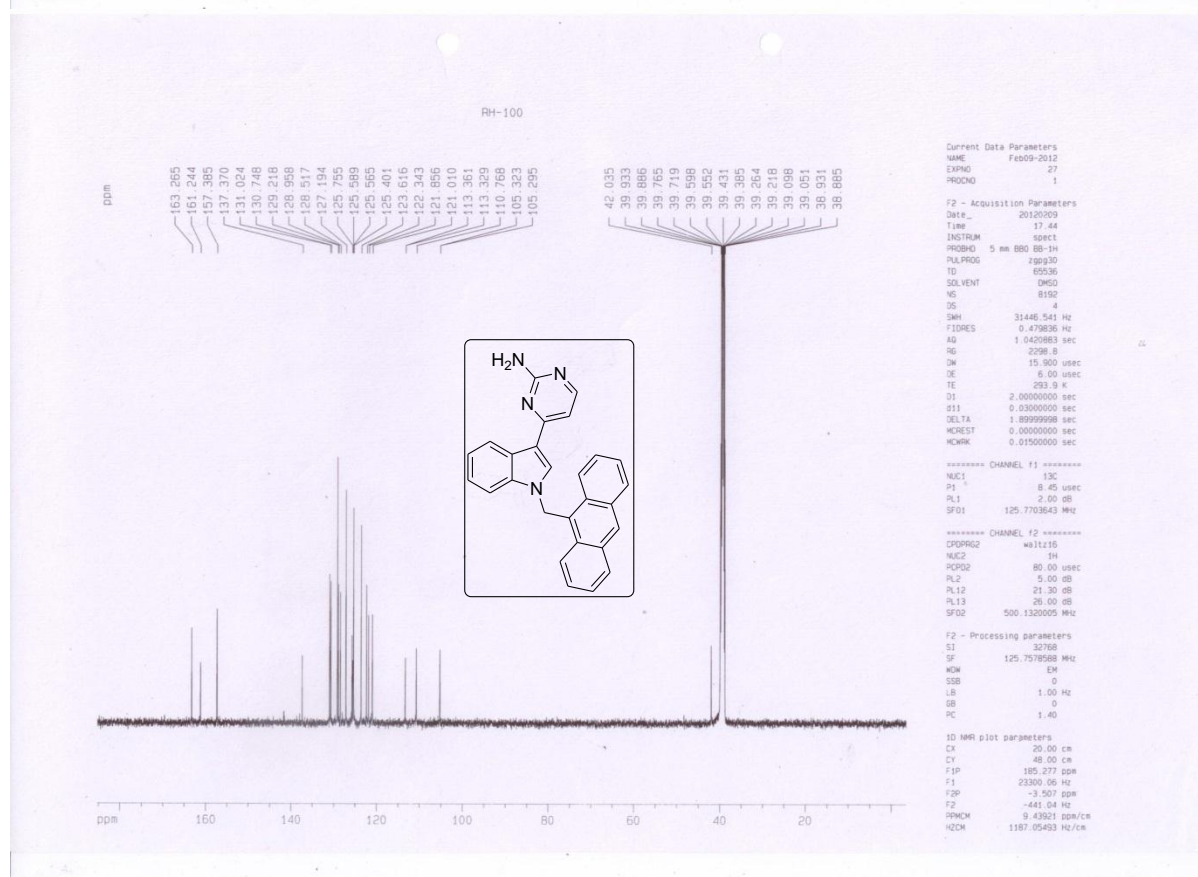
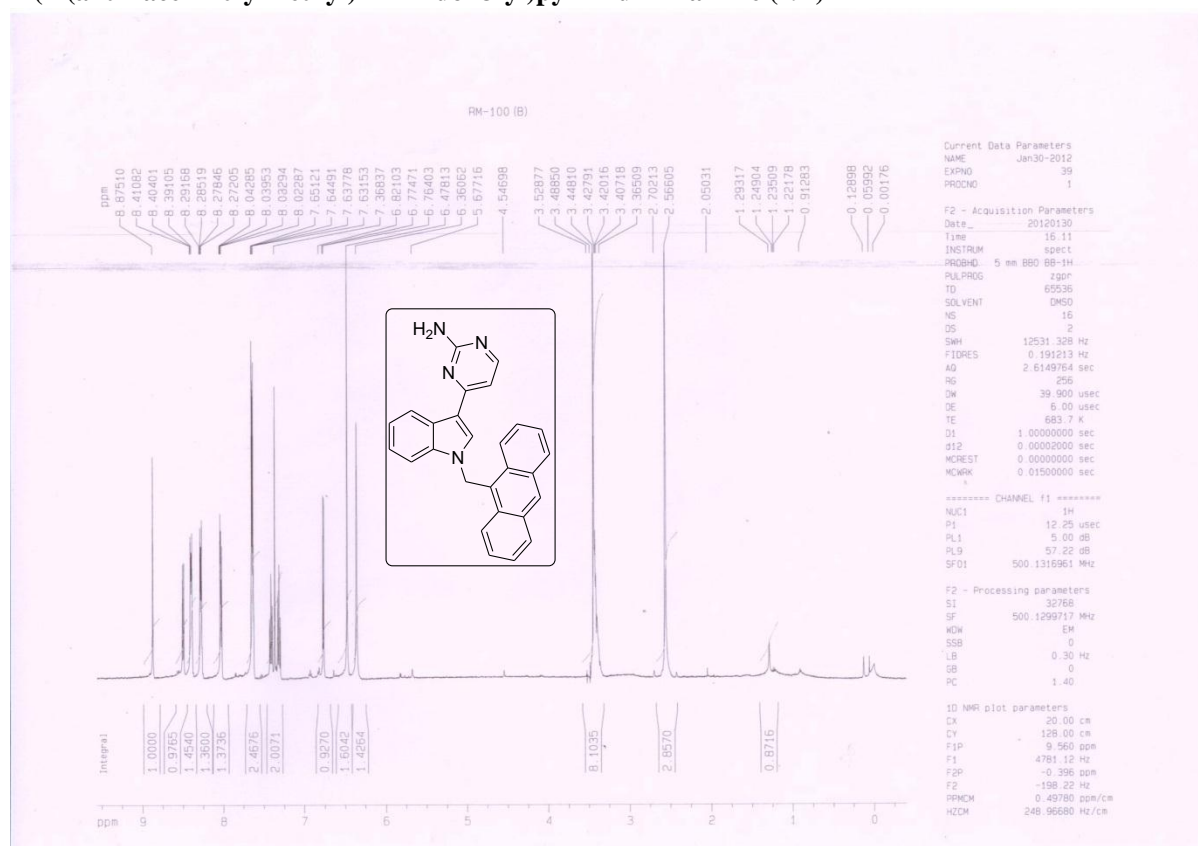


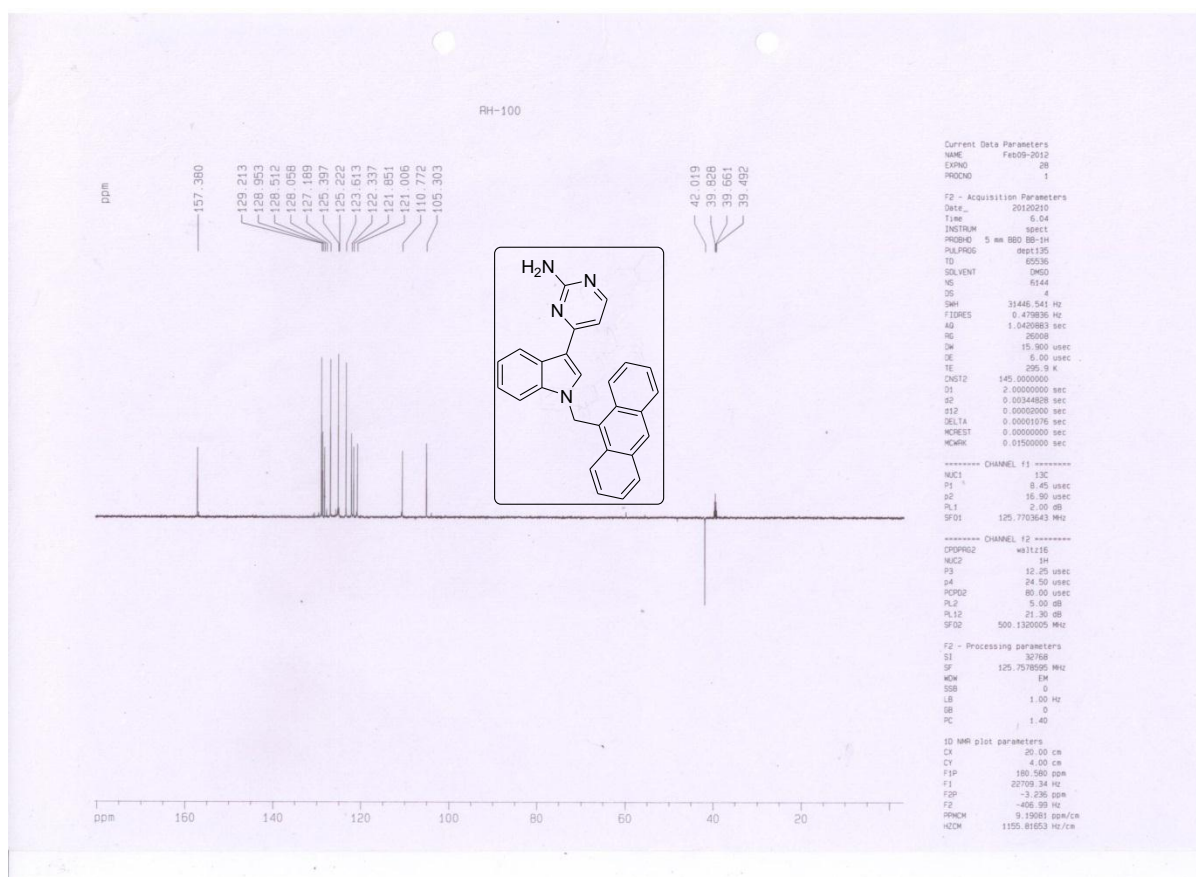
2-((3-(2-