

## Antibacterial activity of 2-amino-3-cyanopyridine derivatives

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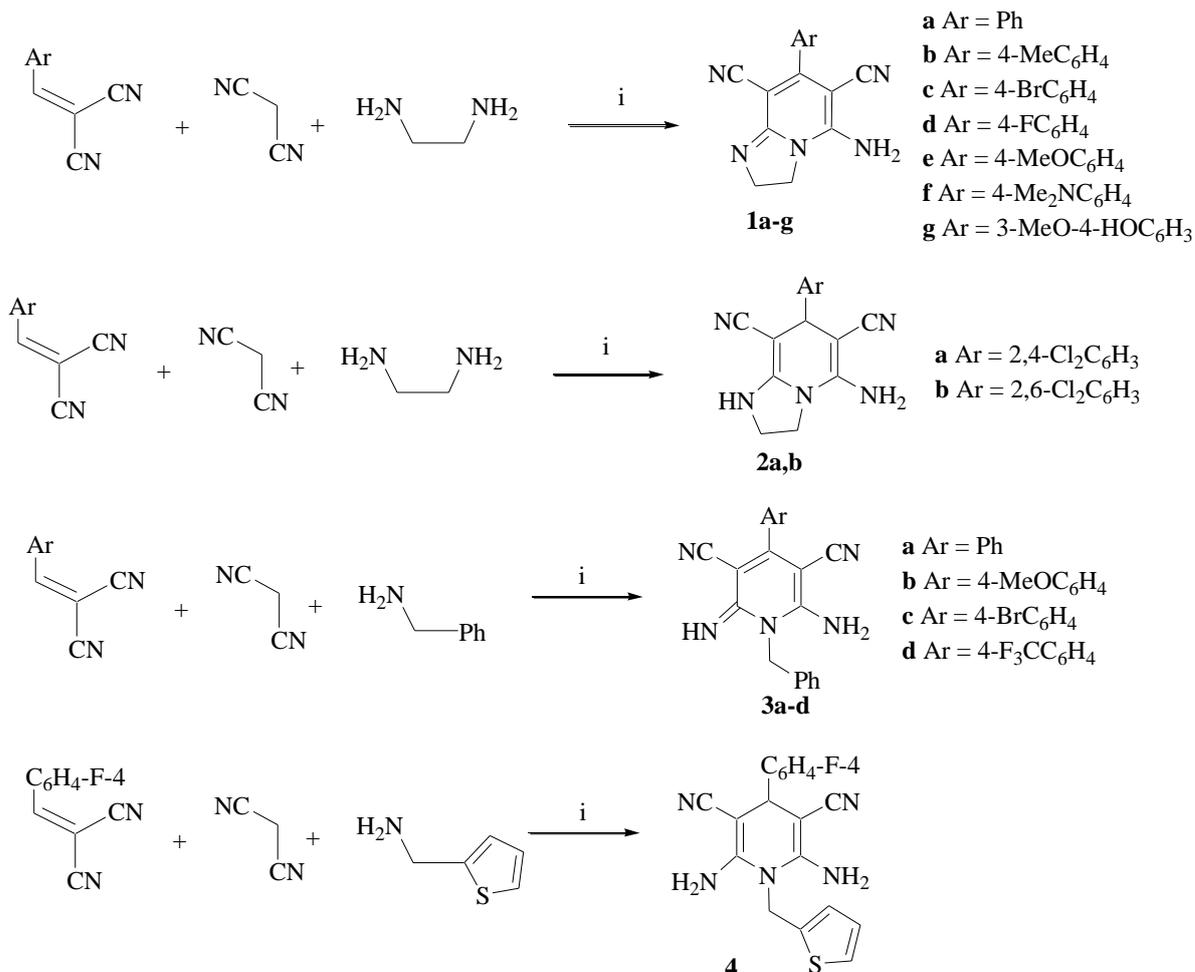
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### 1. Synthesis

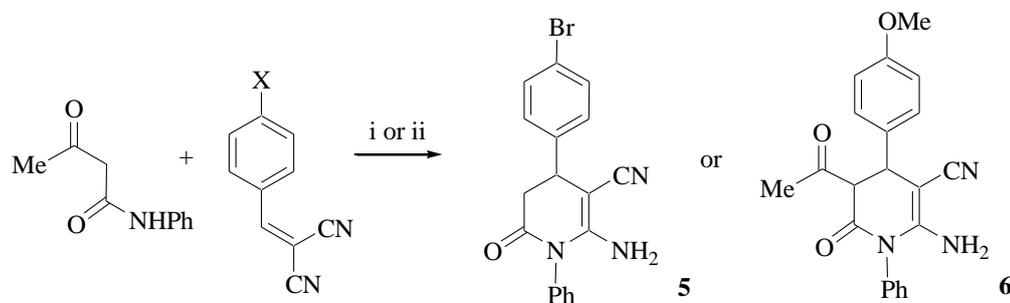
**Synthesis of compounds 1-3** (Scheme S1). Arylidene malononitrile (5.1 mmol) and malononitrile (5.2 mmol) were dissolved in MeOH (25 ml) and were stirred for 5-7 minutes, followed by addition of ethylenediamine (in case of **1a-g**, **2a,b**) or benzylamine (in case of **3a-d**) (5.2 mmol) under vigorous stirring. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 48-72 h (TLC control, EtOAc/hexane, 2:1). In the course of the solvent evaporation, the product crystallized and precipitated. The crystals were filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (3:2) to afford the product in high purity of 50-72% yield.

**Synthesis of compound 4** (Scheme S1). A mixture of 2-(4-fluorobenzylidene)malononitrile (5.1 mmol) and malononitrile (5.2 mmol) were dissolved in MeOH (35 ml), and this was stirred for 5-7 min. (2-Thienyl)methylamine (5.2 mmol) was added under vigorous stirring (TLC control, EtOAc/hexane, 2:1). The reaction was allowed to proceed for 48-72 hours. Upon evaporation of the solvent, the product crystallized and the crystals precipitated. The crystals were filtered off using filter paper and recrystallized from a 3:2 EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O mixture to afford product **4** in 84% yield.



**Scheme 1** Reagents and conditions: i, MeOH, room temperature, 48-72 h.

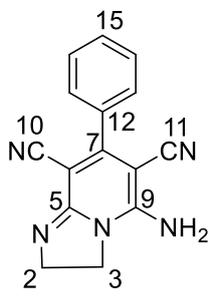
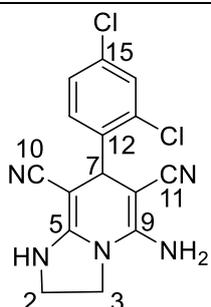
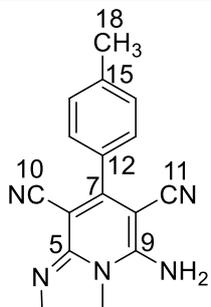
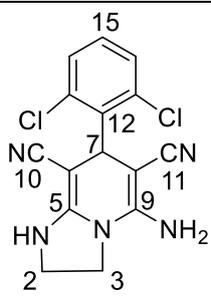
**Synthesis of compounds 5 and 6** (Scheme S2). 2-(4-Bromobenzylidene)malononitrile (3 mmol) or 2-(4-methoxybenzylidene)malononitrile (3 mmol) and acetoacetanilide (3.1 mmol) were dissolved in MeOH (20 ml), and 7 mol% piperazine hydrate (or 3-4 drops piperidine) was added. The mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature and was heated for 5-7 min (TLC control, EtOAc/hexane, 2:1). In the course of evaporation of the solvent, the product crystallized and the crystals precipitated. The crystals were filtered and recrystallized from EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O (3:2) to provide **5** or **6** in 77 and 71% yields, respectively.

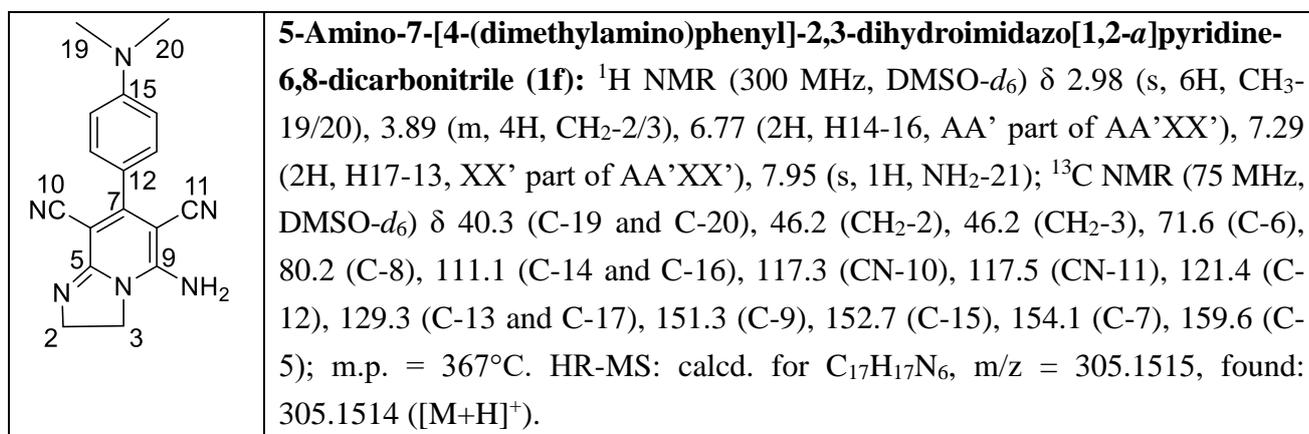
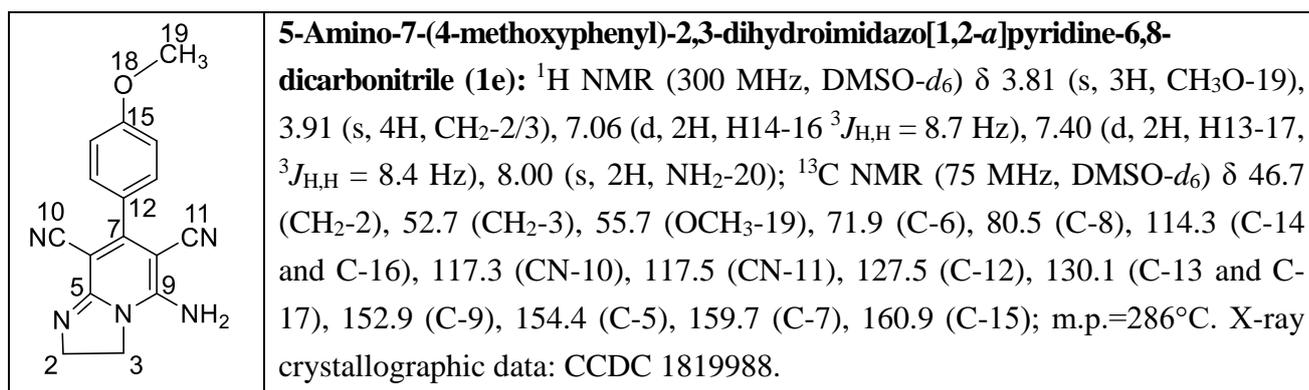
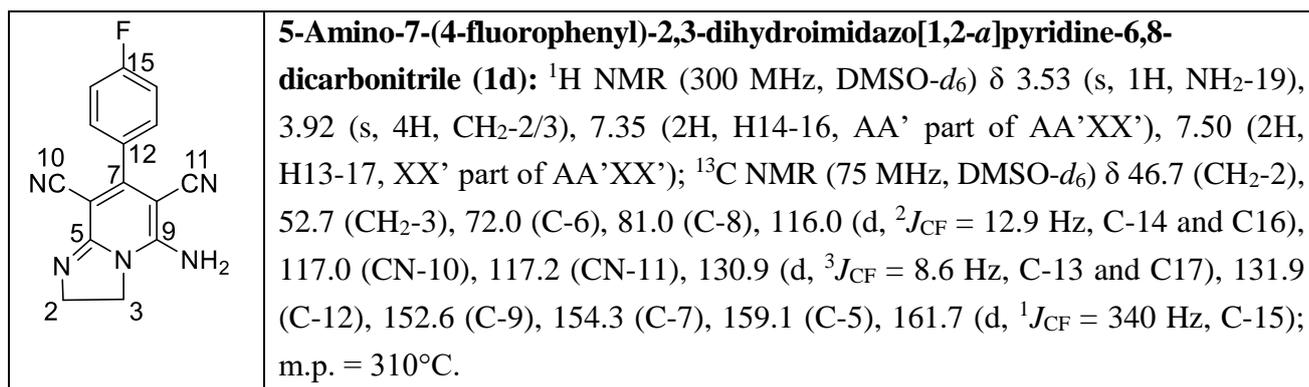
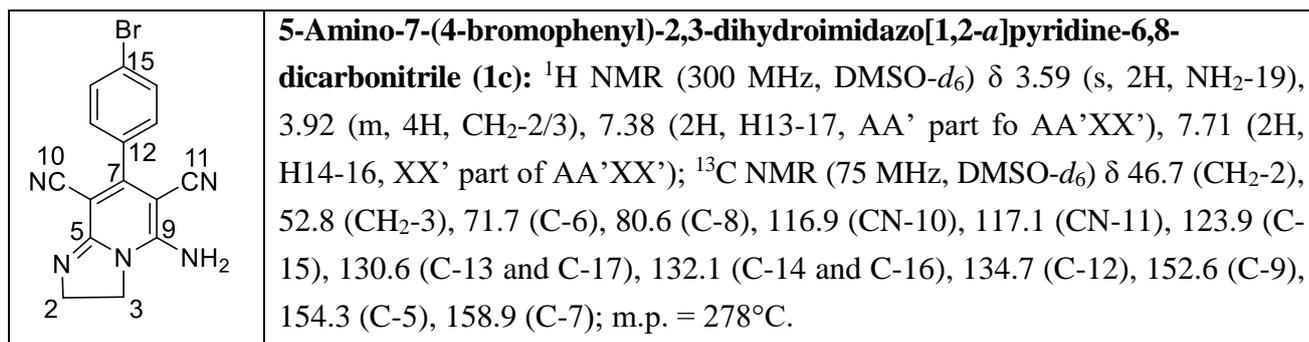


