#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# Discovery of Inhibitors of *Burkholderia pseudomallei*Methionine Aminopeptidase with Antibacterial Activity

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#### 1. Sequence Alignment

M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAP2	MAGVEEVAASGSHLNGDLDPDDREEGAASTAEEAAKKKRKKKKKKKKSKGPSA	50
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	AGEQEPDKESGASVDEVARQLERSALEDKERDEDDEDGDGDGDGATGKKK	100
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	MASMPSRTALSPGVLSPTRPVPNWIARPEYVGKPAAQEGSEPWVQMRNSPHFRHRLMAITLKNEHD KKKKKKRGPKVQTDPPSVPICDLYPNGVFPKGQECEYPPTQDGRTAAWRT :	21
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	TPEVIEKMRVAGRIÄAGALAEAGKAVAPGVTTDELDRIAHEYLIAQMRIACRLASEVLDYITPFVVAGVTTGELDRLCHEYM TSEEKKALDQASEEIWNDFREAAEAHRQVRKYVMSWIKPGMTMIEICEKL :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	60
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	VDN-GAYPSTLGYKGFPKSCCTSLNEVICHGIPDSTVITDGD THVQGTVPAPLNYQPPGYPPFPKAICTSVNDVICHGIPGEKTLKNGD EDCSRKLIKENGLNAGLAFPTGCSLNNCAAHYTPNAGDTTVLQYDD : ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	107
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	IVNIDVTAYIGGVHGDTNATFPAGDVADEHRLEVDRIREATMRAINTVKP ALNIDITVIKNGYFGDTSRMFIIGEGSILAKKEVOTTYECMWLGIDOVRP ICKIDFGTHISGRIIDCAFTVTFNPKYDTLLKAVKDATNTGIKCAGI	157
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	GRALSVIGRVIESYANRFGYNVVRDFIGHGIGTTFHNGLVV GAHLGDIGHAIQKHAEAQGYSVVREYGHGIGTVFHEDPQV DVRLCDVGEAIQEVMESYEVEIDGKTYQVKPIRNLNGHSIGQYRIHAGKT	198
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	LHYDQPAVETIMQPGMTFTIEPMINLGA	226
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2		234
M.Tuberculosis B.Pseudomallei Human MetAp2	GWIVVIKDRKWIAQFEHILLVIDIGVEILICL	82

Table 1. Alignment of the amino acid sequences of B. pseudomallei MetAP1, human (Homo sapiens) MetAP2 and M. tuberculosis MetAP1. There are five conserved metal-ligating residues (Asp 131, Asp 142, His 205, Glu 238, and Glu 269; numbering based on PDBcode:3IU9; highlighted in yellow). Other identical residues among all three MetAPs are shaded grey.

#### 2. Docking Studies

The amino acid sequence of *Burkholderia pseudomallei* methionine aminopeptidase (*BpMetAP*) was obtained from SSGCID. The structure of the mycobacterium tuberculosis methionine aminopeptidase 1 (PDB code: 3IU9)<sup>1</sup> was chosen as a structural template to model the *BpMetAP* structure for docking studies as the amino acids within the ligand binding site were found to be nearly identical to that of *BpMetAP*. A homology model of BpMetAp was generated using Sybyl (version 8.1, Tripos, St. Louis, MO USA) and Pymol (1.3r1 edu, Sept 2010). To provide a ligand template for docking studies, the crystal

structure of *Aeromonas proteolytica* aminopeptidase in complex with 8-quinolinol (PDB code: 3VH9),<sup>2</sup> was aligned to the active site of the MtMetAp/BpMetAp model using active site atoms. Prior to the docking experiments, water was removed from the model. All docking was performed in Sybyl (version 2.0, Tripos, St. Louis, MO USA). The site targeted in the docking calculations were defined by the positions of 8-quinolinol with penalty for deviating from the template fragment of 95%. The energy minimization was performed to generate final structures.

#### 3. Assay protocols

#### **Enzyme Activity Assay.**

The fluorogenic peptide substrate, H-Met-Gly-Pro-7-amino-4-methylcoumarin hydrochloride (H-met-Gly-Pro-AMC), and recombinant human DPPIV/CD26 (rhDPPIV) were purchased from R&D Systems, Inc. (Minneapolis, MN). The purified recombinant Burkholderia Pseudomallei was obtained from Seattle Structural Genomics Center For Infectious Disease (SSGCID). 8-hydroxy-5-nitroquinoline and Furan inhibitors were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO) with purity of >95% and their purity and identity were confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Triazole inhibitor and sulfonamide inhibitors were synthesized according to the procedure mentioned in the synthesis section.

The enzyme inhibition assay was performed similar to an established recombinant human methionine aminopeptidase 2 activity assay by Zhou et al. The assay was modified substituting H-Met-Gly-Pro-AMC and rhCD26/dppIV as the substrate and secondary enzyme, respectively. Enzymatic activity of BpMetAP was followed using a Synergy 2 Plate reader (Biotek, Winooski, Vt). All kinetic experiments were carried out on a Nunc flat-bottom maxisorp 96-well plates (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Rochester, NY). Each well contained 100  $\mu$ L of assay mixture with 50 mM HEPES, 0.1 mM CoCl<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5, 250  $\mu$ M H-Met-Gly-Pro-AMC, 0.100  $\mu$ g rhCD26/ dppIV, and 0.5  $\mu$ g apoenzyme in 1.0 mg/mL BSA in the assay buffer. Assays were initiated with the addition of the substrate. The reaction was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes before the initial rates were recorded. The fluorescent signal was measured for 10 min, using excitation and emission wavelengths of 380 nm and 460 nm, respectively. The initial rates were corrected for the background rate determined in the absence of BpMetAP. For IC<sub>50</sub> determination, the inhibitors were screened at six or more concentrations.

#### **Kinetic Analysis**

The  $IC_{50}$  values were calculated from nonlinear regression curve fitting of percent inhibitions as a function of inhibitor concentration to eq 1 reported by Grant et al<sup>4</sup>, using Origin 7 (OriginLab, Northampton, MA):

$$y = (A-D)/(1+(x/C)^B)+D;$$
 (1)

where y is the initial rates with and without the inhibitor, x is inhibitor concentration, A is uninhibited enzyme activity, B is the slope of the inflection (Hill coefficient), C is the central inflection point (or  $IC_{50}$ ), and D is the fully inhibited enzyme activity.

#### **Bacterial Growth Inhibition Assay.**

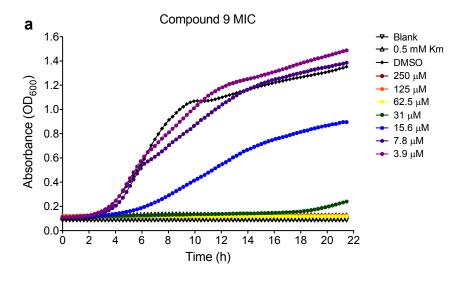
Potential inhibitor compounds were tested against *Burkholderia thailandensis* strain E264<sup>5</sup> and *Burkholderia pseudomallei* strains  $1026b^6$  and Bp340<sup>7</sup>. All manipulations of *B. pseudomallei* were done in a CDC-approved biosafety level 3 (BSL3) facility at the University of North Carolina. Bacteria were maintained on low-salt lysogeny broth (LSLB) agar plates (10 g/L tryptone, 5 g/L yeast extract, 1.25 g/L NaCl, 7.5 g/L agar) at 37°C. For the assay, bacterial cultures of were prepared in 3 mL of LSLB medium and were incubated 16 h at 37°C with aeration. Cells were washed in PBS and a suspension was prepared at an OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.2 in LSLB.

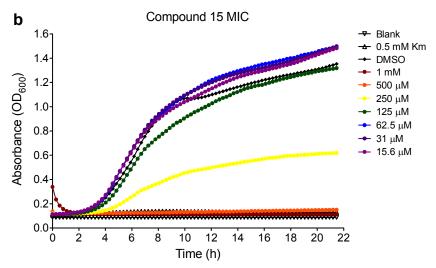
Stocks of each compound were made at 40 mM in DMSO and stored at -20°C. Compounds were diluted in LSLB to 1.25 mM, and 160  $\mu L$  of each diluted compound was added to wells of a 96-well microtiter plate in triplicate. To each well was added 40  $\mu$ L of bacterial suspension (OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.2) for a final OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.04 and a final inhibitor concentration of 1 mM. For some experiments, including determination of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC), two-fold dilutions of the compound were prepared in LSLB and the assay was performed as described above. As positive controls, bacteria were incubated in medium alone and in medium containing DMSO. As a negative control for growth, kanamycin (final concentration 300 µg/mL) was added to the medium in certain wells. Plates were incubated approximately 22 h at 37°C with shaking in an Infinite M200 plate reader (Tecan Group Ltd., Männedorf, Switzerland). The OD<sub>600</sub> was read every 15 min and was graphed as a function of time. The area under the curve (AUC) was determined for each growth curve using Prism 5 (GraphPad Software, Inc.). The MIC for compounds 9 and 15 was defined as the lowest concentration of compound at which no growth was observed (indicated by no change in the OD<sub>600</sub> over the course of the assay). To assess the MBC for compounds 9 and 15, 10 μL aliquots from triplicate wells were spotted onto LSLB plates, and plates were incubated overnight at 37ºC. The MBC was defined as the lowest concentration of compound at which no colonies were visible after 24 h of growth at 37°C.

Table 2. Growth inhibition of *B. thailandensis* by compounds 1-25

Compound	Growth as % E264 + DMSO <sup>a</sup>	% Inhibition <sup>b</sup>
Blank	0.00 <u>+</u> 0.00	NA
DMSO	100.00 <u>+</u> 0.00	NA
Km	3.0 <u>+</u> 0.5	97.0 <u>+</u> 0.5
1	91 ± 8	9 ± 8
2	4.2 ± 0.7	95.8 ± 0.7
3	5.8 ± 0.8	94.2 ± 0.8
4	48 ± 3 <sup>c</sup>	52 ± 3
5	6 ± 2	94 ± 2
6	7.1 ± 0.7	92.9 ± 0.7
7	$38 \pm 8^{c}$	62 ± 8
8	8.7 ± 0.5	91.3 ± 0.5
9	16± 5	84 ± 5
10	98 ± 8	2 ± 8
11	25 ± 2 <sup>c</sup>	75 ± 2
12	39 ± 8 <sup>c</sup>	61 ± 8
13	88 ± 2 <sup>c</sup>	12 ± 2
14	56 ± 5 <sup>c</sup>	44 ± 5
15	4.3 ± 0.5	95.7 ± 0.5
16	82.5 ± 0.6	17.5 ± 0.6
17	74± 2	26 ± 2
18	72.1 ± 0.9	27.9 ± 0.9
19	84 ± 5	16 ± 5
20	97 ± 8	3 ± 8
21	90 ± 6	10 ± 6
22	98.3 ± 0.2	$1.7 \pm 0.2$
23	100.5 ± 0.3	$0.00 \pm 0.00$
24	78.1 ± 0.7	21.9 ± 0.7
25	84.5 ± 0.3	15.6 ± 0.3

 $<sup>^{</sup>a}$ Growth calculated as AUC relative to blank.  $^{b}$ Percent inhibition determined relative to DMSO.  $^{c}$ Compounds showed inhibition of growth, but had high background (OD<sub>600</sub>> 0.2) due to solubility limitations.