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-1-yl)methyl) isoindoline-1,3-dione (19e)



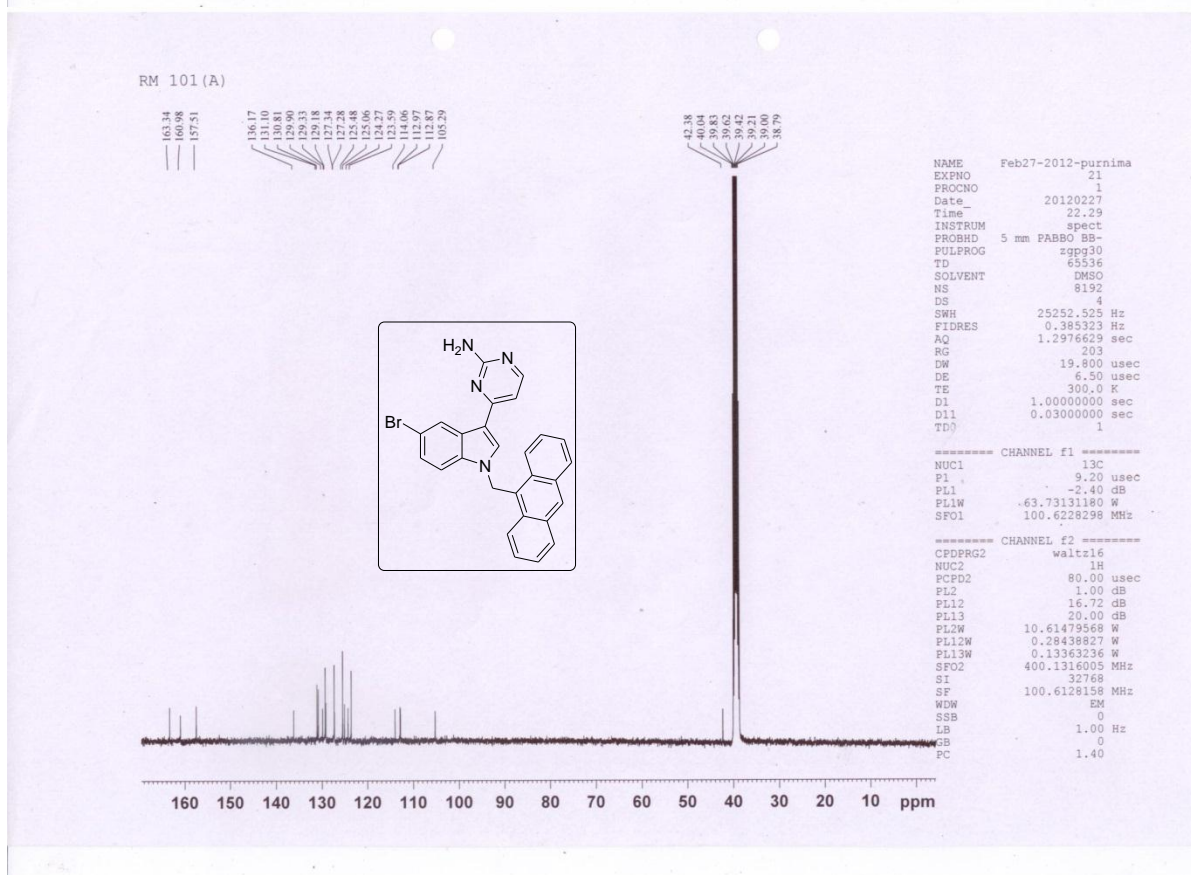