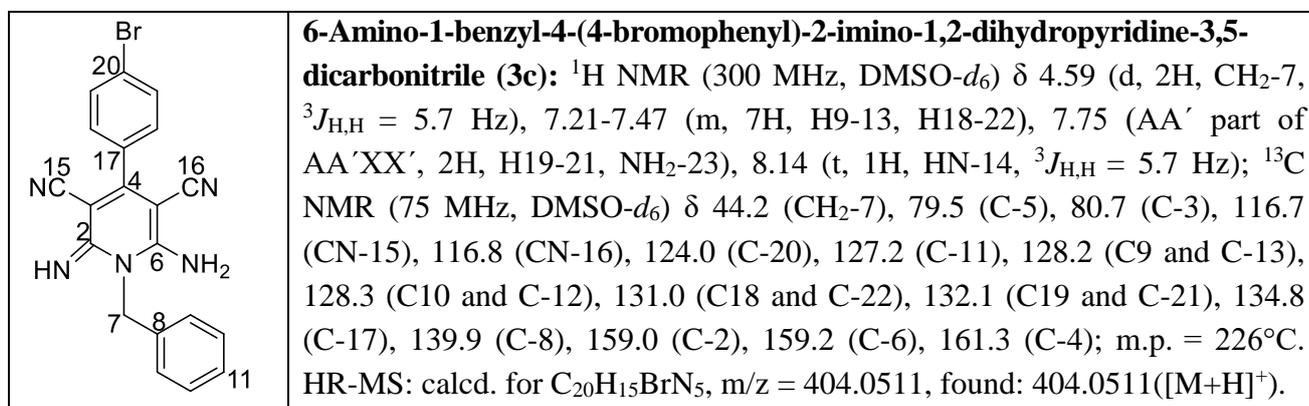
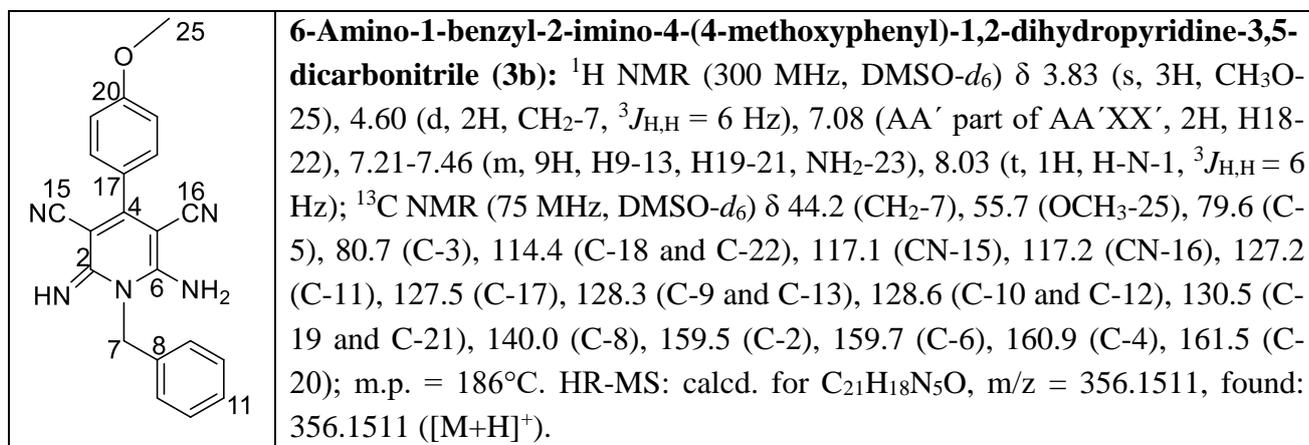
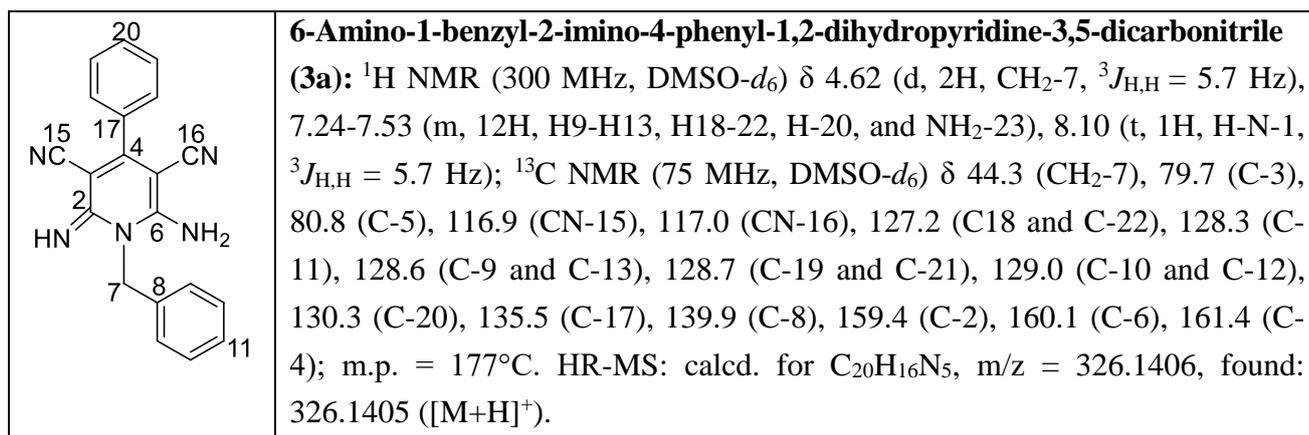
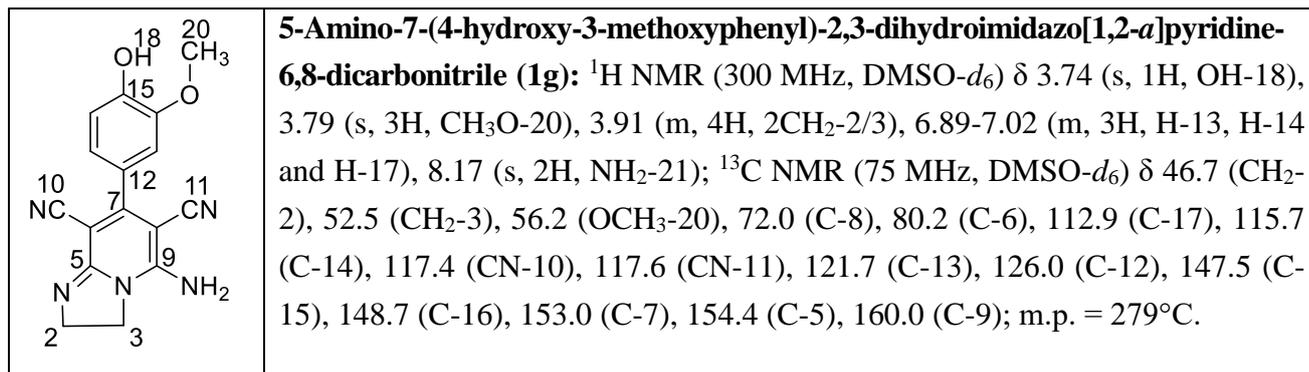
**Scheme 2** Reagents and conditions: i, piperazine (7 mol.%), MeOH, room temperature, 5 min, then  $\Delta$ , 5-7 min; ii, the same, with piperidine in place of piperazine.