MIC determination for compounds 9 and 15 against B. thailandensis E264.

#### 4. Synthesis and Characterization of the compounds

Chemistry. All reagents and solvents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). For chromatography, silica gel TLC plates with UV254 from Sorbent Technologies were used (Atlanta, GA). Carousel reactions were performed on carousel 12 plus reaction station from Radleys Discovery Technologies (Essex, United Kingdom). Purification with HPLC was performed using Biotage Isolera One separation system (Charlotte, NC) with Biotage SNAP 50 g column using a gradient of Ethyl Acetate/Hexane as eluant and UV detection at 254/280nm. For analytical purposes, HPLC data were obtained from DELTA HPLC SYSTEM XXI. ESI MS mass spectra were taken on a Finnigan Mat LCQ Mass spectrometer. Elemental analysis was performed by PerkinElmer 2400 Series II CHN Elemental Analyzer. 

<sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR were measured at 300 MHZ, respectively, on Avance III (Bruker Biospin from Billenca, using BBFO probe, 5 mm). IR spectra were recorded on Mattson Gausis ATI FT-IR (600-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>). Melting points were determined on MEL-TEMP II from LABORATORY DEVICES INC, USA.

#### **General Procedure.**

The synthesis of the clioquinol and nitroxoline inhibitors were modified according to the procedure done by Chen et al.<sup>8</sup>

#### 5-chloro-7-(piperidin-1-ylmethyl)quinolin-8-ol (5)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.41 g (2.28 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 310  $\mu$ L piperidine (2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.60 g, 95.1%). mp 63-65 °C; FT-IR: v= 3330.88, 2931.81, 2852.33, 2751.57, 1497.01, 1464.31, 1408.09, 1371.76, 1333.84 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.46 (d, 1H), 7.59 (t, 1H), 3.46 (d, 2H), 2.47 (d, 2H), 1.54 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 151.41, 148.90, 136.68, 132.17, 126.16, 124.89, 120.32, 118.04, 88.30, 63.07, 61.49, 55.99, 53.62, 50.15, 25.40, 23.63, 18.47, 15.20. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 4.982 min Height: 222.08 mAUArea%: 89.68%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O: C, 65.10; H, 6.19; N, 10.12; Found C, 64.70; H, 6.16; N, 9.72.

#### 5-chloro-7-(morpholinomethyl)quinolin-8-ol (6)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.40 g (2.23 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 260  $\mu$ L morpholine(2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.42 g, 67.6%). mp 89-91°C; FT-IR: v= 1494.45, 1453.19, 1405.94, 1369.28 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 8.93 (d, 1H), 8.47 (d, 1H), 7.64 (d, 1H), 3.71 (d, 2H), 3.60 (s, 2H), 2.46 (d, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 150.82, 148.87, 138.78, 138.56, 132.43, 132.30, 128.54, 127.18, 124.98, 124.89, 122.74, 122.59, 121.72, 120.31, 118.37, 118.25, 66.20, 55.99, 53.10, 15.02. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 3.692 min Height: 343.34 mAUArea%: 100%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 60.33; H, 5.42; N, 10.05; Found C, 60.07; H, 5.52; N, 9.62.

#### 5-chloro-7-(thiomorpholinomethyl)quinolin-8-ol (7)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.50 g (2.78 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 303  $\mu$ L thiomorpholine (2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.54 g, 73.7%). mp 101-104 °C; FT-IR: v= 3345.82, 1497.57, 1455.46, 1409.39, 1367.13, 1330.70 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.93 (d, 1H), 8.47 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 3.73 (s, 2H), 2.72 (d, 2H), 2.64 (d, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 148.91, 138.74, 132.32, 128.43, 124.86, 122.62, 120.51, 118.23, 56.19, 54.37, 27.13. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 4.448 min Height: 354.30 mAUArea%: 100%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>OS: C, 57.04; H, 5.13; N, 9.50; Found C, 57.07; H, 5.03; N, 9.10.

#### 5-chloro-7-((4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl)quinolin-8-ol (8)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.44 g (2.45 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 333  $\mu$ L 1-methylpiperazine (2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH- $H_2O$  to yield the final product (0.58 g, 79.5%). mp 126-129 °C; FT-IR: v= 2835.35, 1495.86, 1455.47, 1403.42, 1369.44, 1327.96 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.93 (d, 1H), 8.47 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 3.59 (s, 2H), 2.50 (d, 2H), 2.38 (d, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 150.97, 149.54, 148.89, 138.83, 132.45, 132.24, 128.32, 127.19, 124.99, 124.88, 122.76, 122.53, 121.74, 120.54, 118.19, 65.62, 55.91, 54.61, 52.34, 45.49, 15.02. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 3.126 min Height: 277.99 mAUArea%: 100%). Anal Calcd for  $C_{15}H_{18}CIN_3O$ : C, 61.75; H, 6.22; N, 14.40; Found C, 61.35; H, 5.96; N, 14.0.

#### 5-nitro-7-(piperidin-1-ylmethyl)quinolin-8-ol (10)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.90 g (4.73 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 743  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 561  $\mu$ L piperidine (5.68 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.58 g, 42.7%). mp 225 °C; FT-IR: v= 1597.43, 1547.95, 1506.81, 1444.30, 1386.92 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 9.23 (d, 1H), 8.50 (d, 2H), 7.50 (t, 1H), 4.10 (s, 2H), 2.43 (s, 2H), 1.66 (s, 1H), 1.49 (d, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 155.06, 150.10, 146.03, 133.86, 131.95, 124.41, 58.21, 52.12, 22.74, 21.72. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 7.243 min Height: 489.21 mAUArea%: 97.67%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 62.71; H, 5.96; N, 14.63; Found C, 62.39; H, 5.96; N, 14.31.

#### 7-((dimethylamino)methyl)-5-nitroquinolin-8-ol (11)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.47 g (2.48 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 380  $\mu$ L dimethylamine(2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.53 g, 86.8%). mp 235-237 °C; FT-IR: v= 1596.37, 1558.06, 1528.28, 1511.03, 1471.67, 1449.67, 1386.31, 1366.81 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  9.38 (d, 1H), 8.67 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 4.10 (s, 2H), 2.69 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  150.87, 141.98, 134.46, 131.15, 127.71, 124.40, 122.14, 114.14, 52.49, 40.66. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 2.742 min Height: 561.70 mAUArea%: 92.96%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 58.29; H, 5.30; N, 16.99; Found C, 57.84; H, 5.36; N, 16.75.

# 5-nitro-7-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)quinolin-8-ol (12)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.40 g (2.10 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 245  $\mu$ L pyrrolidine (2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.42 g, 73.1%). mp 227-230°C; FT-IR: v= 1594.09, 1529.65, 1448.41, 1390.08 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 9.36 (d, 1H), 8.62 (d, 2H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 2.50 (d, 2H), 1.93 (d, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 155.0, 151.3, 142.4, 137.9, 131.6, 126.1, 124.3, 119.3, 60.3, 56.9, 23.6. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 3.406 min Height: 673.64 mAUArea%: 100%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 61.53; H, 5.53; N, 15.38; Found C, 61.13; H, 5.44; N, 15.09.

#### 7-(morpholinomethyl)-5-nitroquinolin-8-ol (13)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.40 g (2.10 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 260  $\mu$ L morpholine (2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.55 g, 91.2%). mp 221-224 °C; FT-IR: v= 1597.26, 1576.57, 1546.49, 1524.96, 1450.25, 1387.93, 1328.50 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 9.17 (d, 1H), 8.83 (d, 1H), 8.54 (d, 1H), 7.71 (d, 1H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.61 (d, 2H), 2.63 (t, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 148.14, 138.45, 132.38, 130.75, 124.74, 122.79, 11750, 65.52, 55.96, 52.63. Anal.

HPLC (Ret time: 2.655 min Height: 510.56 mAUArea%: 94.10%). Anal Calcd for  $C_{14}H_{15}N_3O_4$ : C, 58.13; H, 5.23; N, 14.53; Found C, 57.81; H, 4.95; N, 14.32.

#### 5-nitro-7-(thiomorpholinomethyl)quinolin-8-ol (14)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.40 g (2.10 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 303  $\mu$ L thiomorpholine(2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.58 g, 90.6%). mp 190-193 °C; FT-IR: v= 1592.18, 1575.17, 1539.23, 1522.94, 1507.11, 1455.12, 1418.88, 1390.07 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 9.18 (d, 1H), 8.86 (d, 1H), 8.57 (d, 1H), 7.76 (d, 1H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 2.77 (d, 2H), 2.50 (d, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 147.82, 138.86, 132.33, 130.89, 124.62, 123.13, 117.85, 81.07, 56.31, 54.09, 52.86, 26.39. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 3.066 min Height: 477.26 mAUArea%: 94.68%). Anal Calcd for  $C_{14}H_{15}N_3O_3S$ : C, 55.07; H, 4.95; N, 13.76; Found C, 54.68; H, 4.45; N, 13.40.

#### 7-((4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl)-5-nitroquinolin-8-ol (15)

In a carousel reaction tube, 0.41 g (2.16 mmol) of 5-chloroquinolin-8-ol was mixed with 300  $\mu$ L formaldehyde in 20 mL dry ethanol. To this solution was added 333  $\mu$ L 1-methylpiperazine (2.4 mmol). The mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 24 hr. The precipitate was filtered. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to yield the final product (0.48 g, 73.5%). mp 209-211 °C; FT-IR: v=1595.09, 1573.24, 1546.49, 1526.32, 1499.95, 1458.46, 1433.85, 1382.61, 1358.19 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 9.29 (d, 1H), 8.77 (d, 1H), 8.55 (d, 1H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 3.91 (s, 2H), 2.80 (d, 2H), 2.62 (d, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ . Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 2.366 min Height: 604.64 mAUArea%: 95.23%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 59.59; H, 6.00; N, 18.53; Found C, 59.19; H, 5.85; N, 18.28.