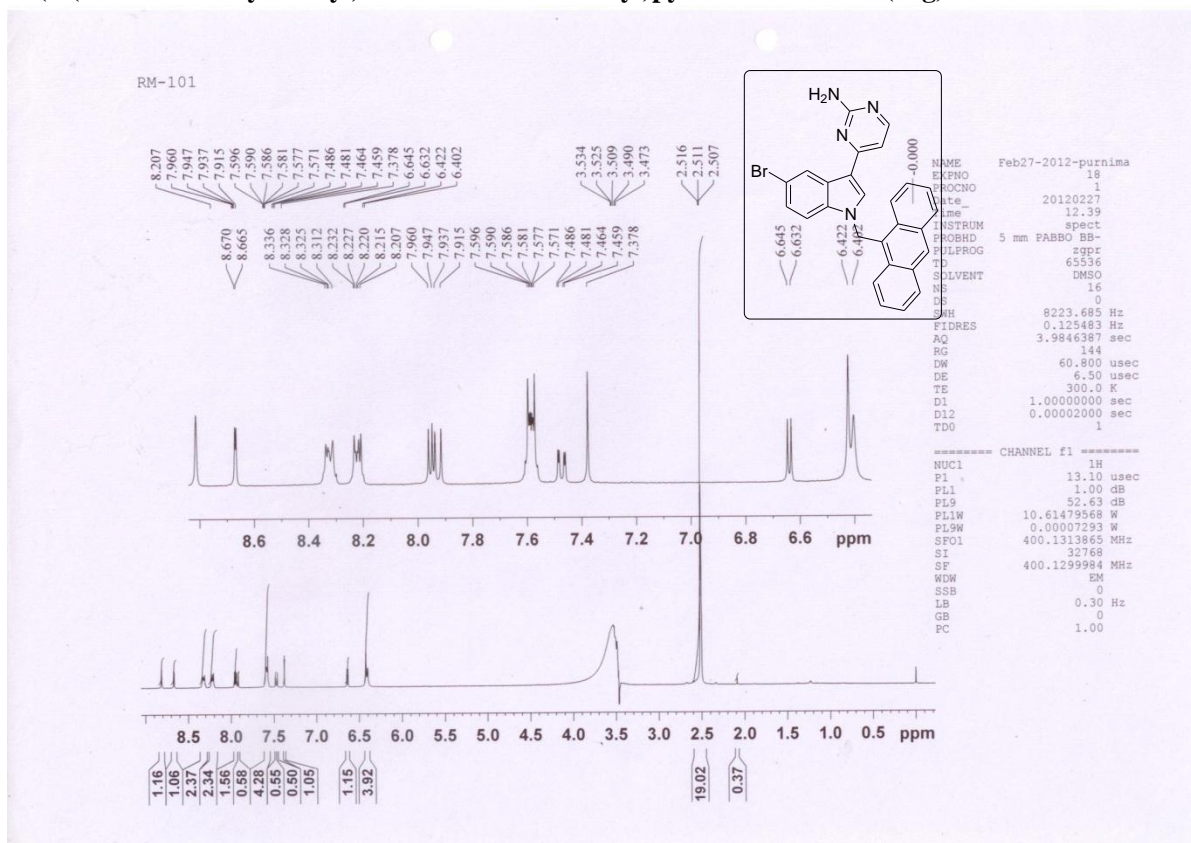


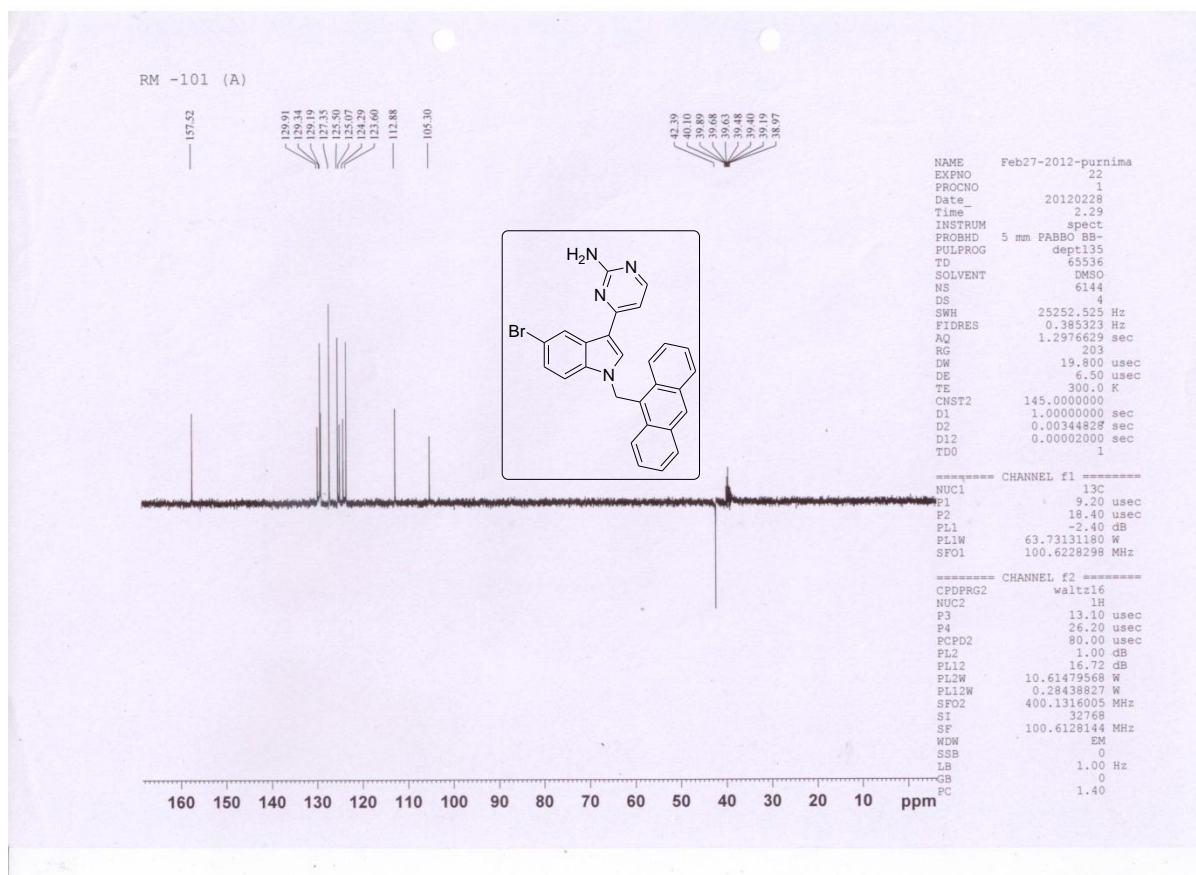
4-(1-(anthracen-10-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19f)