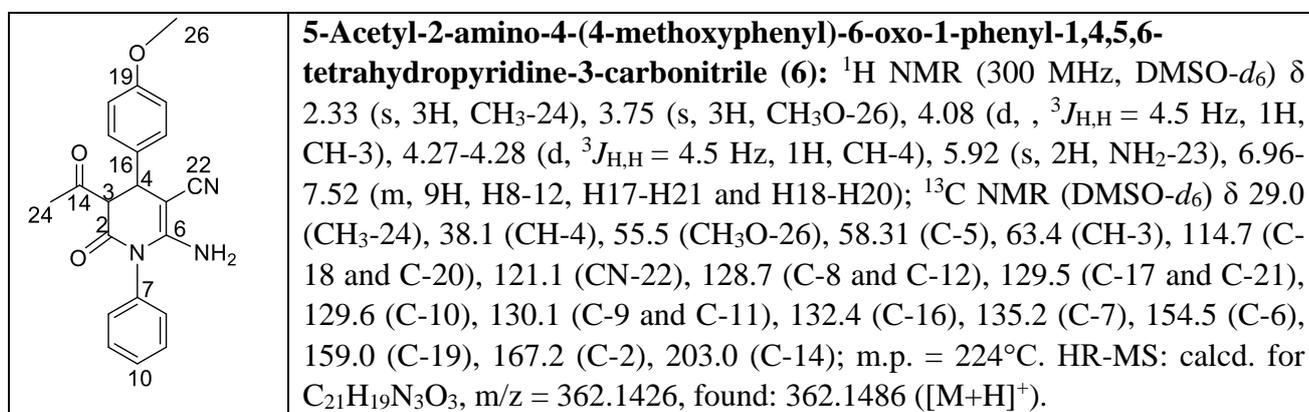
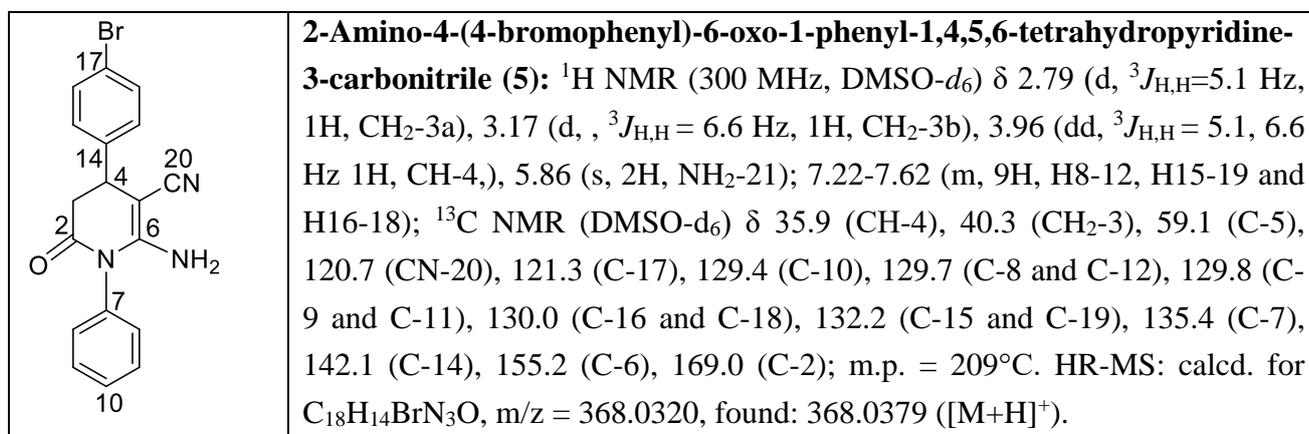
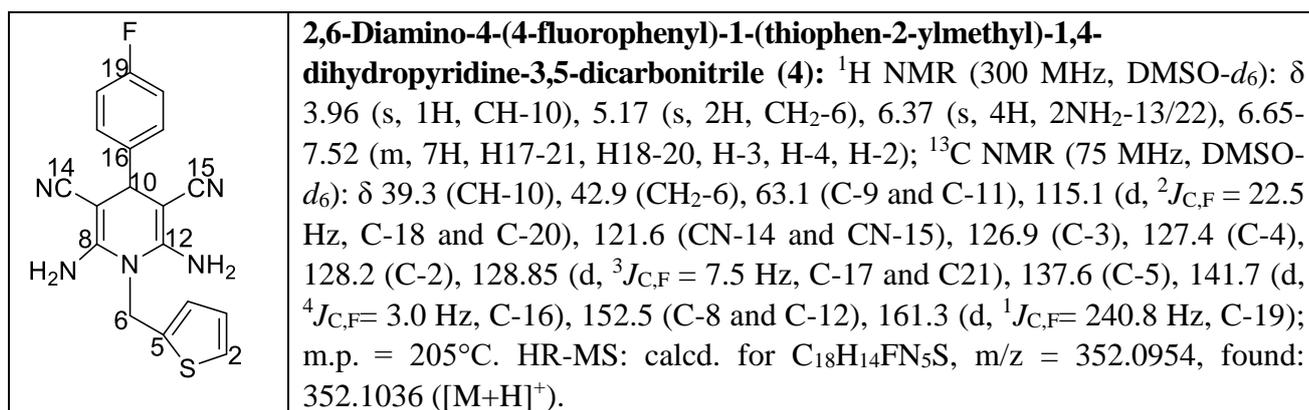
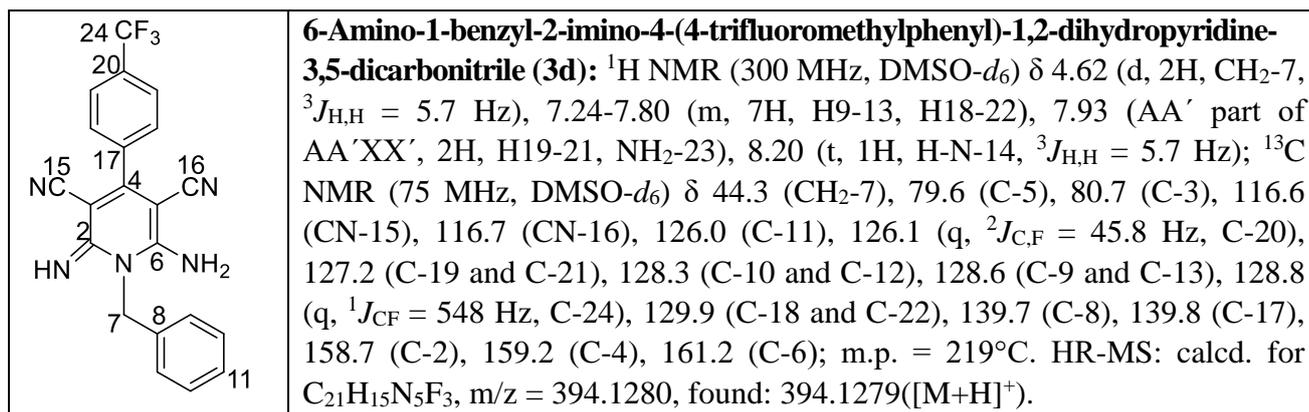
## 2. Materials and methods

### Characterization data for compounds 1-6

	<p><b>5-Amino-7-phenyl-2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-6,8-dicarbonitrile (1a).</b> <math>^1\text{H}</math> NMR (300 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 3.97 (s, 4H, <math>\text{CH}_2</math>-2/3), 7.62-7.39 (m, 5H, H13-17), 8.03 (br s, 2H, <math>\text{NH}_2</math>-18); <math>^{13}\text{C}</math> NMR (75 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 46.8 (C-2), 52.8 (C-3), 72.0 (C-6), 80.1 (C-8), 117.0 (CN-10), 117.3 (CN-11), 128.3 (CH-14 and C16), 129.0 (CH-13 and C17), 130.4 (CH-15), 135.6 (C-12), 152.7 (C-9), 154.4 (C-7), 160.1 (C-5); m.p. = 325°C.</p>
	<p><b>5-Amino-7-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,7-tetrahydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-6,8-dicarbonitrile (2a).</b> <math>^1\text{H}</math> NMR (300 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 3.51 (t, 2H, <math>\text{CH}_2</math>-2, <math>^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.2</math> Hz); 3.84 (t, 2H, <math>\text{CH}_2</math>-3, <math>^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.2</math> Hz), 4.74 (s, 1H, CH-7), 6.41 (s, 2H, <math>\text{NH}_2</math>-20), 7.35-7.50 (m, 3H, H13-14, H-16), 7.53 (s, 1H, NH-1); <math>^{13}\text{C}</math> NMR (75 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 37.6 (CH-7), 42.4 (<math>\text{CH}_2</math>-2), 45.1 (<math>\text{CH}_2</math>-3), 52.1 (C-8), 55.1 (C-6), 121.1 (CN-10), 121.7 (CN-11), 128.4 (C-16), 129.1 (C-14), 132.4 (C-17), 132.9 (C-15), 133.0 (C-13), 142.8 (C-12), 151.6 (C-9), 154.3 (C-5); m.p. = 254°C. X-ray crystallographic data: CCDC 1585393.</p>
	<p><b>5-Amino-7-(p-tolyl)-2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-6,8-dicarbonitrile (1b).</b> <math>^1\text{H}</math> NMR (300 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 2.38 (s, 3H, <math>\text{CH}_3</math>-18), 3.94 (s, 4H, <math>\text{CH}_2</math>-2/3), 7.31-7.37 (s, 5H, H14-16 and H13-17), 8.09 (s, 2H, <math>\text{NH}_2</math>-19); <math>^{13}\text{C}</math> NMR (75 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 21.8 (<math>\text{CH}_3</math>-18), 47.0 (<math>\text{CH}_2</math>-2), 53.9 (<math>\text{CH}_2</math>-3), 72.2 (C-6), 81.0 (C-8), 117.1 (CN-10), 117.3 (CN-11), 128.5 (C-14 and C-16), 129.9 (C-13 and C-17), 133.2 (C-12), 140.1 (C-15), 152.2 (C-9), 155.0 (C-7), 160.0 (C-5); m.p. = 347°C. X-ray crystallographic data: CCDC 1821874.</p>
	<p><b>5-Amino-7-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,7-tetrahydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-6,8-dicarbonitrile (2b):</b> <math>^1\text{H}</math> NMR (300 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 3.51 (t, 2H, <math>\text{CH}_2</math>-2, <math>^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.2</math> Hz), 3.87 (t, 2H, <math>\text{CH}_2</math>-3, <math>^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.2</math> Hz), 5.36 (s, 1H, CH-7), 6.37 (s, 2H, <math>\text{NH}_2</math>-20), 7.25-7.45 (m, 3H, H14-16), 7.50 (s, 1H, NH-1); <math>^{13}\text{C}</math> NMR (75 MHz, <math>\text{DMSO-}d_6</math>) <math>\delta</math> 37.3 (CH-7), 42.3 (<math>\text{CH}_2</math>-2), 44.9 (<math>\text{CH}_2</math>-3), 49.5 (C-8), 52.6 (C-6), 121.0 (CN-10), 121.6 (CN-11), 128.8 (C-16), 129.6 (C-14), 131.3 (C-15), 134.8 (C-17), 136.3 (C-13), 138.1 (C-12), 152.3 (C-9), 155.0 (C-5); m.p. = 265°C. X-ray crystallographic data: CCDC 1820010.</p>