The synthesis of the triazole inhibitors were modified according to the procedure done by Novinson et al.<sup>9</sup>

#### 5-((4-methylbenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (16)

In a 250-mL Erlenmeyer flask, 2.32 g (0.02 mol) of 3-amino-5-thio-1,2,4-triazole was mixed with 20 mL of 1 M NaOH solution (0.04 mol). To this solution was added 3.75g (0.02 mol) of 1-(bromomethyl)-4-methylbenzene dissolved in 40 mL of absolute ethanol. The yellowish green mixture was refluxed in the oil bath at 75°C for 20 min until the turbidity disappeared and the color of the solution turned to amber. The solution was evaporated under the reduced pressure to about 25 mL, diluted with 5 mL distilled water, and refrigerated overnight. The precipitate was filtered, mixed with toluene and was azeotroped with the toluene under the reduced pressure. The crude residue was recrystallized from hot chloroform to yield a white solid (2.93 g, 66.1%). mp 109-110 °C; FT-IR: v= 3439.64, 3329.11, 3226.21, 3063.36, 2919.17, 2851.98, 1636.92, 1500.70, 1445.72, 1365.40 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  7.20 (d, 2H), 7.10 (d, 2H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  158.81, 156.62, 136.83, 134.20,128.82, 34.45, 21.33. MS (ESI) 220.9 (M-H)<sup>+</sup>. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 7.14 min Height: 529. 96 mAUArea%: 95.91%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>S: C, 52.52; H, 5.49; N, 25.43; Found C, 54.38; H, 5.49; N, 24.27.

#### 5-((4-fluorobenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (17)

In a 250-mL Erlenmeyer flask, 2.32 g (0.02 mol) of 3-amino-5-thio-1,2,4-triazole was mixed with 20 mL of 1 M NaOH solution (0.04 mol). To this solution was added 2.5 mL (0.02) of 4-flurobenzyl bromide dissolved in 40 mL of absolute ethanol. The yellowish green mixture was refluxed in the oil bath at 75°C for 20 min until the turbidity disappeared and the color of the solution turned to amber. The solution was evaporated under the reduced pressure to about 25 mL, diluted with 5 mL distilled water, and refrigerated overnight. The precipitate was filtered, mixed with toluene and was azeotroped with the toluene under the reduced pressure. The crude residue was recrystallized from hot chloroform to yield a white solid (2.10 g, 46.9 %).mp 123-125 °C; FT-IR: v = 3479.79, 3457.19, 3305.21, 3201.82, 3049.00,

2930.64, 2846.91, 2759.84, 2705.46, 2341.14, 1898.12, 1641.18, 1587.28, 1495.74, 1345.29 cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $^{1}$ H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ )  $\delta$  7.35 (t, 2H), 7.00 (t, 2H), 4.22 (s, 2H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6}$ )  $\delta$  161.32, 158.85, 156.13, 135.50, 132.71, 115.55, 34.42. MS (ESI) (M-H) $^{+}$  224.26. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 5.66 Height: 520.52 mAUArea%: 94.76%). Anal Calcd for  $C_{9}H_{9}FN_{4}S$ : C, 48.20; H, 4.05; N, 24.98; Found C, 47.65; H, 3.95; N, 24.51.

### 5-((2,4-dichlorobenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (18)

In a 250-mL Erlenmeyer flask, 2.32 g (0.02 mol) of 3-amino-5-thio-1,2,4-triazole was mixed with 20 mL of 1 M NaOH solution (0.04 mol). To this solution was added 2.8 mL g (0.02 mol) of 1-(bromomethyl)-2,4-dichlorobenzene dissolved in 40 mL of absolute ethanol. The yellowish green mixture was refluxed in the oil bath at 75°C for 20 min until the turbidity disappeared and the color of the solution turned to amber. The solution was evaporated under the reduced pressure to about 25 mL, diluted with 5 mL distilled water, and refrigerated overnight. The precipitate was filtered, mixed with toluene and was azeotroped with the toluene under the reduced pressure. The crude residue was recrystallized from hot chloroform to yield a white solid ( 5.06 g, 92%). mp 147-149 °C; FT-IR: v=3422.73, 3330.42, 3211.84, 3054.68, 2928.38, 2762.10, 1629.39, 1599.81, 1469.28 cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $^{1}$ H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  7.60 (S, 1H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.36 (d, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 4.27 (s, 2H). ;  $^{13}$ C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  163.27, 160.05, 157.83, 135, 25, 131, 14, 131.03, 115.63, 34.33. MS (ESI) 274.9 (M-H) $^+$ . Anal. HPLC: (Ret time: 10.02 min Height: 429.71 mAUArea%: 92.63%). Anal. Cald for  $C_9H_8Cl_2N_4S$ : C, 39.29; H, 2.93; N, 20.36; Found C, 39.17; H, 2.95; N, 20.00.

#### 5-((4-isopropylbenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (19)

In a carousel reaction tube, 2.00 g (0.017 mol) of 3-amino-5-thio-1,2,4-triazole was mixed with 8.6 mL of 1 M NaOH solution (0.034 mol). To this solution was added 2.84 mL (0.017 mol) of 4-isopropylbenzyl bromide dissolved in 17 mL of absolute ethanol. The mixture was refluxed at 75°C for 20 min. The solution was evaporated under the reduced pressure to yield a desired produce (2.30 g, 55%). mp 109-111 °C, FT-IR: v=3413.12, 3260.06, 2917.63, 1657.69, 1626.20, 1503.56, 1431.24 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR(300 MHZ, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 7.26 (d, 2H), 7.18 (d, 2H), 4.26 (s, 2H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 7.26 (d, 2H), 7.18 (d, 2H), 4.26 (s, 2H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 154.87, 151.07, 147.47, 134.64, 128.72, 126.29, 35.04, 33.03, 23.75. Anal. HPLC: (Ret time: 5.755 min Height: 602.25 mAUArea%: 97.10%). Anal. Cald for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>S: C, 58.04; H, 6.49; N, 22.56; Found C, 58.44; H, 6.09; N, 22.10.

#### 5-((4-(tert-butyl)benzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (20)

In a carousel reaction tube, 2.00 g (0.017 mol) of 3-amino-5-thio-1,2,4-triazole was mixed with 8.6 mL of 1 M NaOH solution (0.034 mol). To this solution was added 3.12 mL (0.017 mol) of 4-tert-butyl benzyl bromide dissolved in 17 mL of absolute ethanol. The mixture was refluxed at 75°C for 20 min. The solution was evaporated under the reduced pressure to yield a desired produce (3.50 g, 85%). mp 118-120 °C, FT-IR: v= 3377.29, 3280.47, 3065.55, 1678.54, 1660.39, 1517.46, 1492.09, 1435.76, 1403.62 cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $^{1}$ H NMR(300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  7.31 (d, 2H), 7.15 (d, 2H), 4.26 (s, 2H), 1.25 (s, 9H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) $\delta$ 154.85, 151.07, 149.74, 134.27, 128.46, 125.14, 38.01, 37.10, 31.06. Anal. HPLC: (Ret time: 7.243 min Height: 489.21 mAUArea%: 97.67%). Anal. Cald for  $C_{13}H_{18}N_4S$ : C, 59.51; H, 6.91; N, 21.35; Found C, 59.11; H, 6.88; N, 21.32.

#### 5-((3,4-difluorobenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (21)

In a carousel reaction tube, 2.00 g (0.017 mol) of 3-amino-5-thio-1,2,4-triazole was mixed with 8.6 mL of 1 M NaOH solution (0.034 mol). To this solution was added 2.18 mL (0.017 mol) of 3,4-diflurobenzyl bromide dissolved in 17 mL of absolute ethanol. The mixture was refluxed at 75°C for 20 min. The solution was evaporated under the reduced pressure to yield a desired produce (5.98 g, 76%). mp 98-100 °C, FT-IR: v= 2950.84, 1684.09, 1639.16, 1581.27, 1534.08, 1497.47, 1412.16 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR(300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.03 (d, 1H), 4.28 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.22 (s, 117.86, 34.13. Anal. HPLC: (Ret time: 2.736 min Height: 193.94 mAUArea%: 100%). Anal. Cald for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>F<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>S: C, 44.62; H, 3.33; N, 23.13; Found C, 44.58; H, 3.73; N, 23.53.

#### 2-amino-5-bromobenzoic acid

2-aminobenzoic acid (1.00 g, 7.29 mmol) was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (17 mL). The temperature was cooled to below 17 °C. Bromine solution (1.47 g, 9.30 mmol) was then added dropwise until the precipitate forms. The solid product was filtered and boiled up in a solution of deionized water (33 mL) and concentrated HCl (2 mL). The solution was subjected to vacuum filtration. The precipitate was collected and extracted twice with boiling water (38 mL). In the next step, the filtrate was cooled to room temperature to yield the desired product (0.45 g, 28.6%). mp 213-215 °C; FT-IR: v= 3475.54, 3358.81, 1659.47, 1580.13, 1544.64, 1478.81, 1419.97, 1308.55, 1231.59 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  7.81 (S, 1H), 7.69 (d, 1H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 6.75(d, 1H,); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  169.35, 150.22, 137.63, 134.60, 118.41, 112.45, 104.23. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 3.431 Height: 236.19 mAUArea%: 85.93%). Anal Calcd for  $C_7H_6BRNO_2$ : C, 38.92; H, 2.80; N, 6.48; Found: C, 38.80; H, 2.63; N, 6.19.

#### 5-bromo-2-(4-methylphenylsulfonamido)benzoic acid (24)

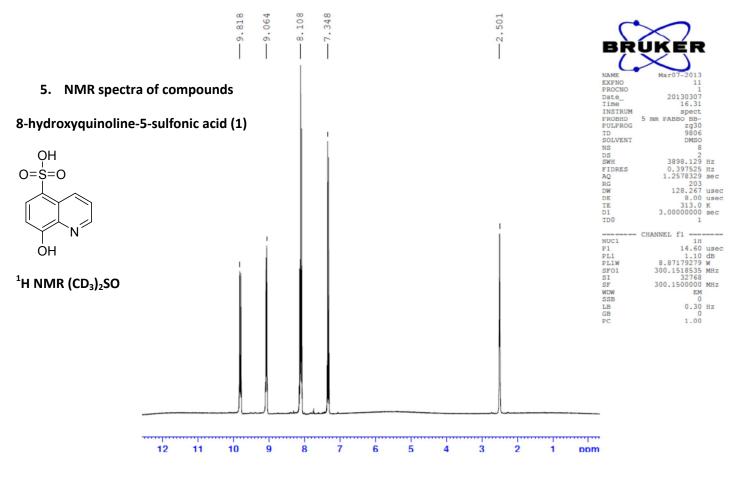
2-amino-5-bromobenzoic acid (0.202 g, 1 mmol) was suspended in distilled water (20 mL). The pH of the solution was adjusted to 8 with 1 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> until the solution became clear. To this solution, 0.231 g (1.2 mmol) of 4-methylbenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The pH of the solution was then adjusted to 1 using 1N HCl dropwise until the white precipitate formed. The solid was filtered and washed with deionized water. The solid was subjected to recrystallization in methanol to yield the desired white solid (0.28 g, 75.68 %). mp 192-199 °C; FT-IR: v= 3211.70, 2919.64, 2861.81, 2541.09, 1659.52, 1597.21, 1571.70, 1480.37, 1436.00, 1389.79, 1341.29, 1307.34, 1289.84, 1240.53, 1174.35 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ7.81(s, 1H), 7.74(d, 2H), 7.69(d, 1H), 7.40(d, 2H), 2.34(d, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 168.65, 143.22, 139.91, 137.71, 135.53, 133.30, 130.10, 127.75, 121.10, 119.19, 115.52, 22.25. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 11.94 Height: 401.88 mAUArea%: 100%). Anal Calcd for  $C_{14}H_{12}BrNO_4S$ : C, 45.42; H, 3.27; N, 3.78; Found: C, 45.02; H, 3.66; N, 3.33.