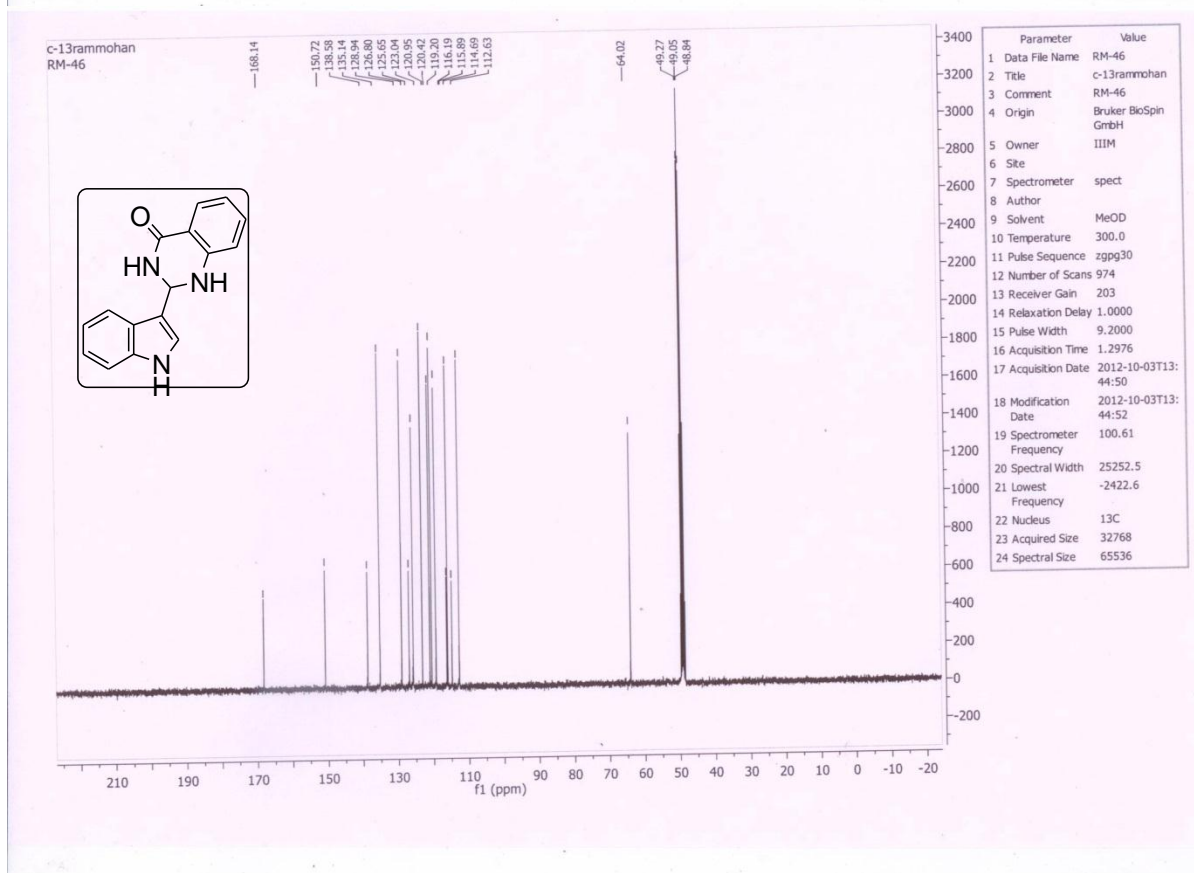
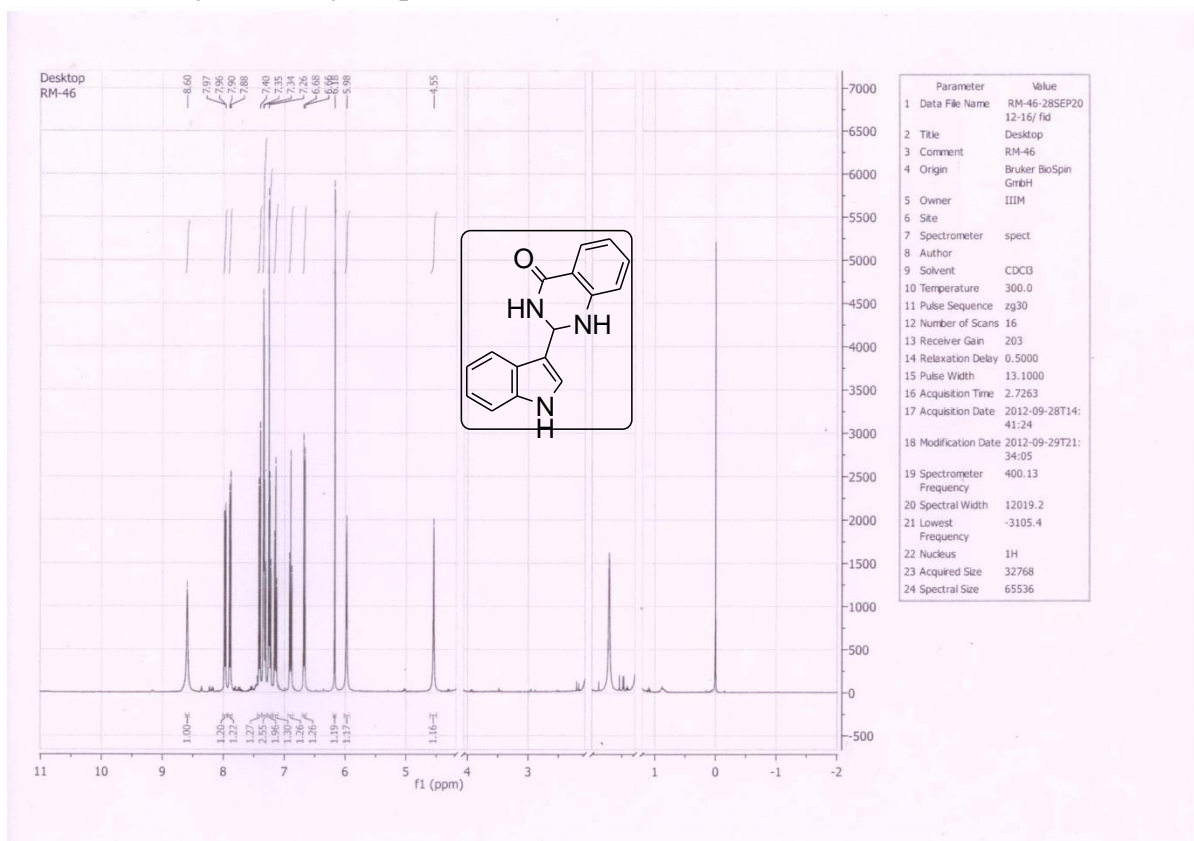


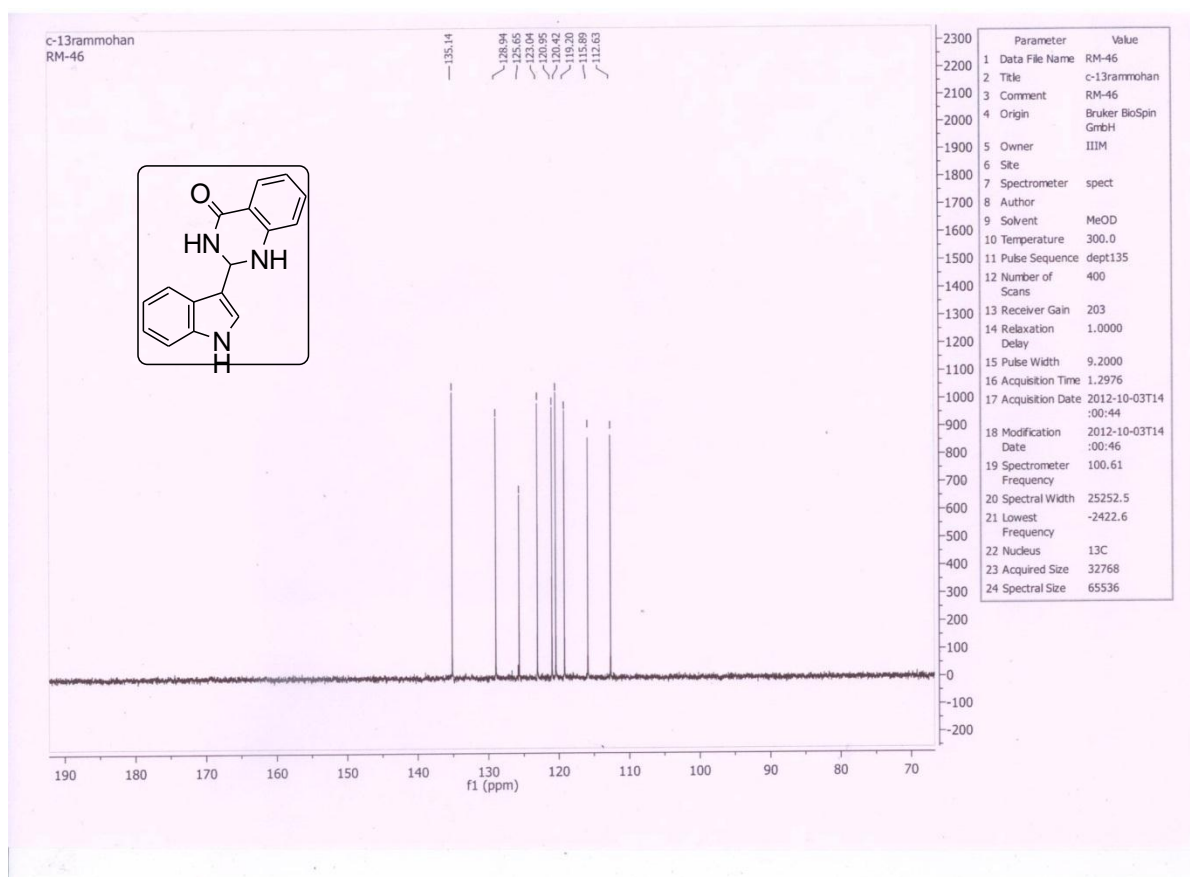
4-(1-(anthracen-10-ylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine (19g)



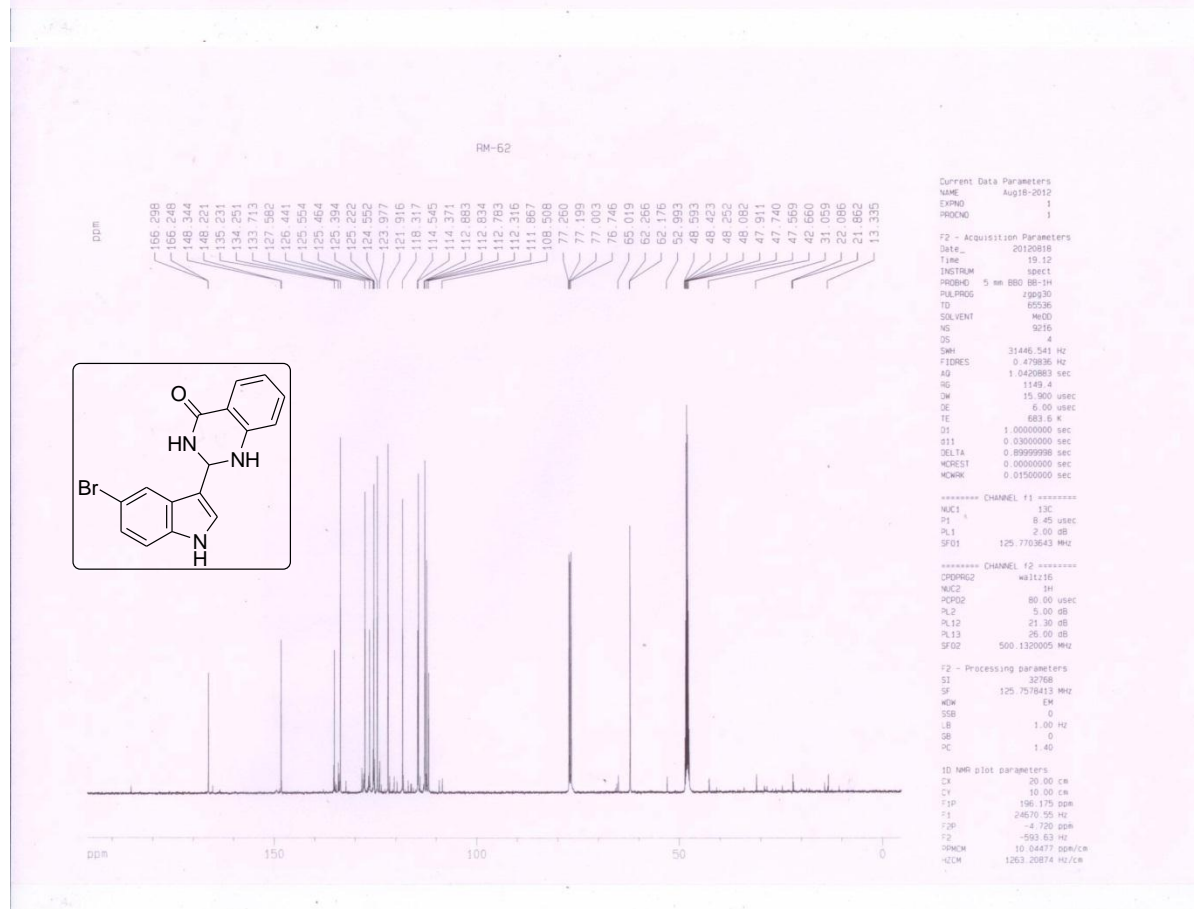
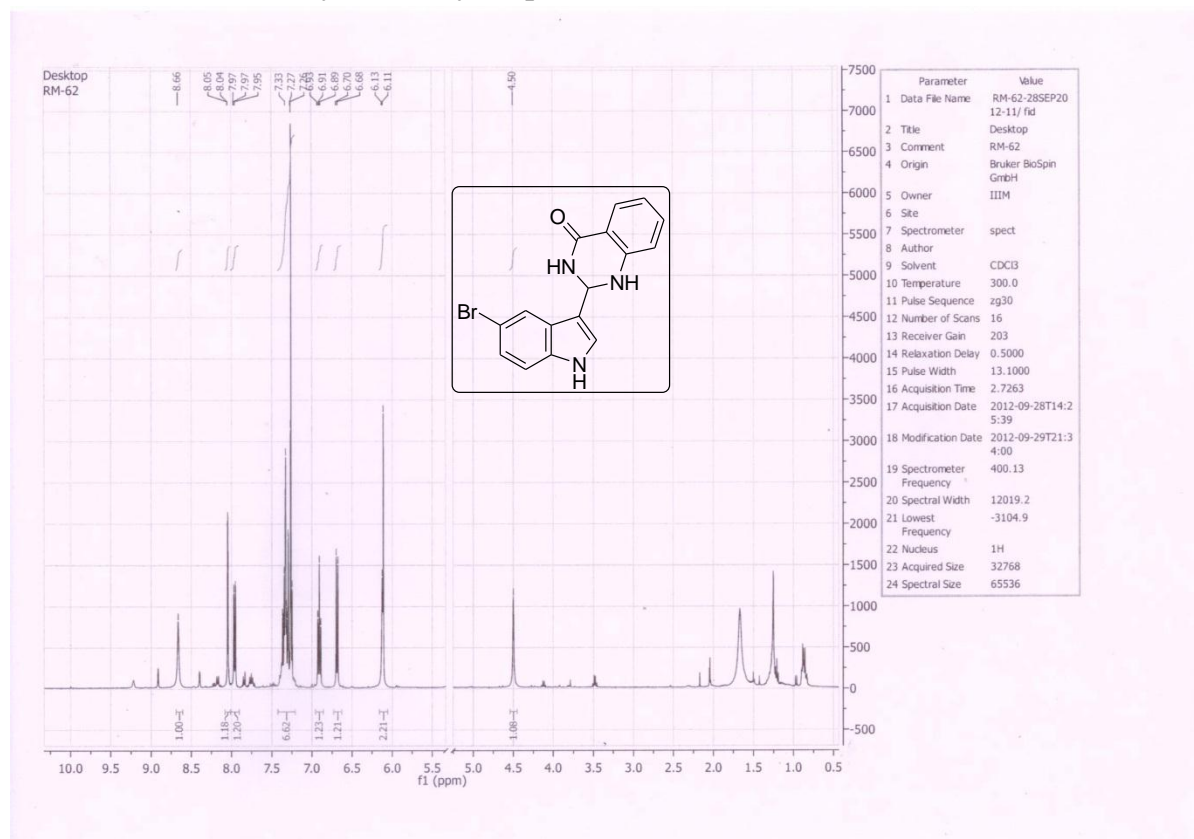