### 3. Antimicrobial activity

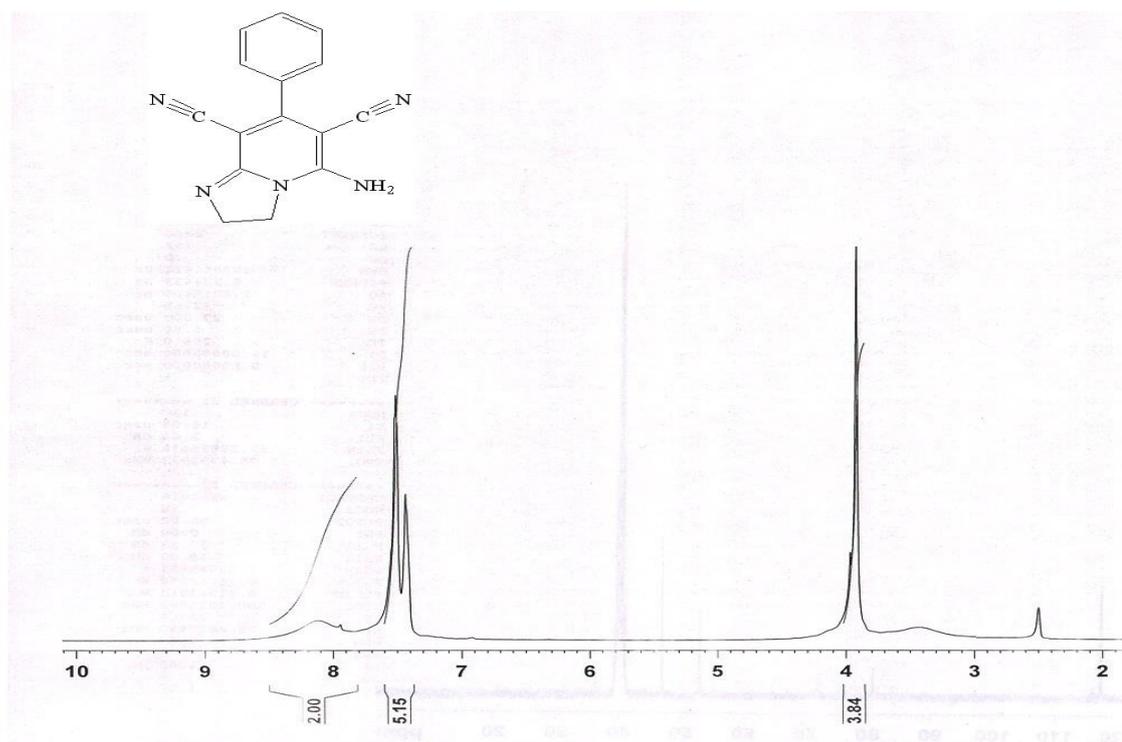
Purified substances were re-dissolved at 10 mg ml<sup>-1</sup> in 100 % DMSO and stored at -20°C. *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922) and *Bacillus subtilis* (NBRC 1M470) were grown at 37°C in Mueller-Hinton medium supplemented with Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup>. For *in vivo* screening of antibacterial activity, a culture of bacterial cells was grown to OD 600<sub>nm</sub> = 0.5. The culture was diluted 10× with pre-warmed medium, and the substances to be tested added to the culture medium for a final concentration of 200 µg ml<sup>-1</sup>, each at 100 µl in a 96-well microtiter plate. Cultures with substances to be tested were then incubated at 37°C without agitation for 18 h. To measure cell respiratory activity, 12 µl of AlamarBlue® solution (commercial name of resazurin solution, ThermoFisher) was added to each well, and incubation at 37°C was continued for 1 h. Then, fluorescence was measured using a POLARstar Omega microplate-reader from BMG Labtech with excitation filter set to 544 nm and emission filter to 590 nm. Cells exposed to equivalent concentration of DMSO only were used as positive control. All tests of compound activity were performed in three independent replicates. All compounds where a reduction of fluorescence by at least 50 % relative to the solvent control was observed in any of the species were followed up by additional tests for more accurate determination of the degree of antibacterial activity.

Compound **3c** showed 577 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> and 288 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> MIC activities, against *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*, respectively. All other compounds were observed to possess no activities up to 200 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> concentration.

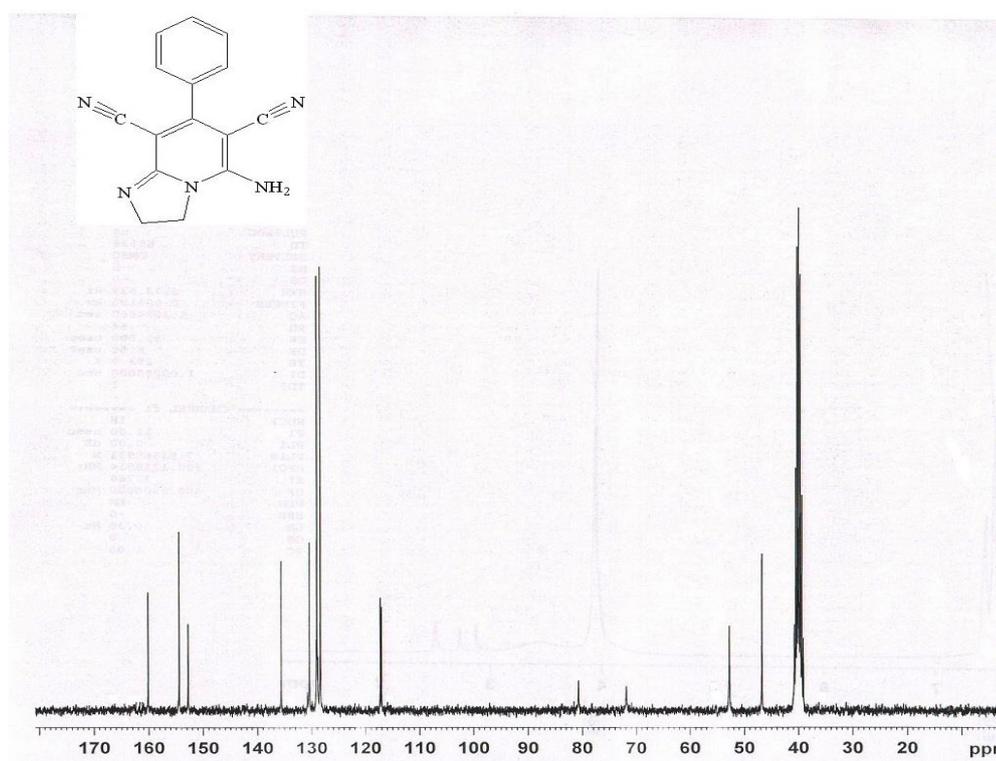
### 4. Cytotoxicity assay

Human MCF-7 cells were grown in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium supplemented with 10 % fetal calf serum and kept in exponential growth. Before the assay, cells were reseeded into 96 well microtiter plates at a density allowing continued exponential growth, and allowed to settle for 24 h. The compounds to be investigated were added from a stock solution in DMSO, for a final concentration of 0.3 % v/v of the solvent in the culture medium. After 24 h of incubation in presence of the compound, cell viability was assayed using PrestoBlue™ Cell Viability Reagent (ThermoFisher) according to the manufacturer's instructions. A Polar Star Omega plate reader (BMG Lab Tech) was used to measure resorufin fluorescence at 544 nm excitation / 590 nm emission. Survival was expressed as percentage of the solvent-only control. EC<sub>50</sub> values for each compound were calculated, from three independent replicate experiments, using 3-fold dilution intervals.