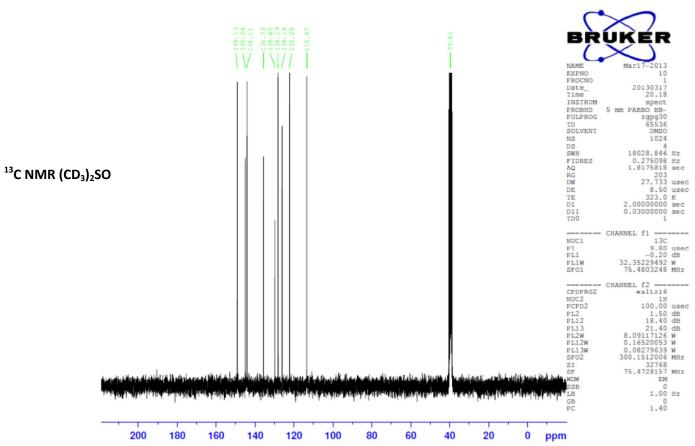
### 5-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenylsulfonamido)benzoic acid (25)

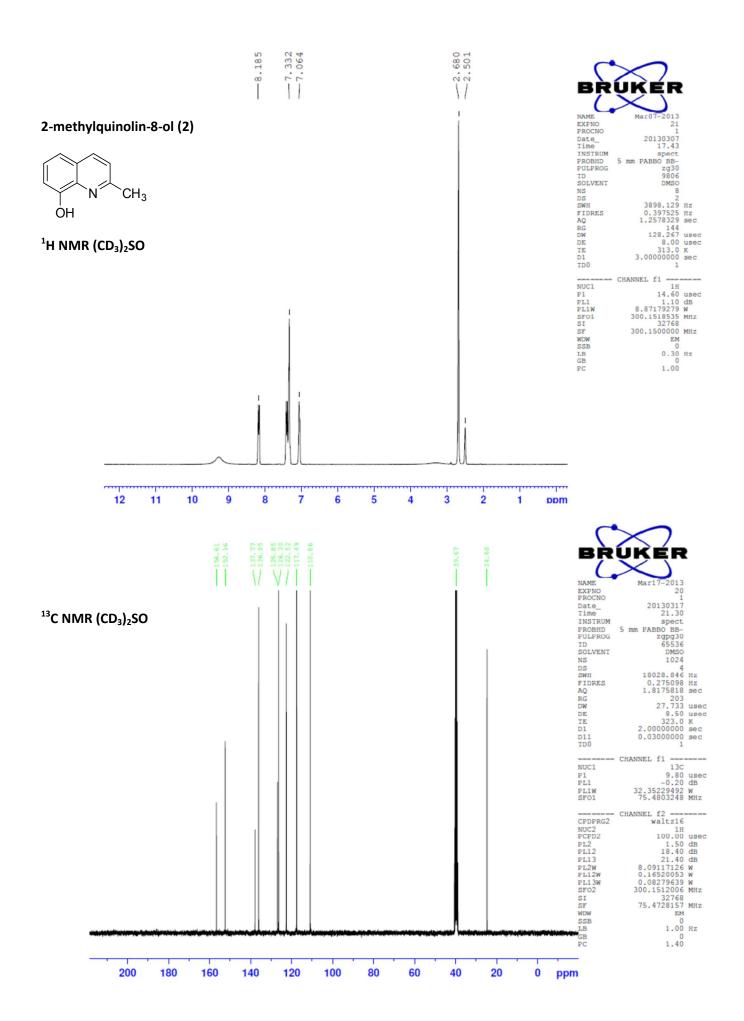
2-amino-5-bromobenzoic acid (0.300 g, 1.39 mmol) was suspended in distilled water (20 mL). The pH of the solution was adjusted to 8 with 1 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> until the solution became clear. To this solution, 0.322 g (1.528 mmol) of 4-chlorobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The pH of the solution was then adjusted to 1 using 1N HCl dropwise until the white precipitate formed. The solid was filtered and washed with deionized water. The desired compound was dried under the vacuum to yield a white solid (0.5 g, 92 %). Mp 222-223 °C; FT-IR: v= 3217.57, 3093.65, 2541.29, 1659.47, 1567.68, 1474.08, 1436.12, 1391.53, 1349.44, 1308.15, 1281.26, 1166.98 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.80(d, 2H), 7.69(d, 1H), 7.62(d, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ 169.35, 138.20, 135.23, 133.22, 130.19, 129.35, 122.23, 119.90, 116.18. Anal. HPLC (Ret time: 12.55 Height: 331.32 mAUArea%: 100%). Anal Calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>9</sub>BrClNO<sub>4</sub>S: C, 39.97; H, 2.32; N, 3.59; Found: C, 39.84; H, 2.21; N, 3.58.

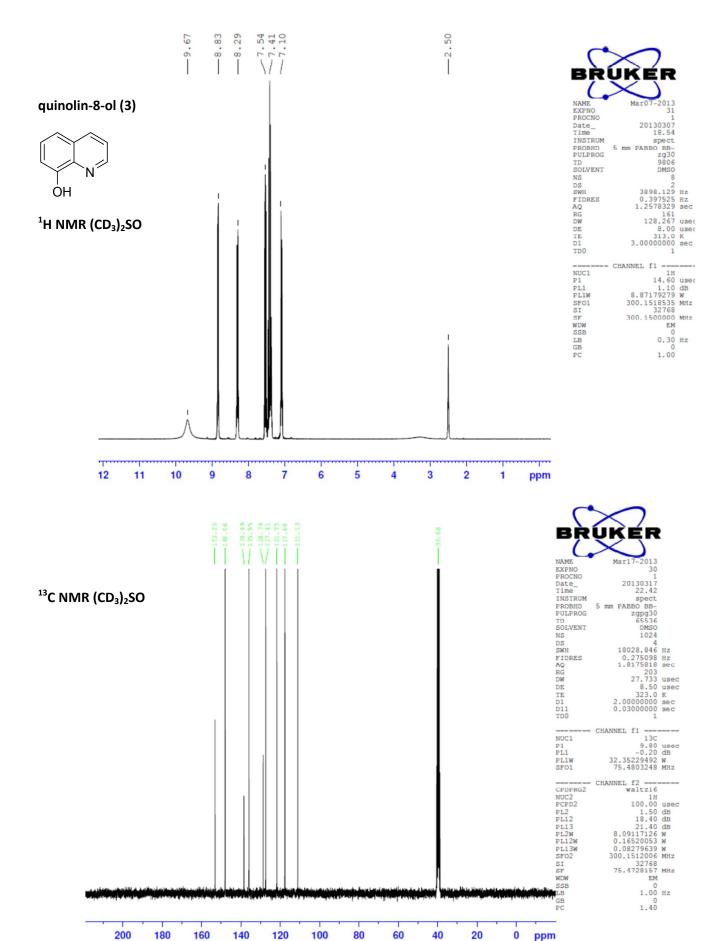
#### References

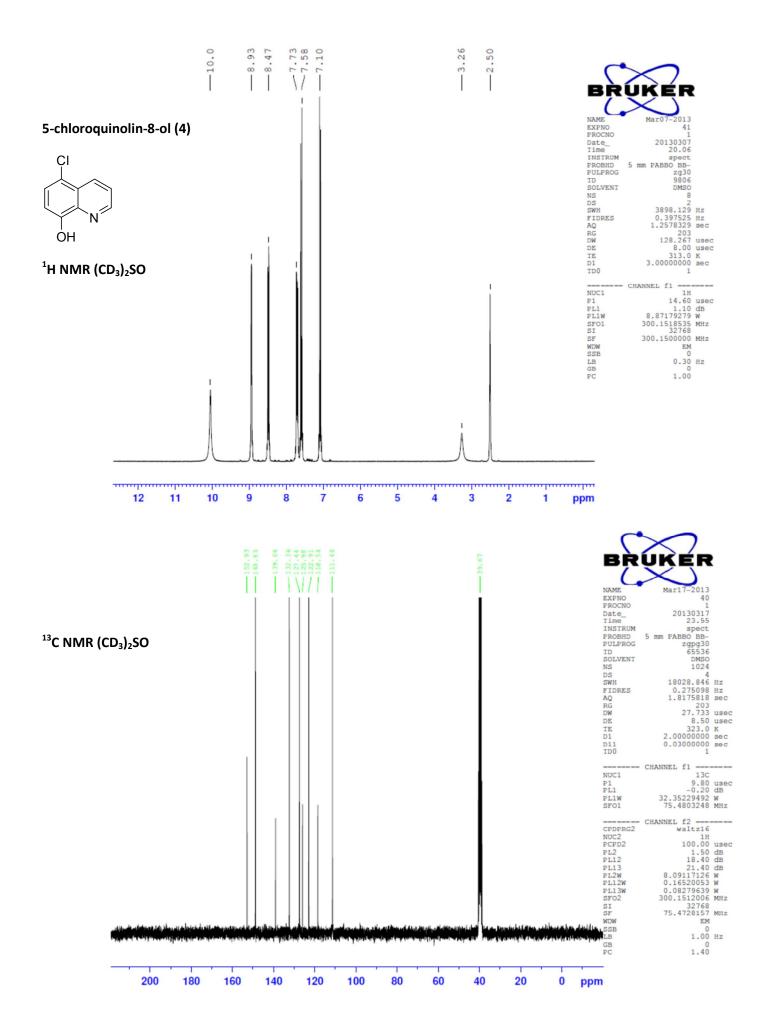
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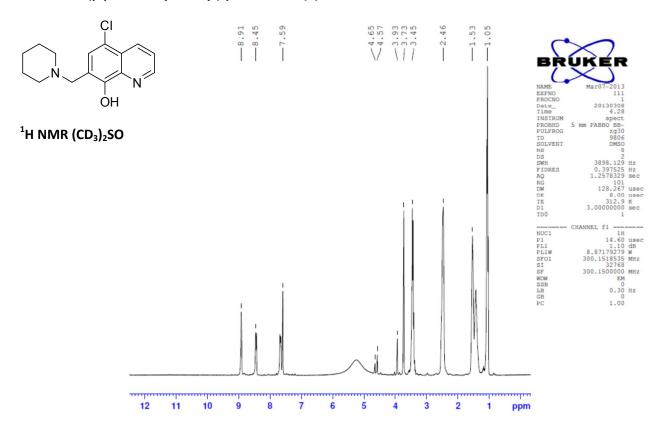