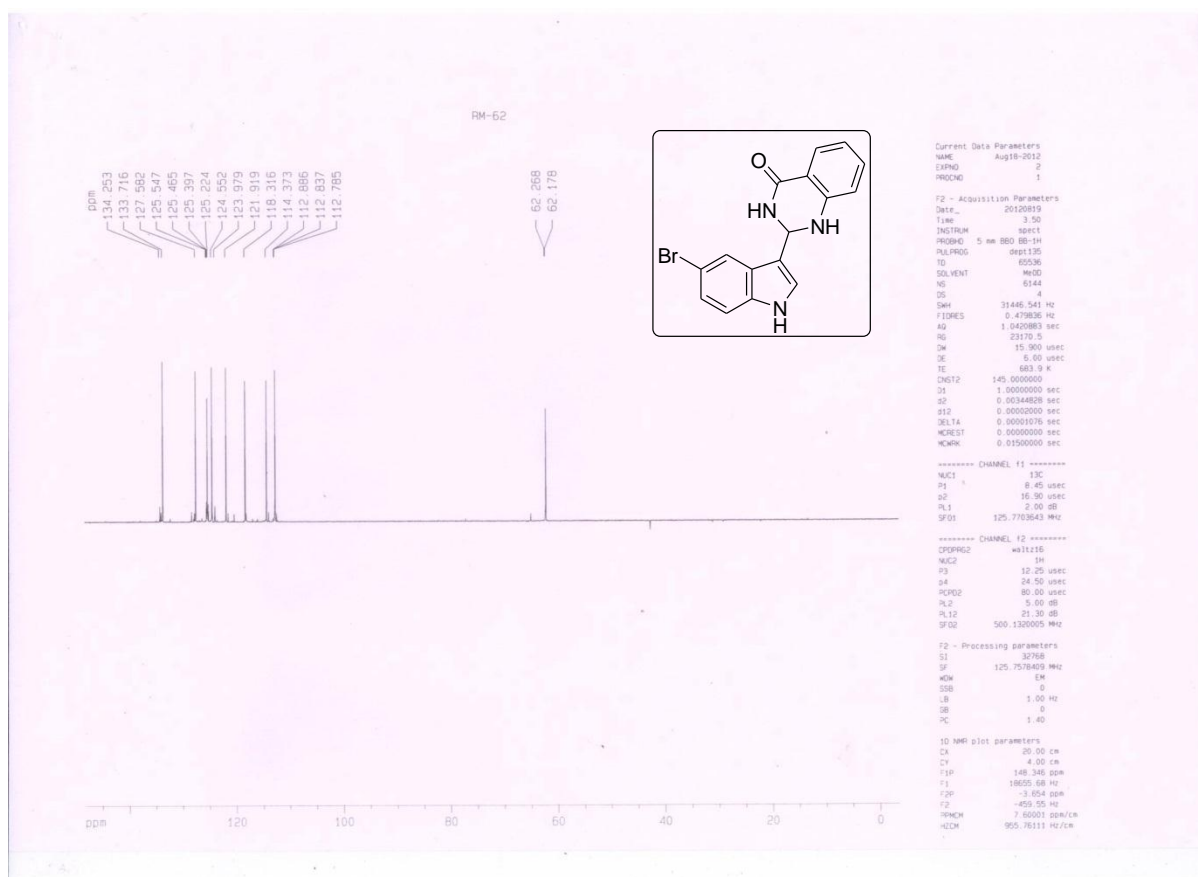
2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one (19a)



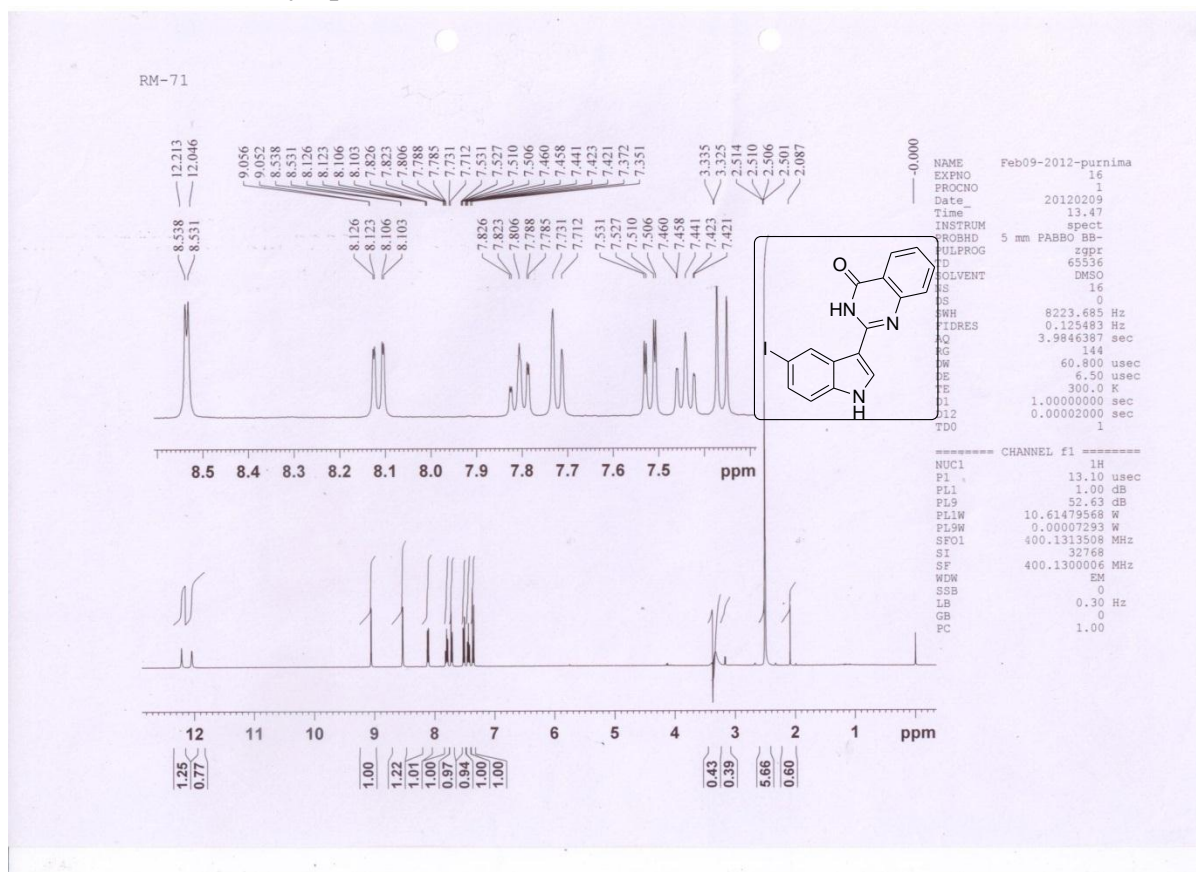