## 5. NMR spectra

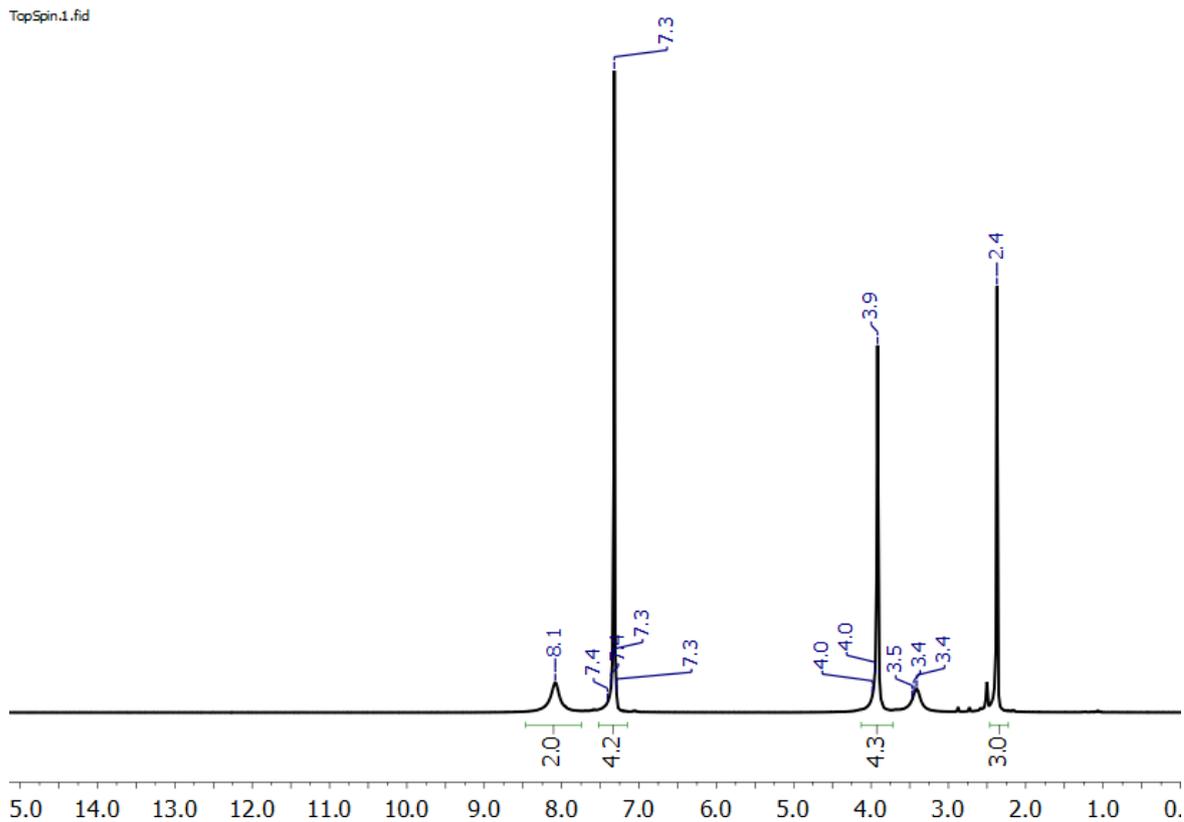


**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound **1a** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.

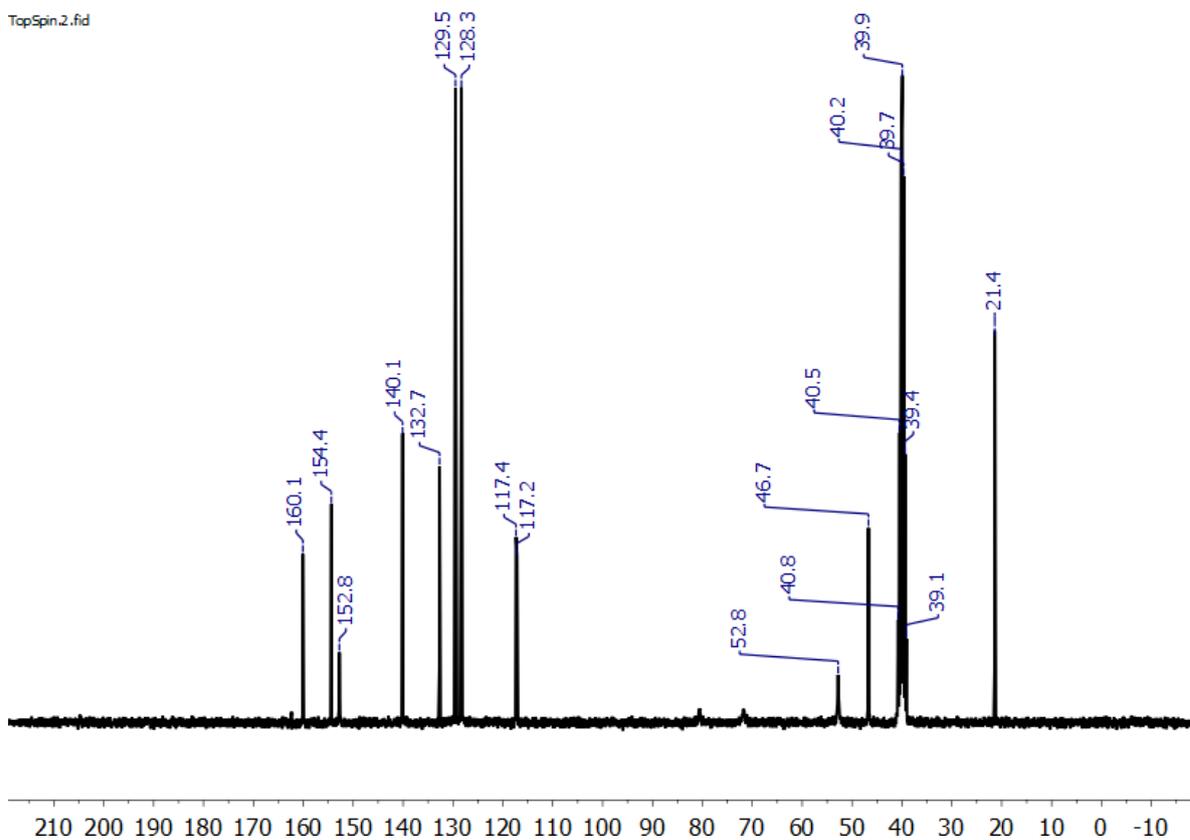


**Figure S2.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound **1a** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

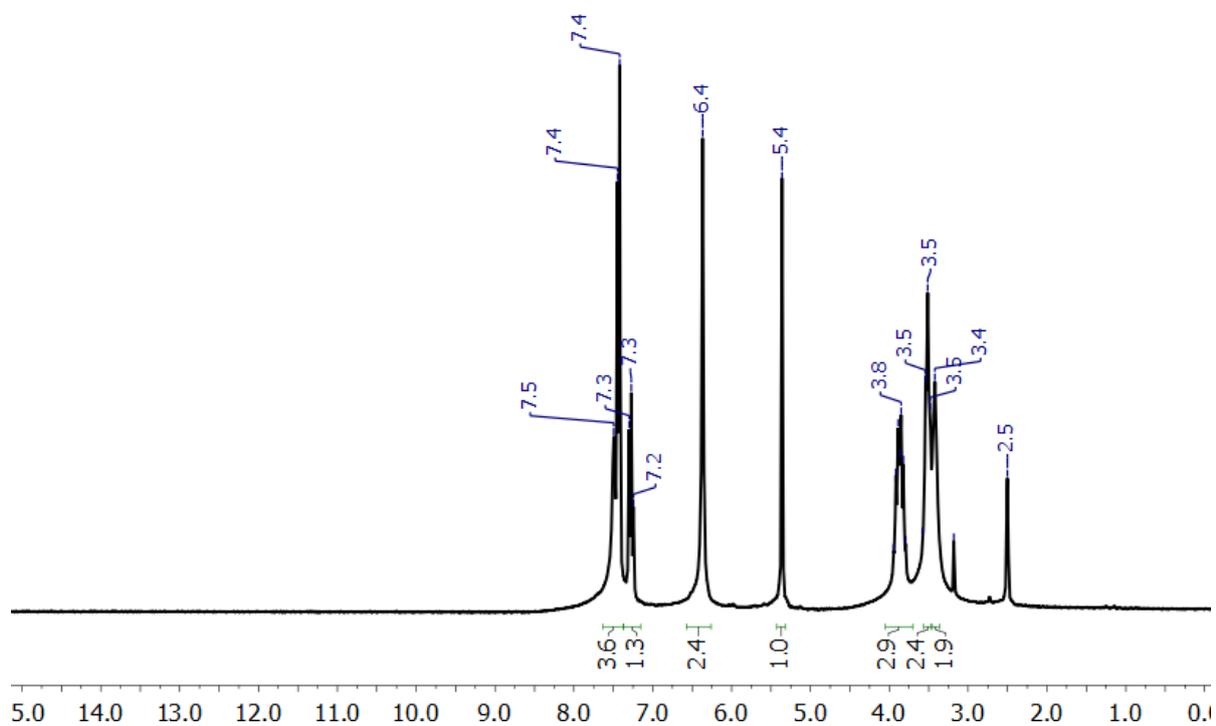




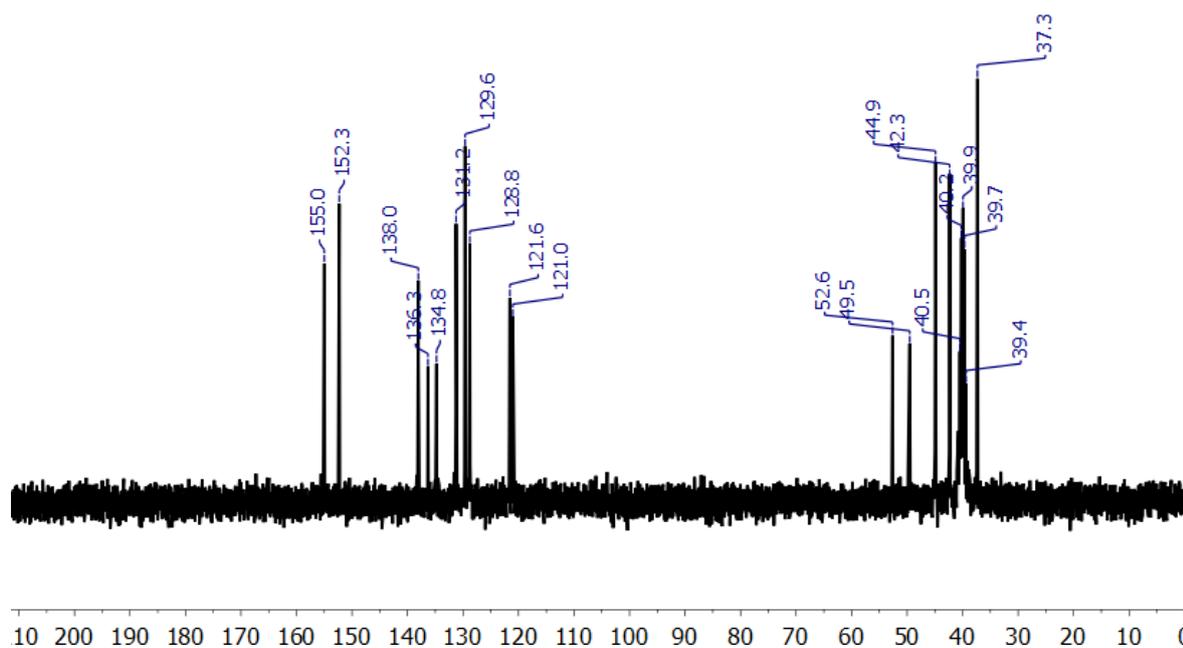
**Figure S5.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1b** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 300 MHz and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .



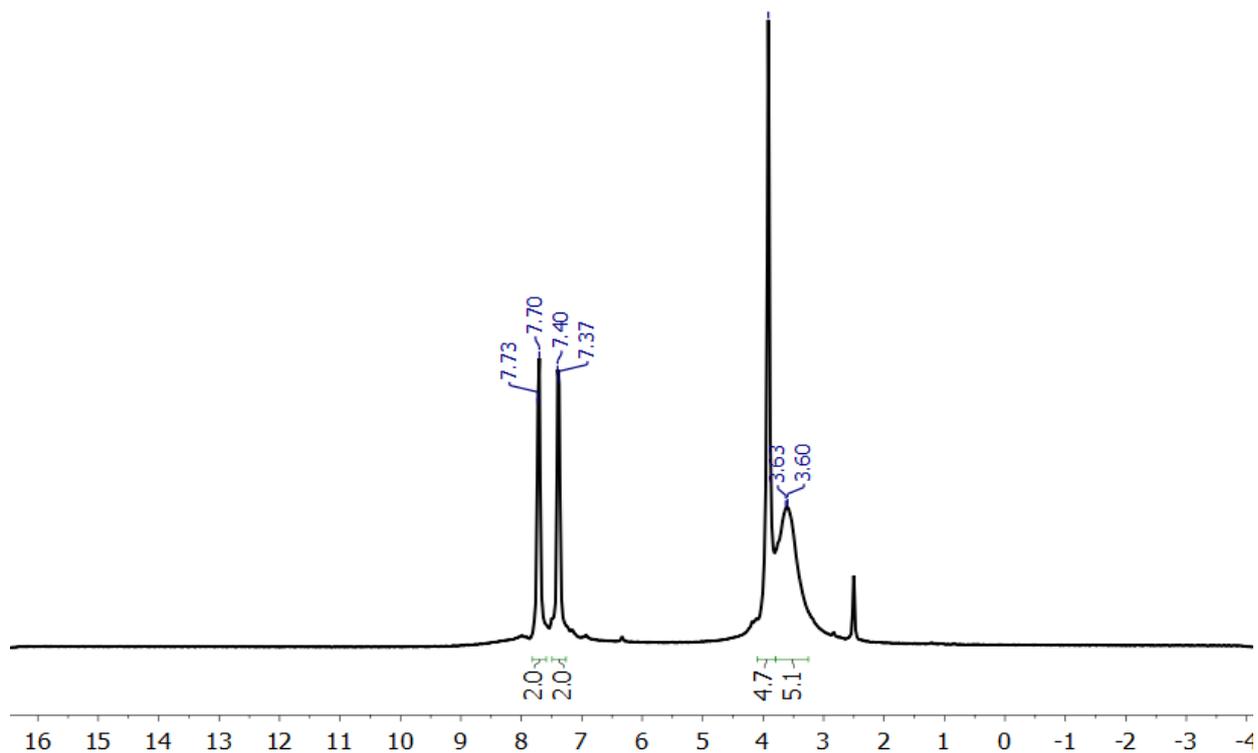
**Figure S6.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1b** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .