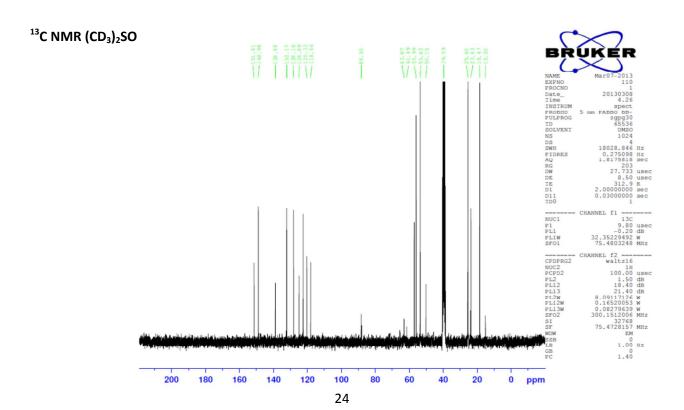




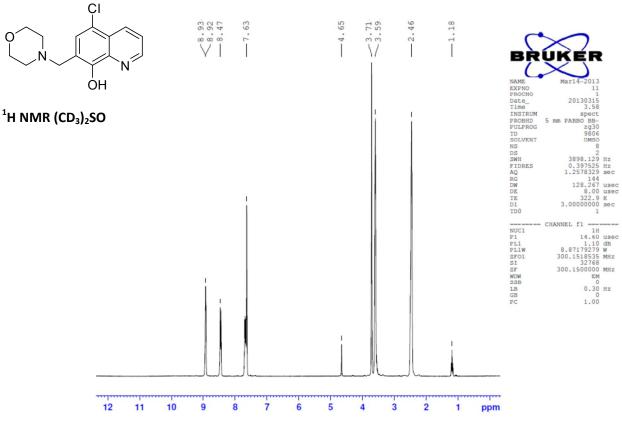


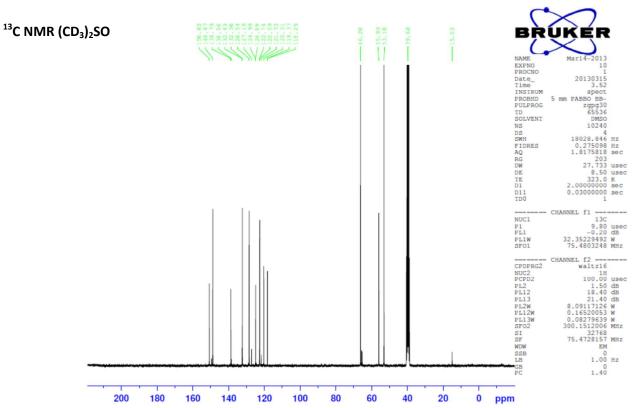
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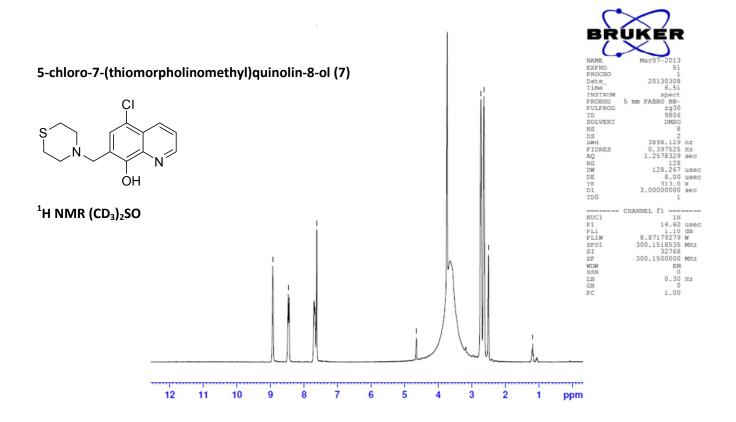


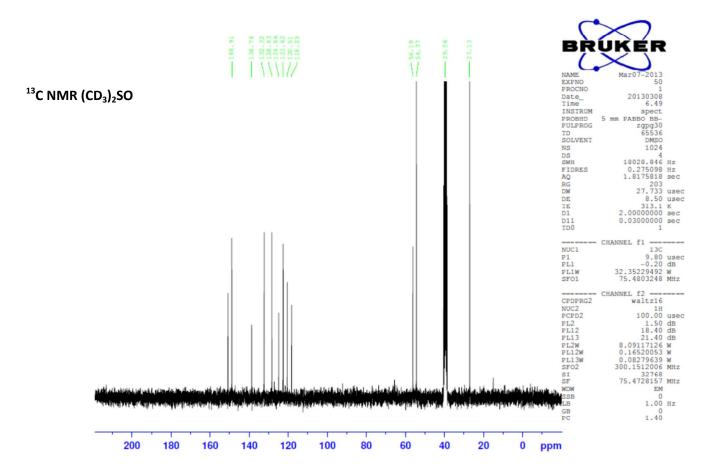


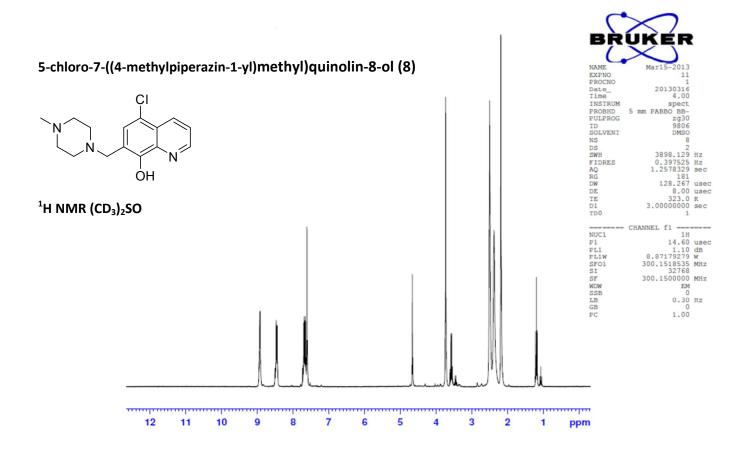
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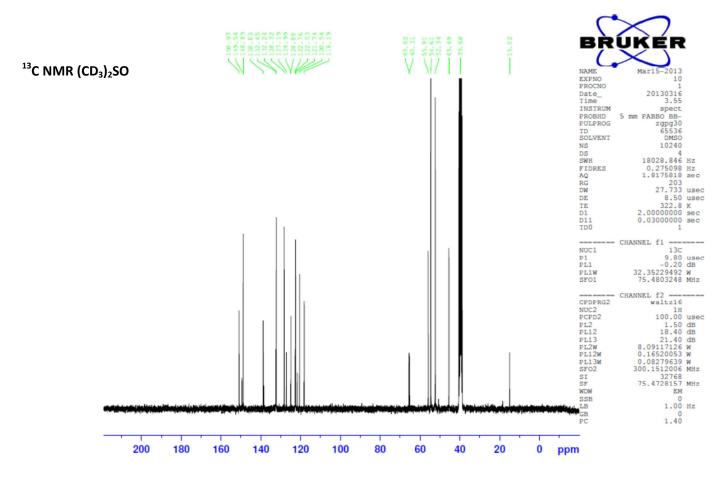