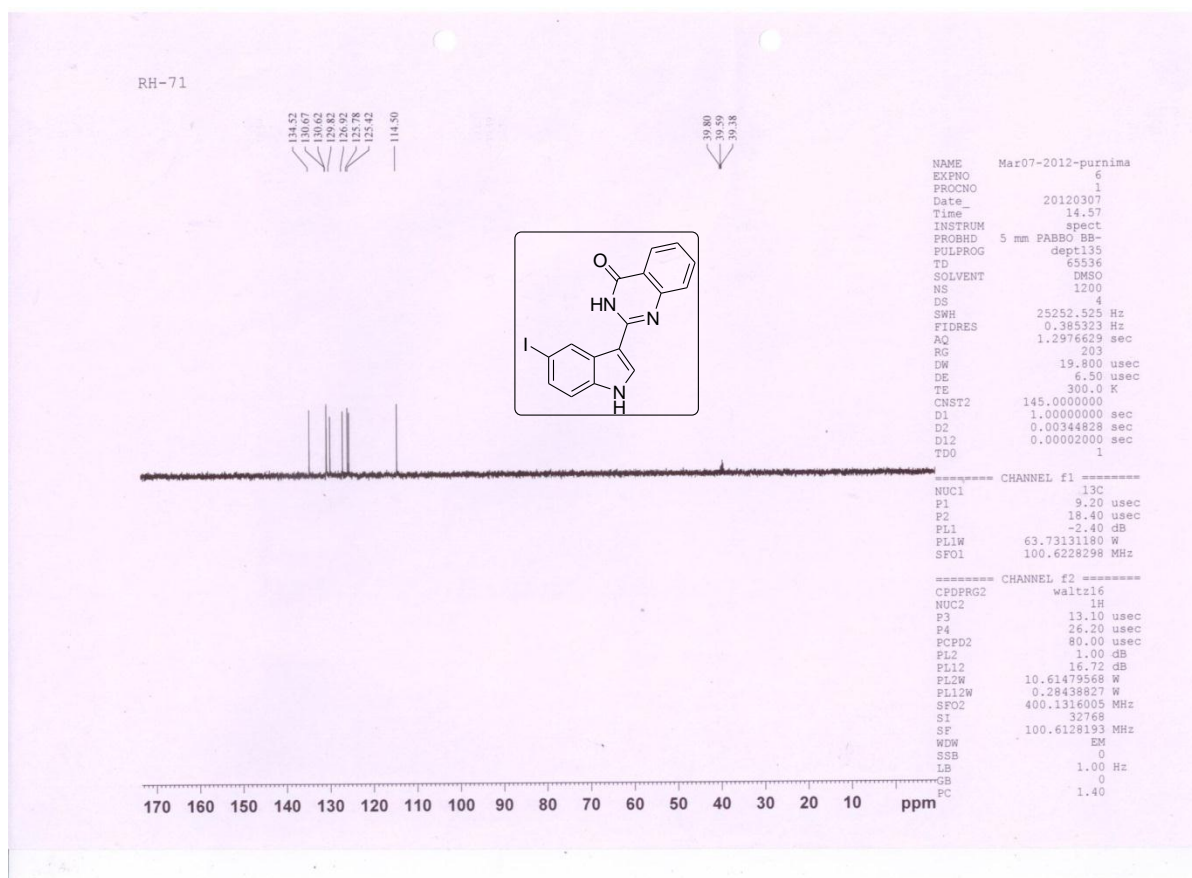
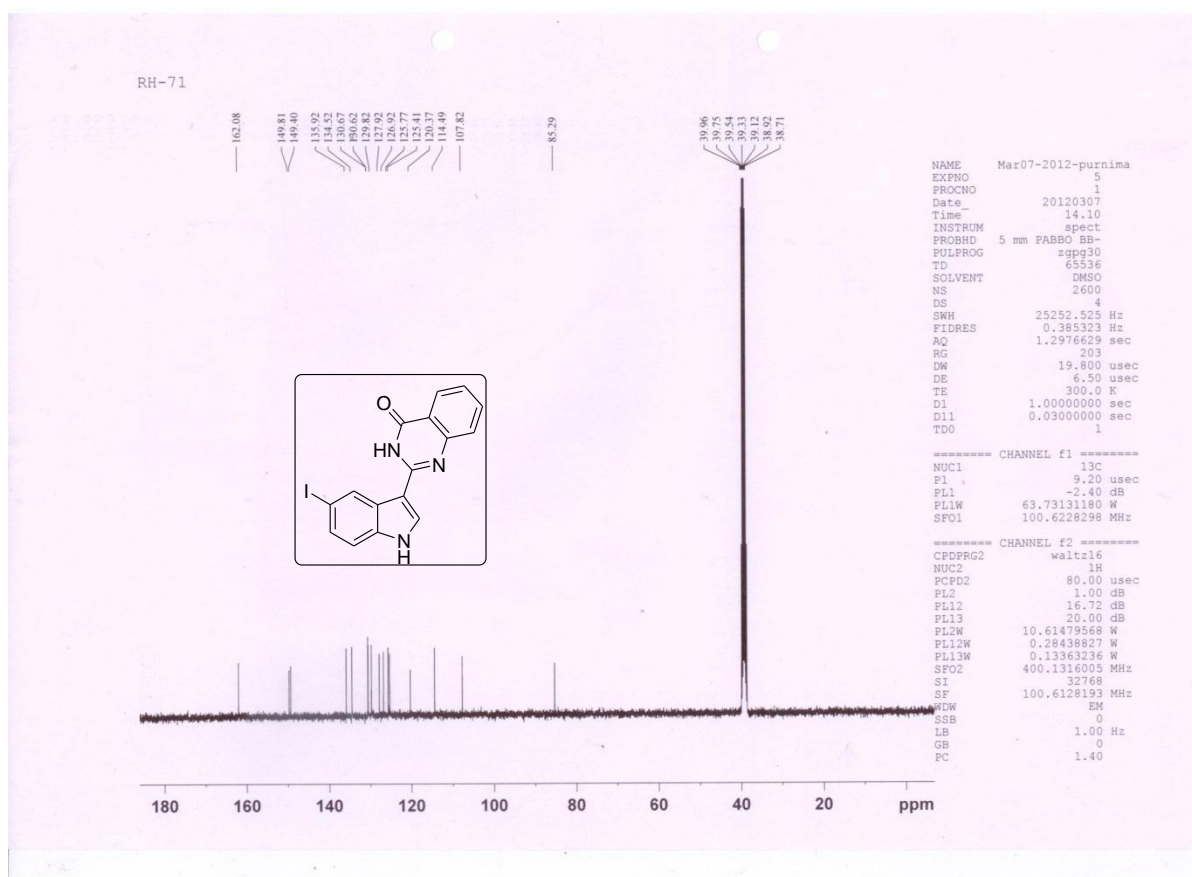
2-(5-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one (22b)





2-(5-iodo-1H-indol-3-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (19c)





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