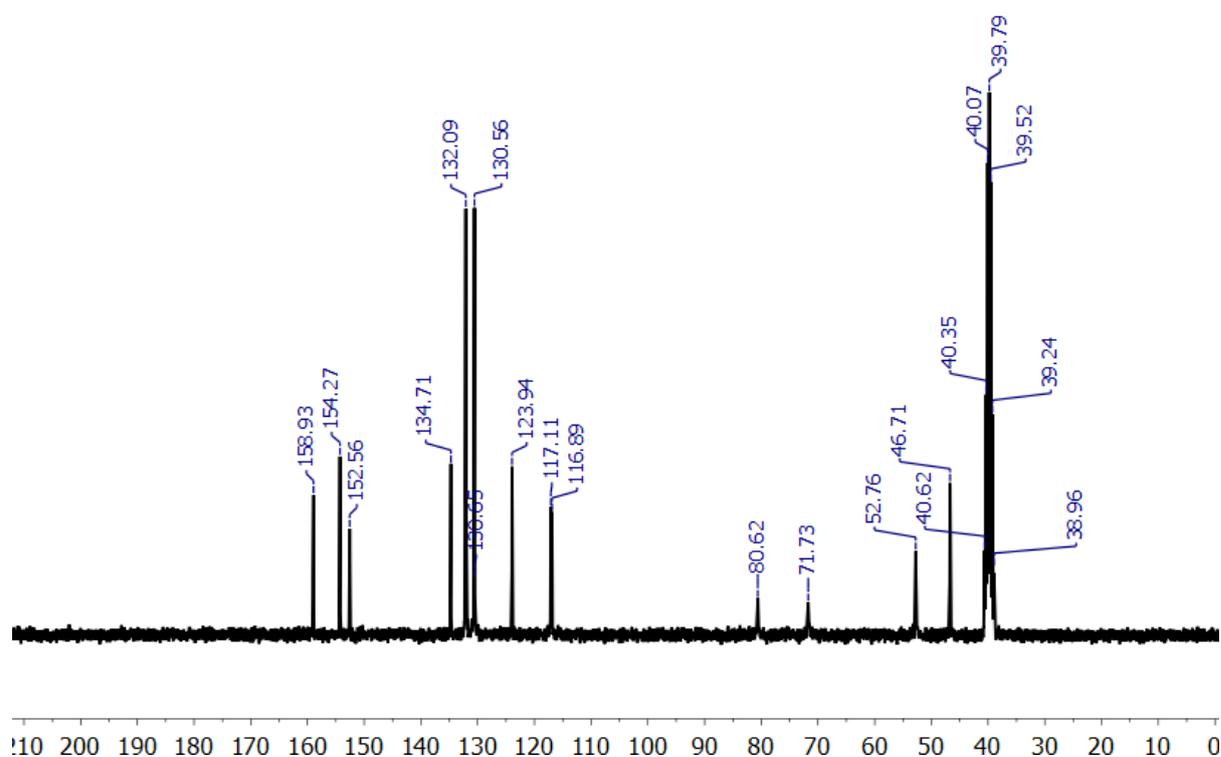
**Figure S7.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2b** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



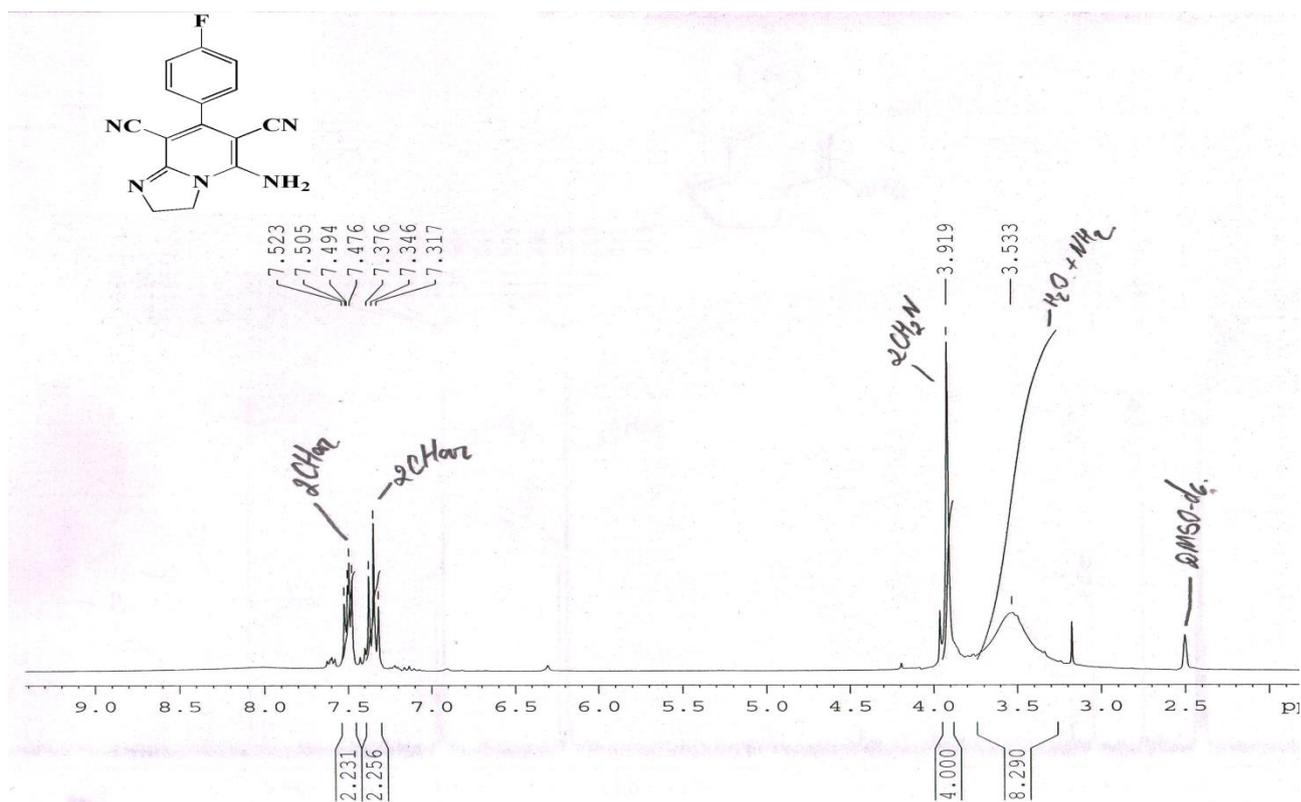
**Figure S8.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2b** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.



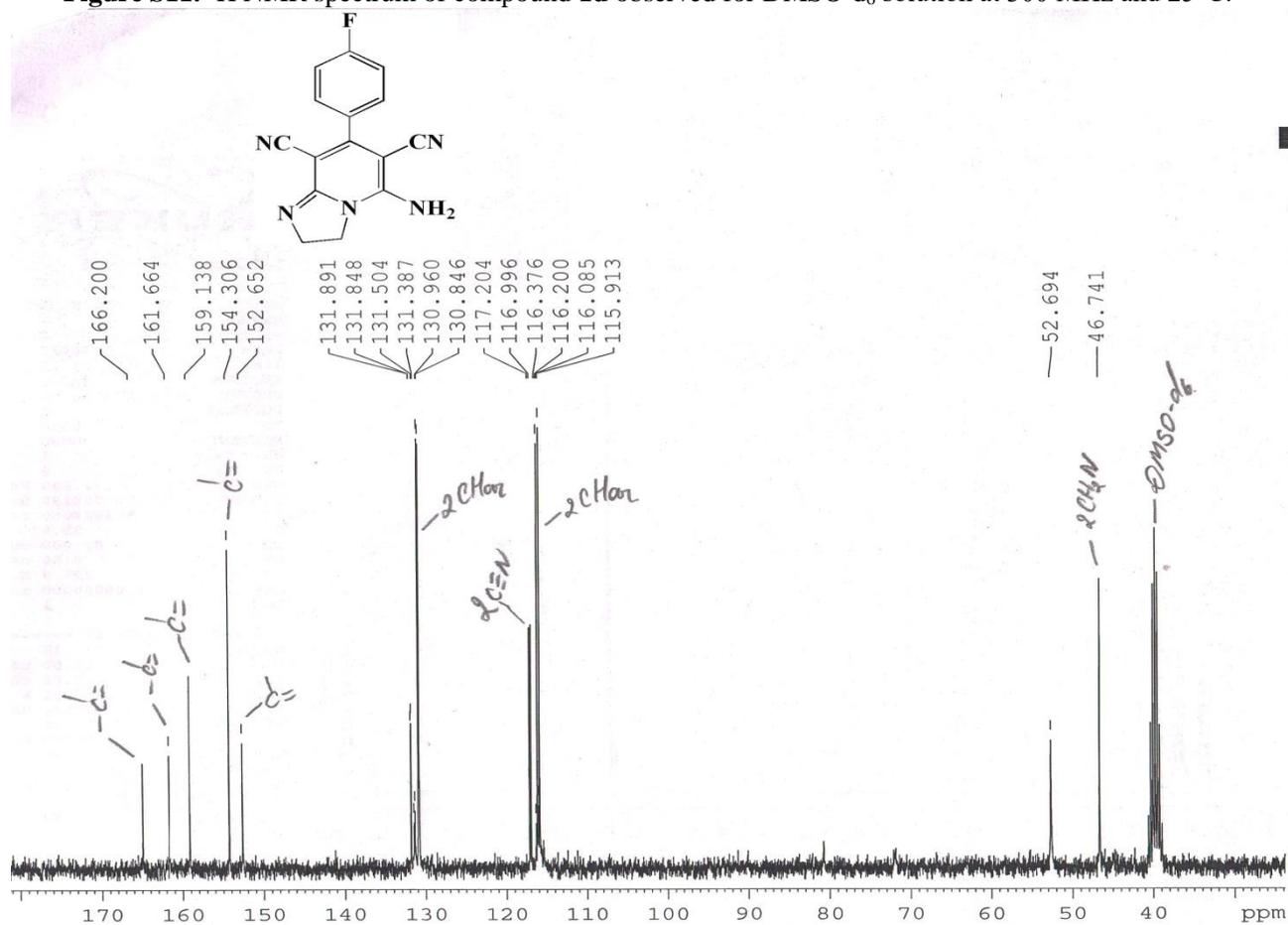
**Figure S9.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound **1c** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