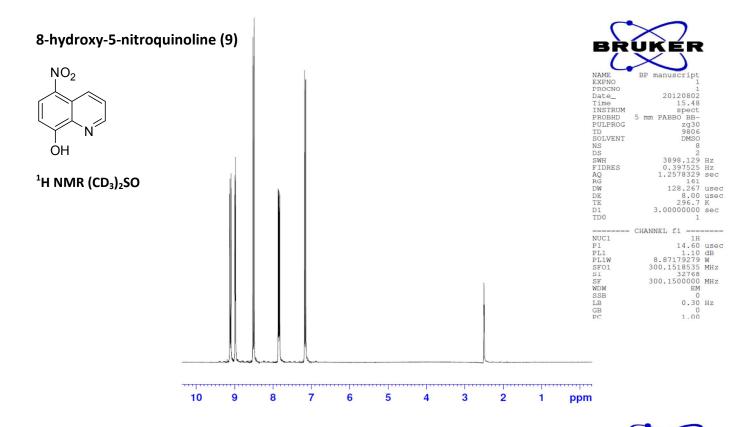


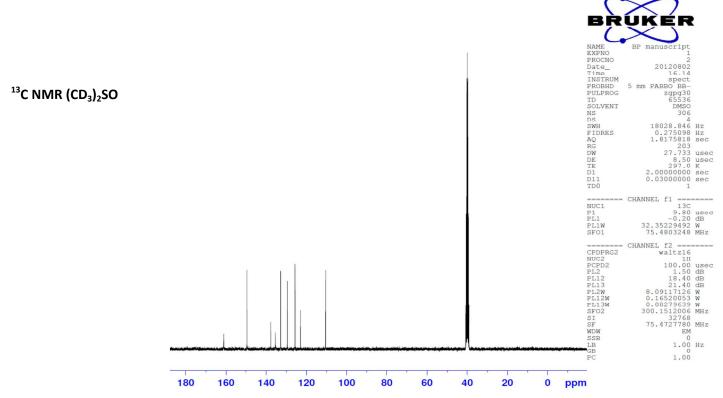


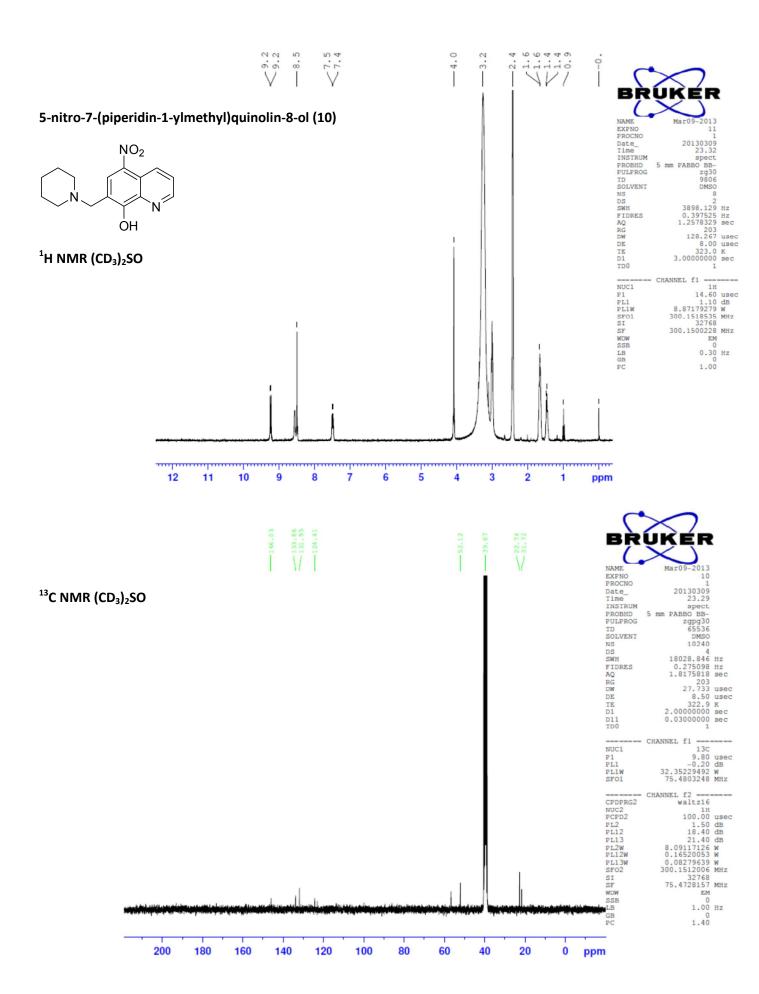


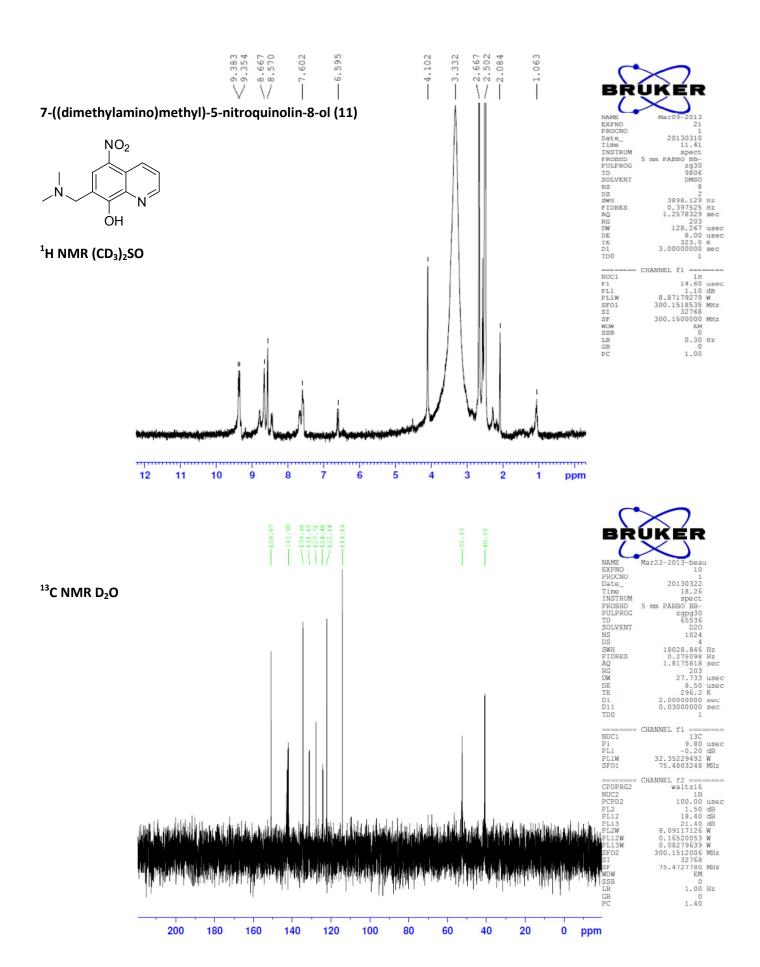


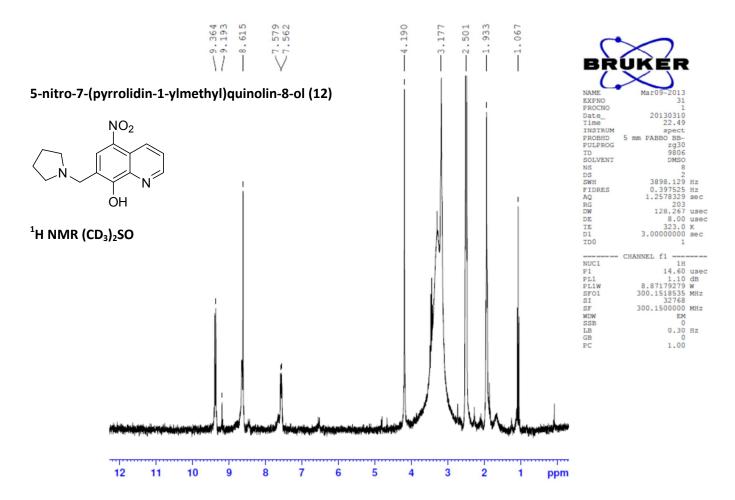












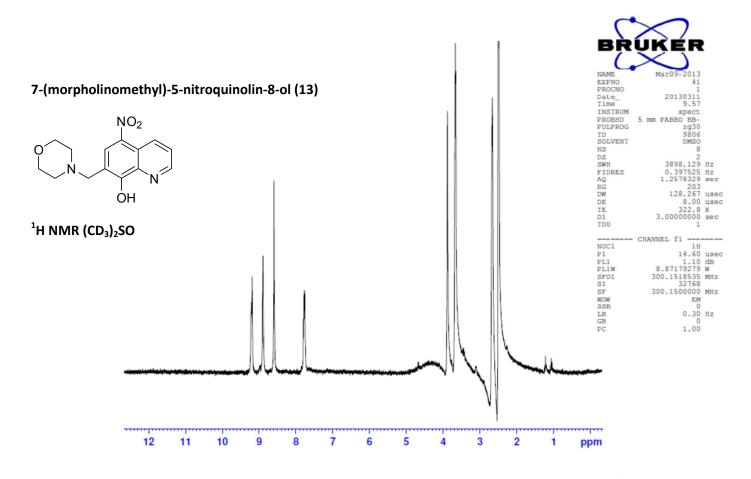
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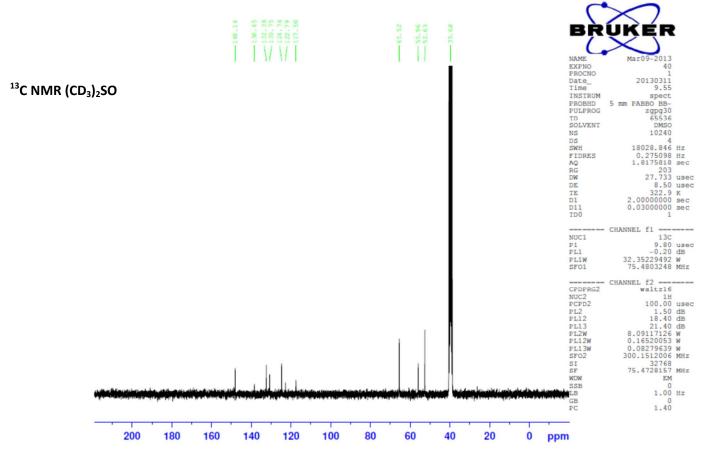
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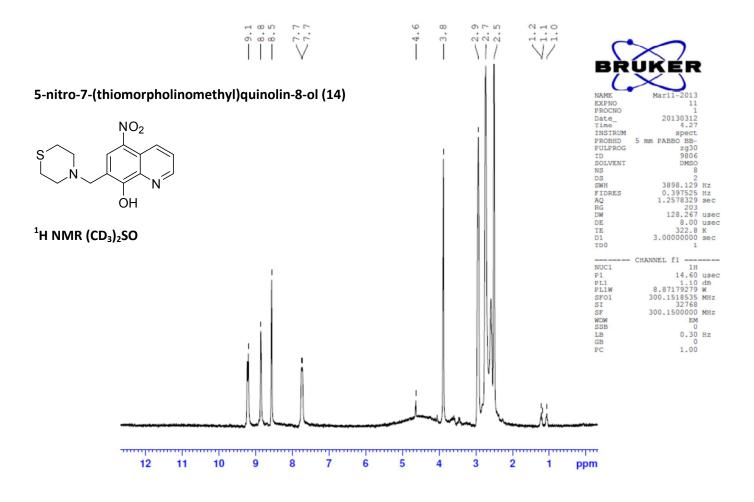


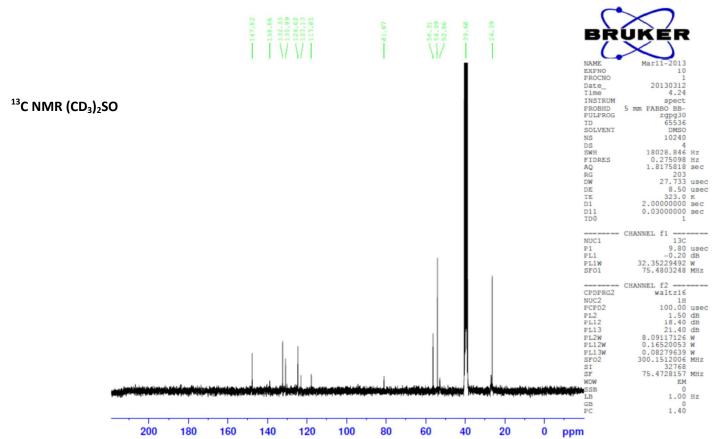


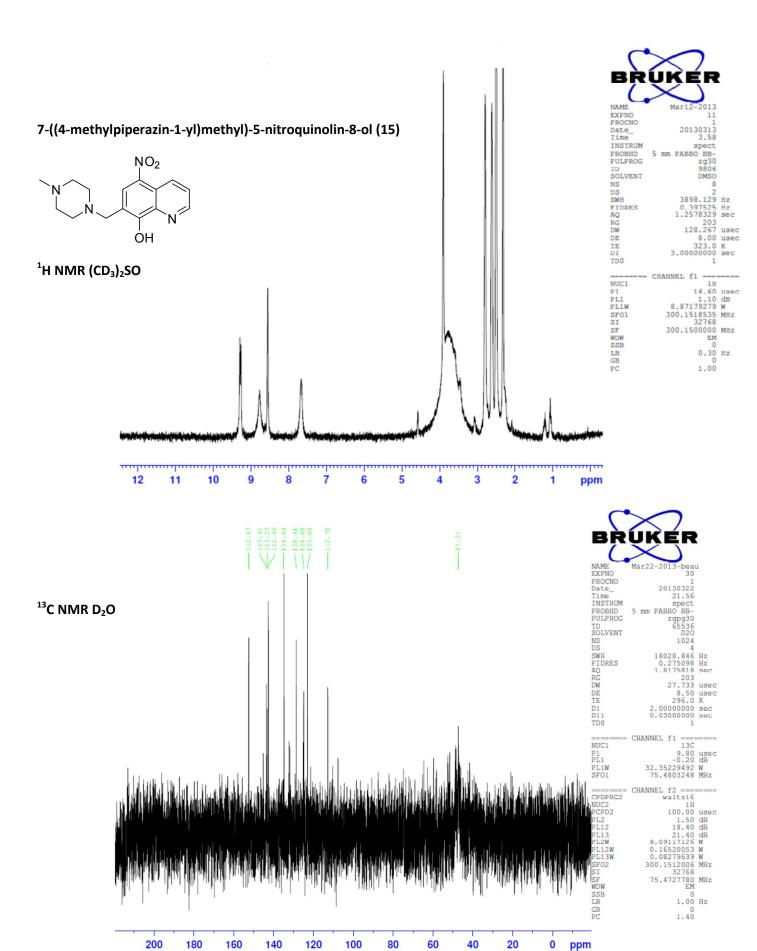
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D11	0.03000000	sec
TDO	1	
120	-	
	CHANNEL f1 ====	
NUC1	13C	
P1	9.80	
PL1	-0.20	
PL1W	32.35229492	
SF01	75.4803248	MHZ
	CHANNEL f2 ====	
CPDPRG2	waltz16	
NUC2	1 H	
PCPD2	100.00	usec
PL2	1.50	
PL12	18.40	
PI.13	21.40	dB
PL2W		W
PL12W		W
PL13W		W
SFO2	300.1512006	MHz
SI	32768	
SF	75.4727780	MHz
WDW	EM	
SSB	0	
LB	1.00	Hz
		nz
GB	0	
PC	1.40	



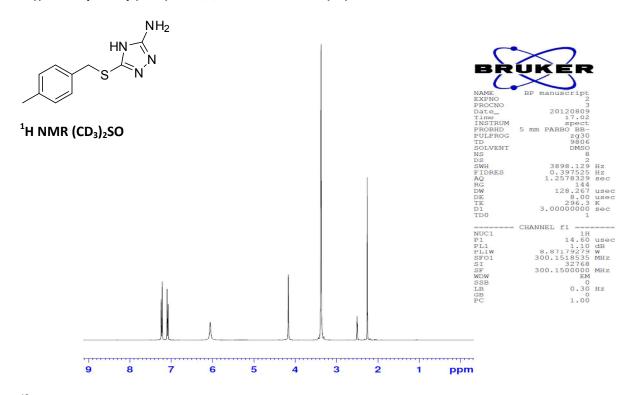




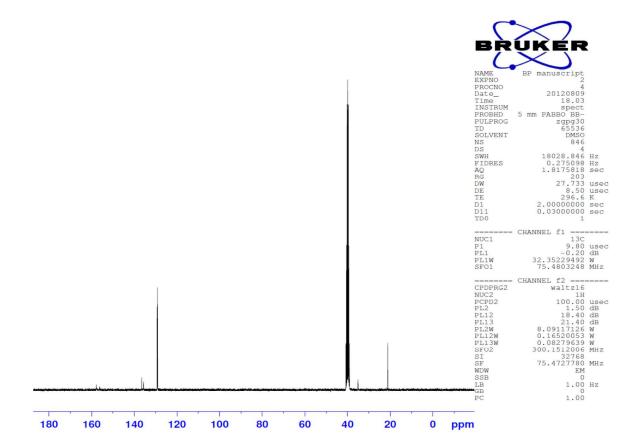




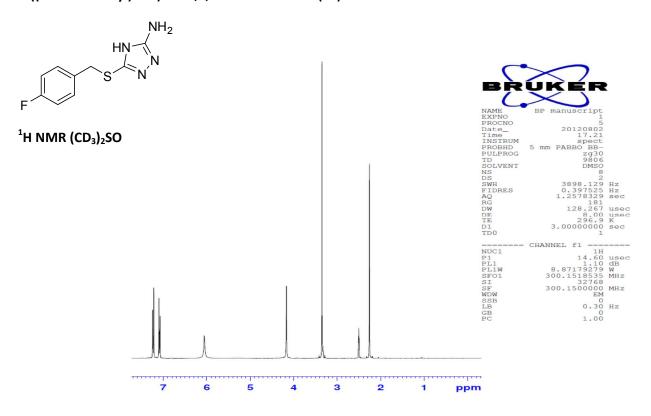
# 5-((4-methylbenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (16)

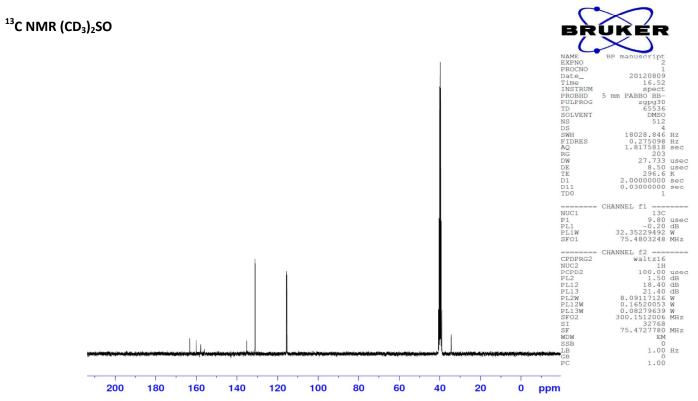


<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO

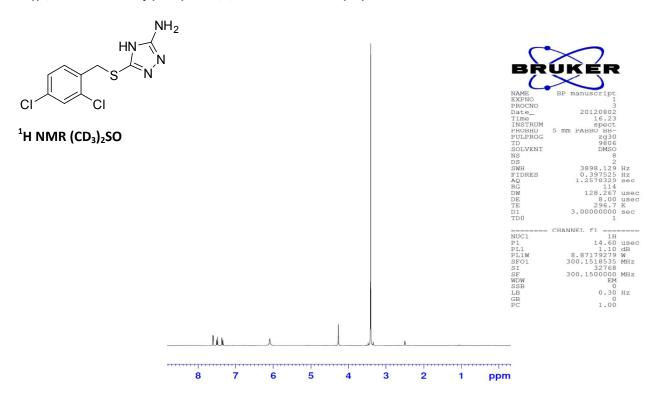


# 5-((4-fluorobenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (17)

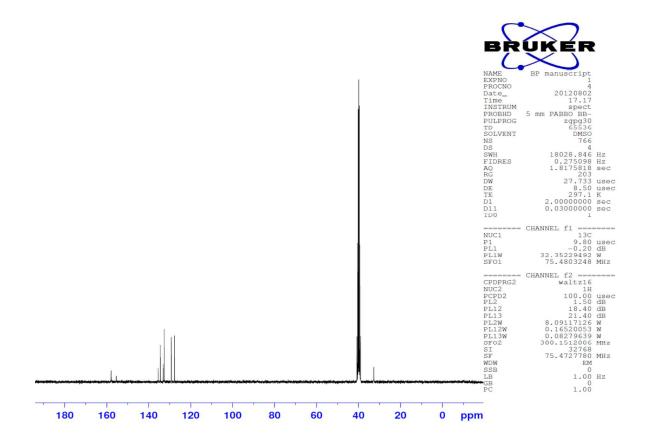


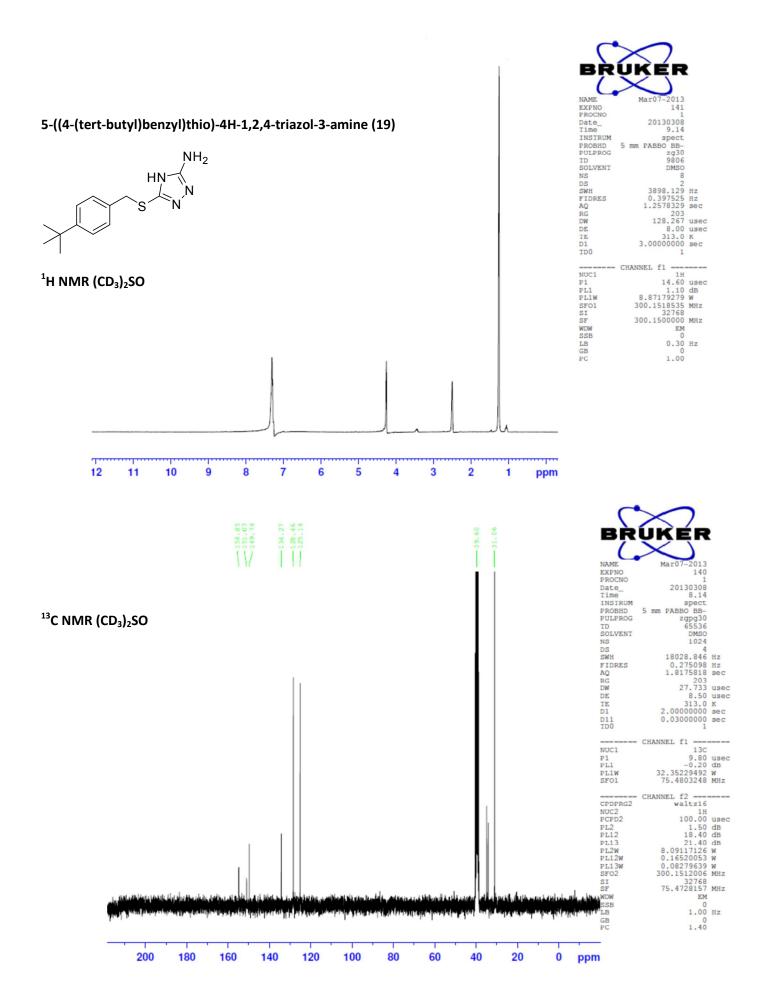


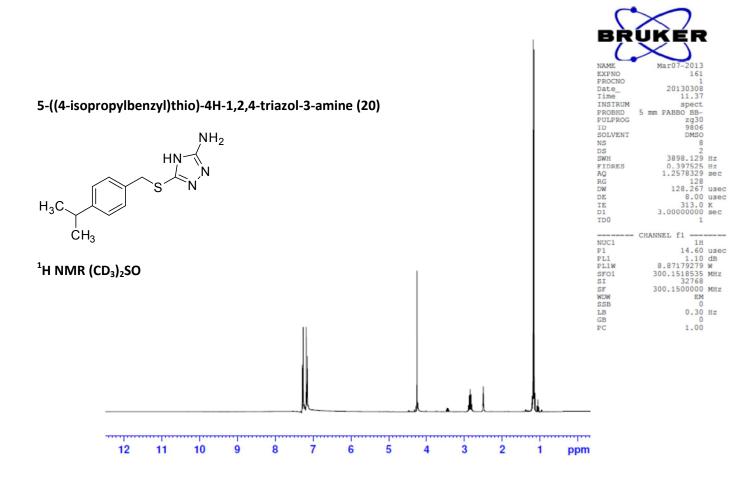
# 5-((2,4-dichlorobenzyl)thio)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine (18)