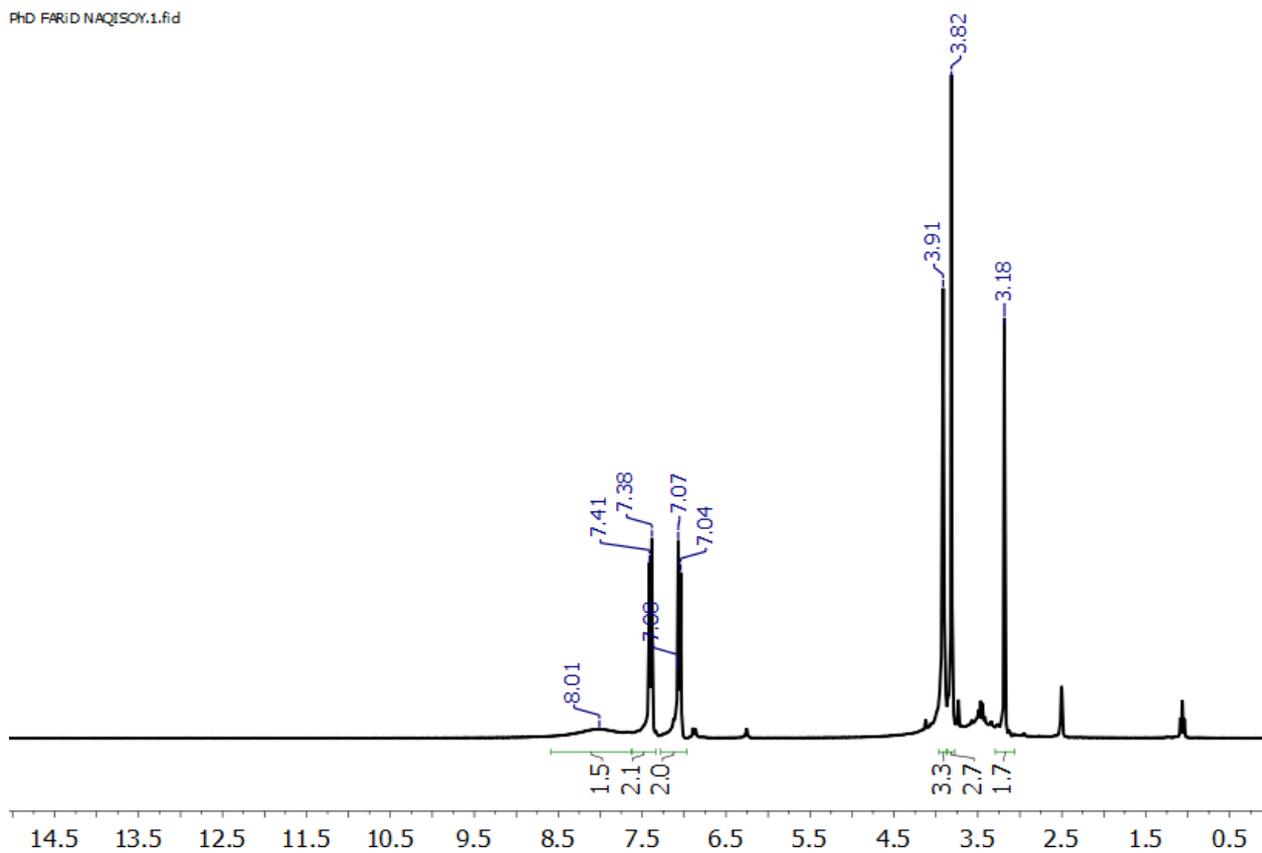
**Figure S10.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound **1c** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.



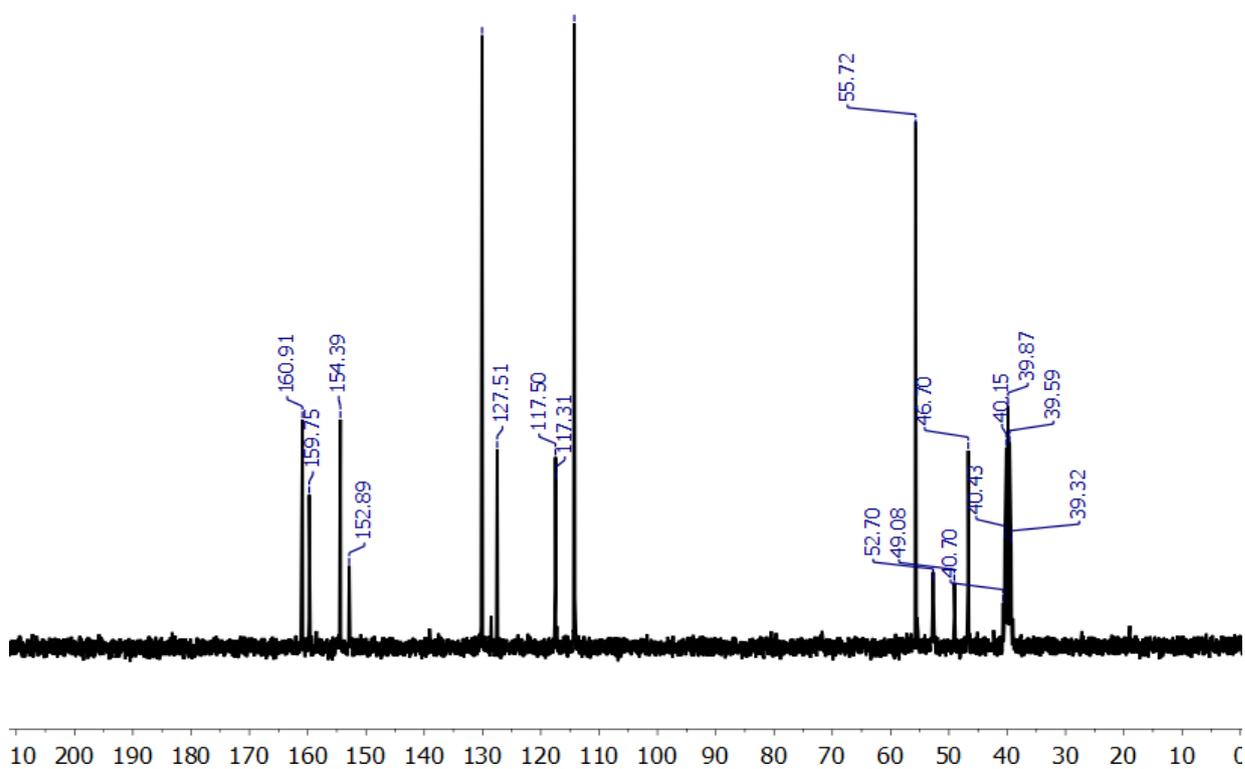
**Figure S11.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1d** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



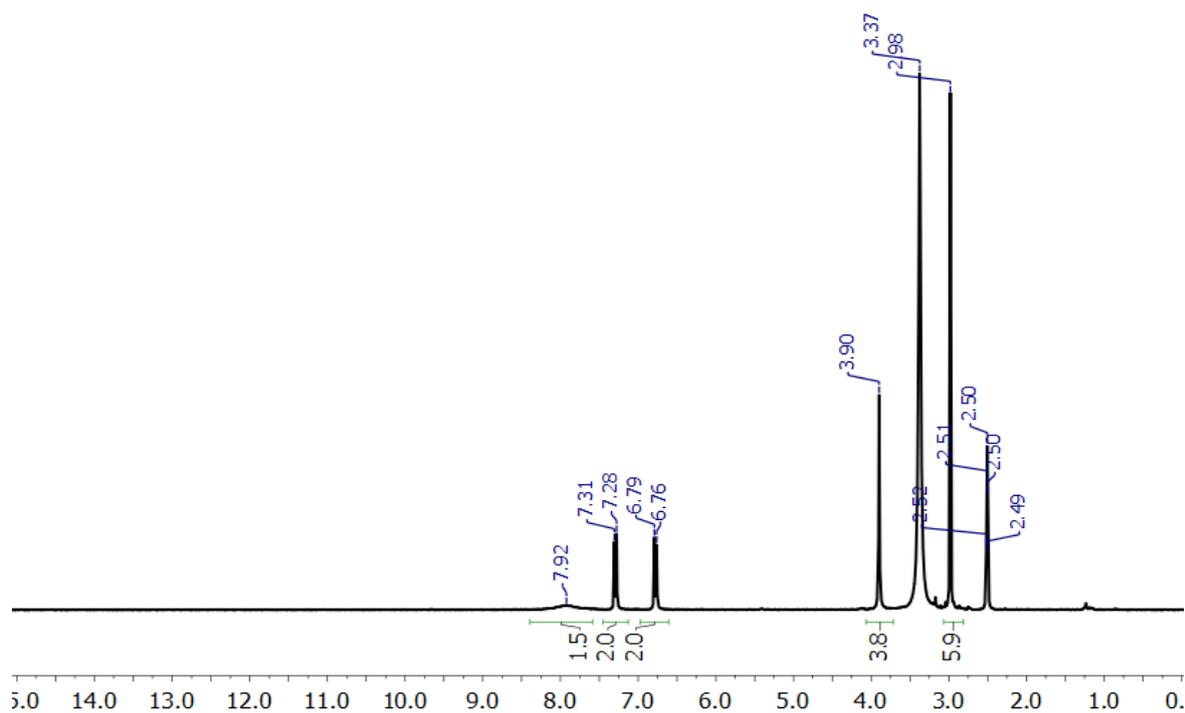
**Figure S12.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1d** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.



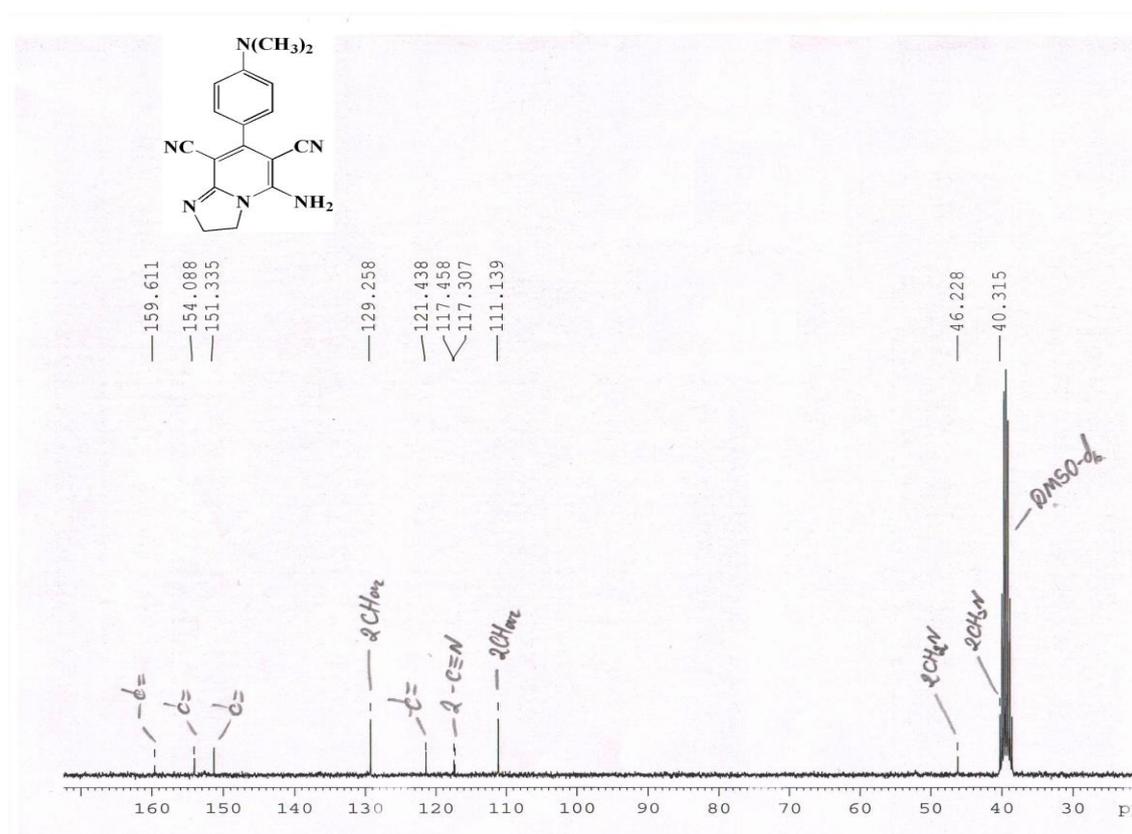
**Figure S13.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1e** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 300 MHz and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .