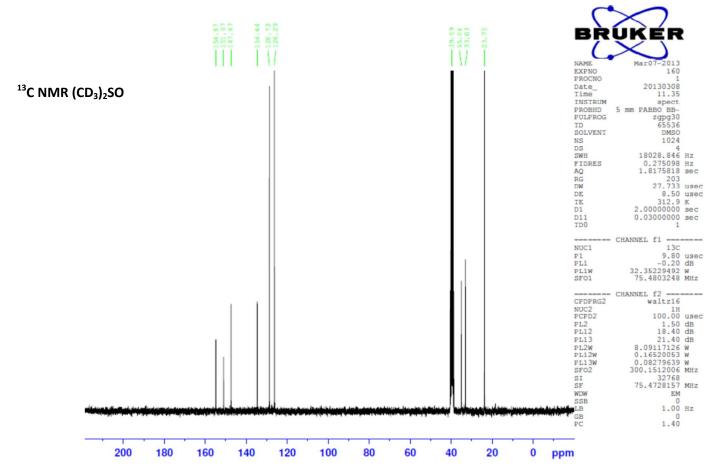


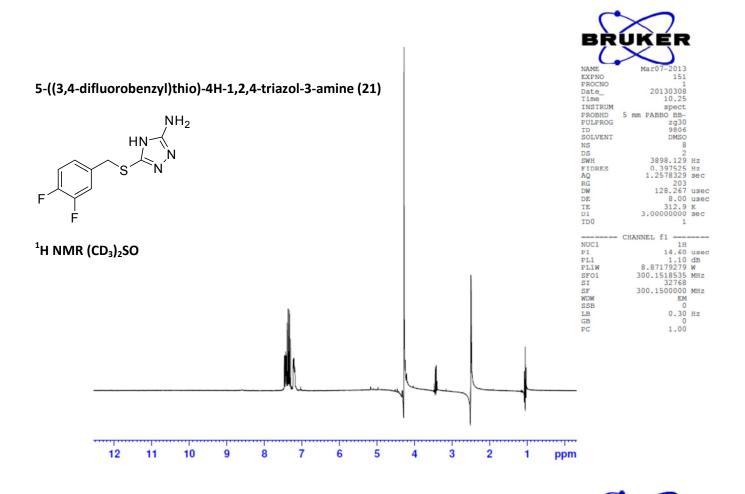
# <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO

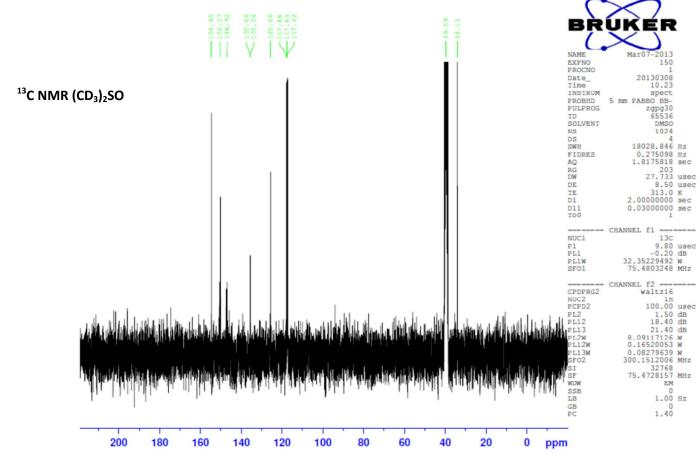




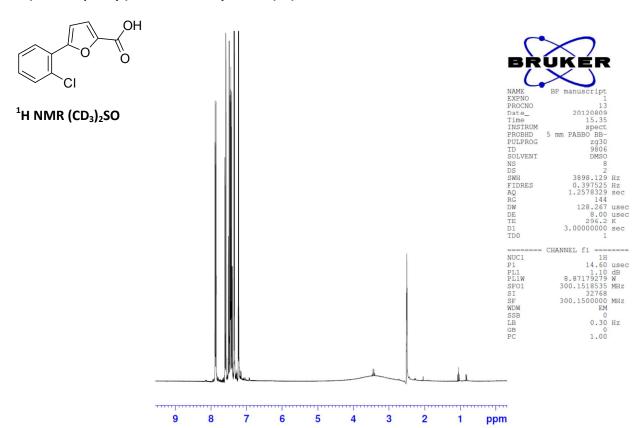


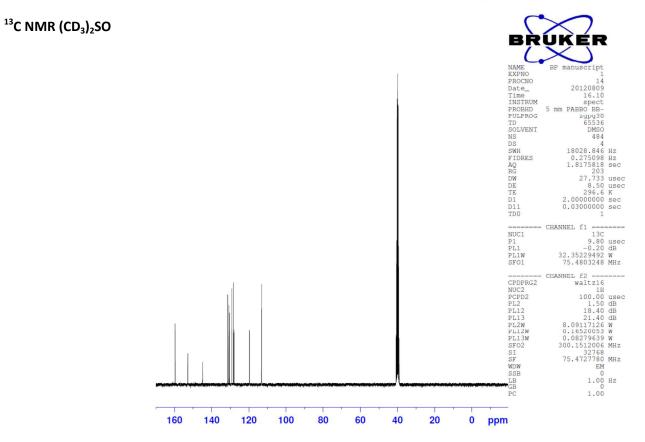




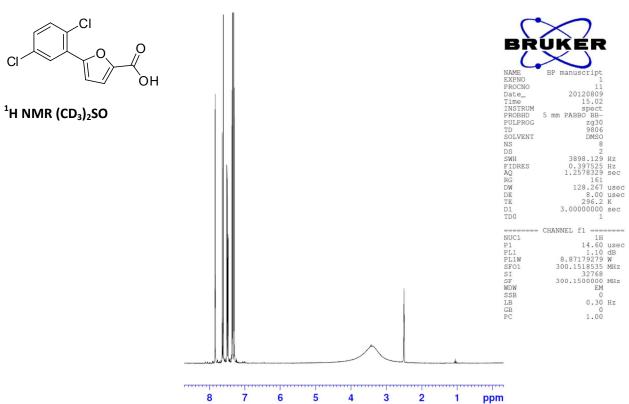


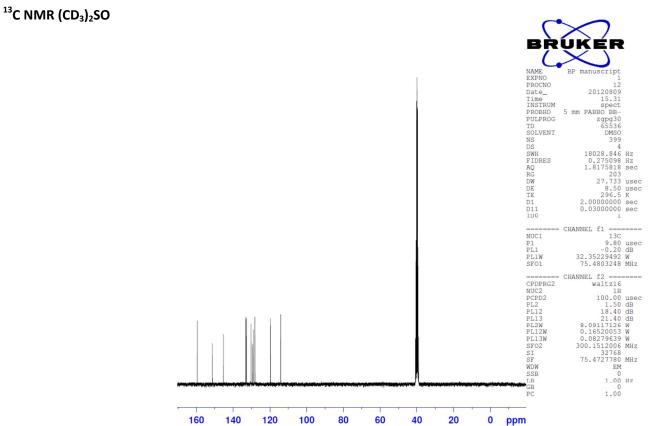
# 5-(2-chlorophenyl)furan-2-carboxylic acid (22)

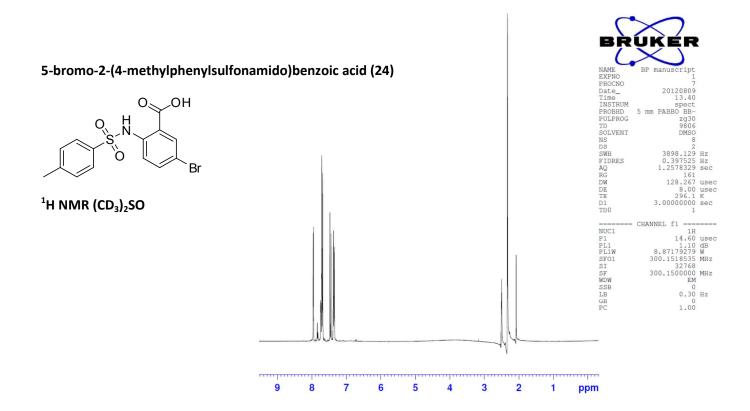


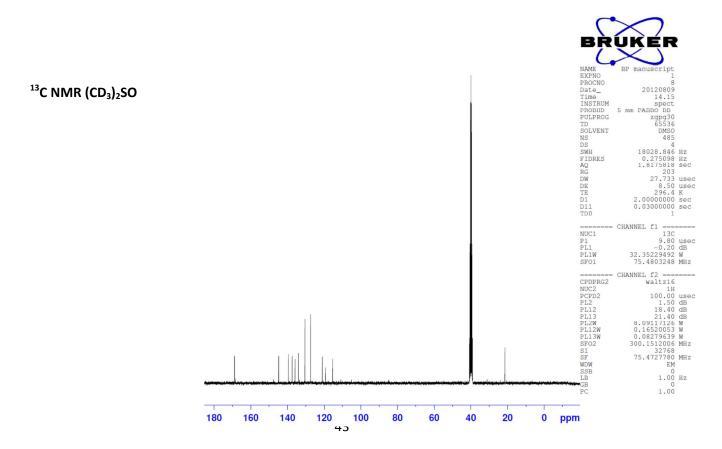


# 5-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)furan-2-carboxylic acid (23)

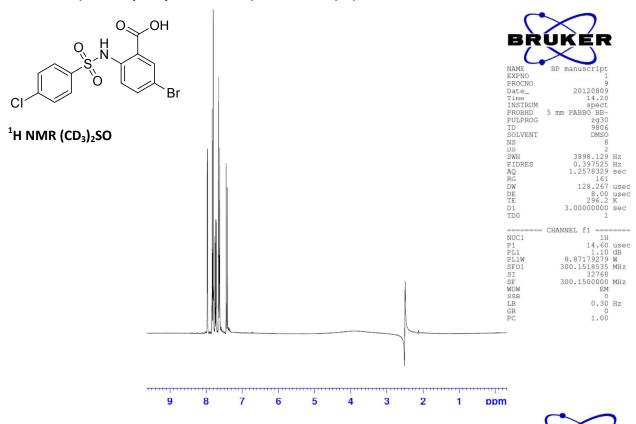


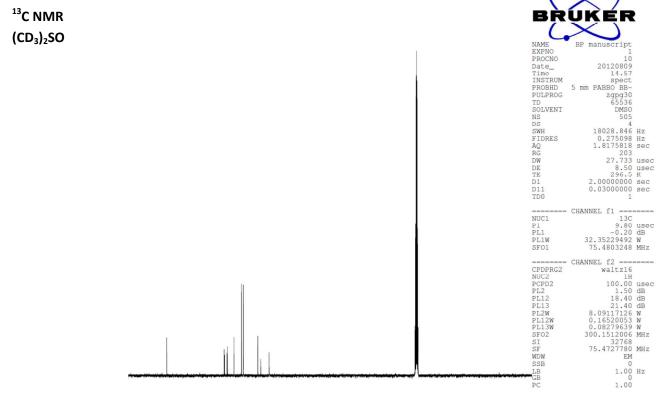






# 5-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenylsulfonamido)benzoic acid (25)





0 ppm