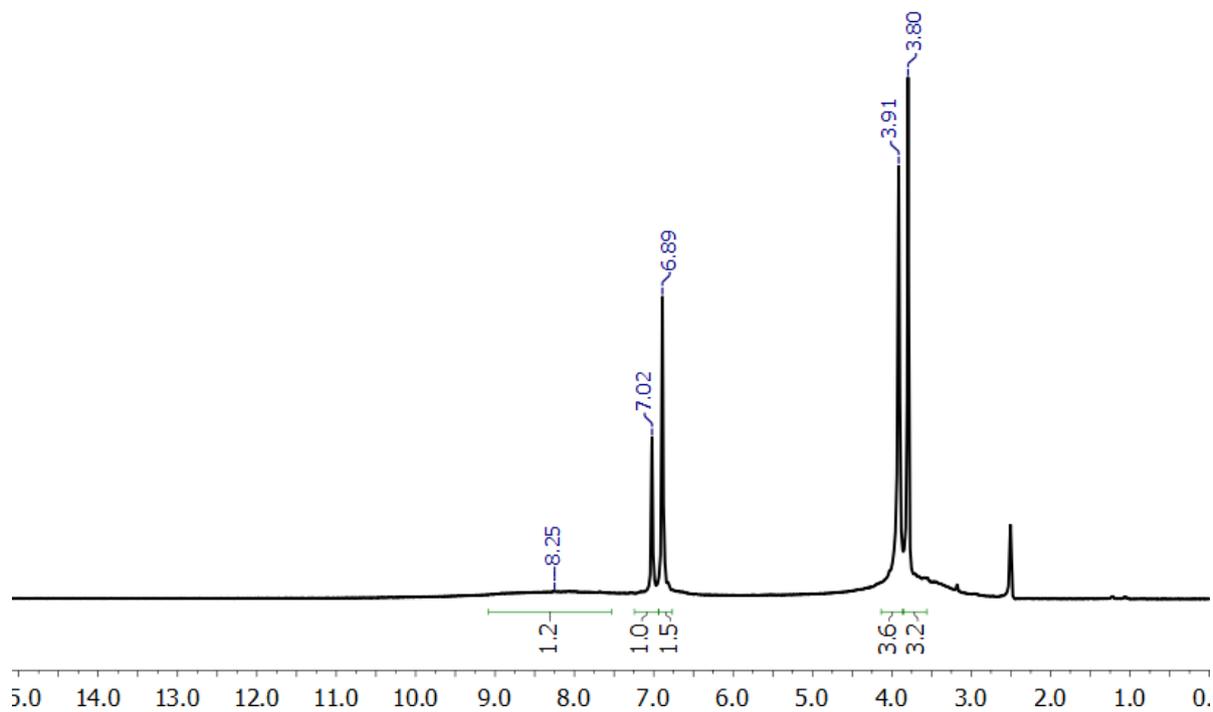
**Figure S14.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1e** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .



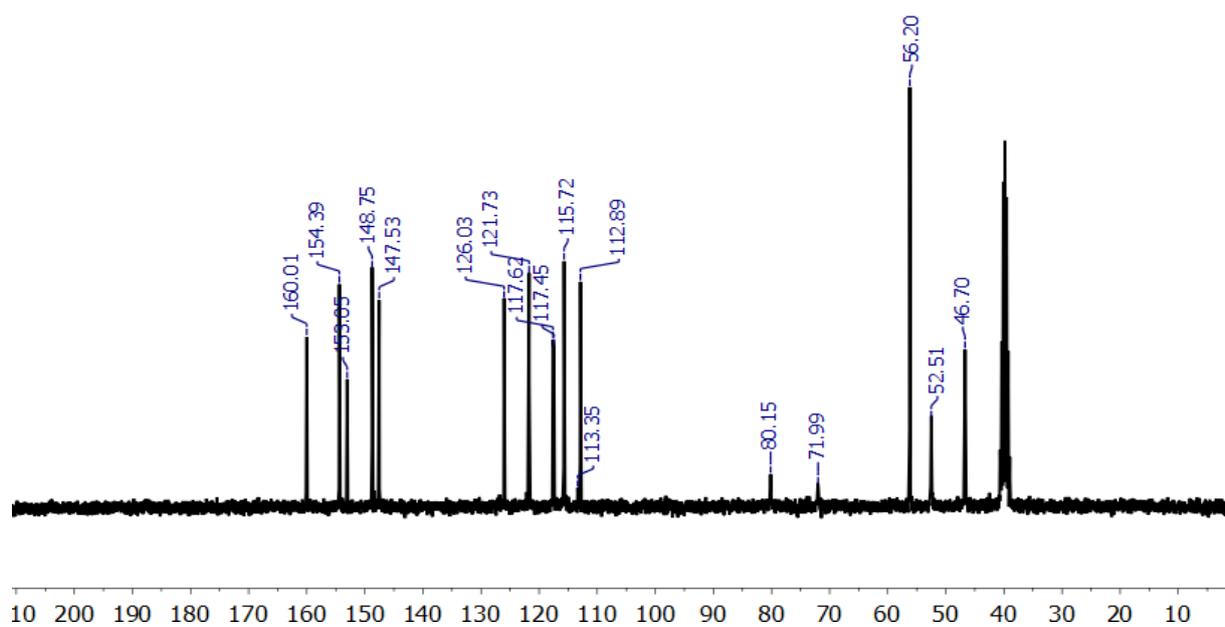
**Figure S15.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1f** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



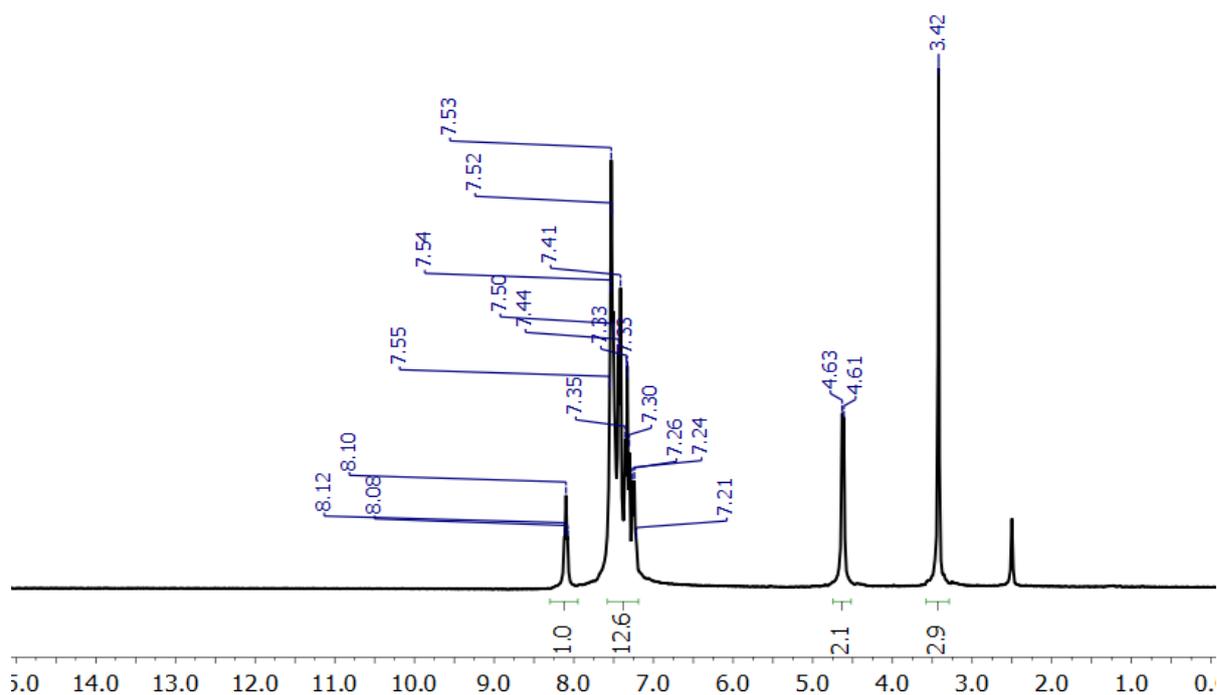
**Figure S16.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1f** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.



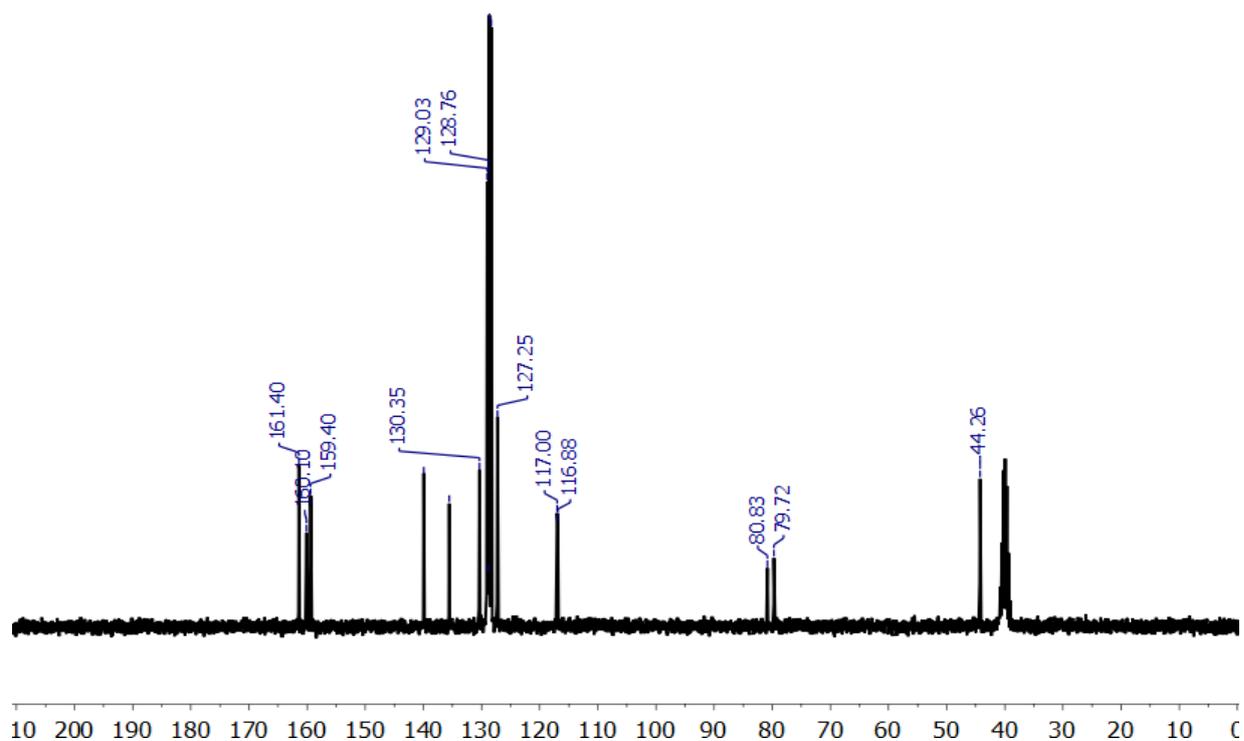
**Figure S17.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1g** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



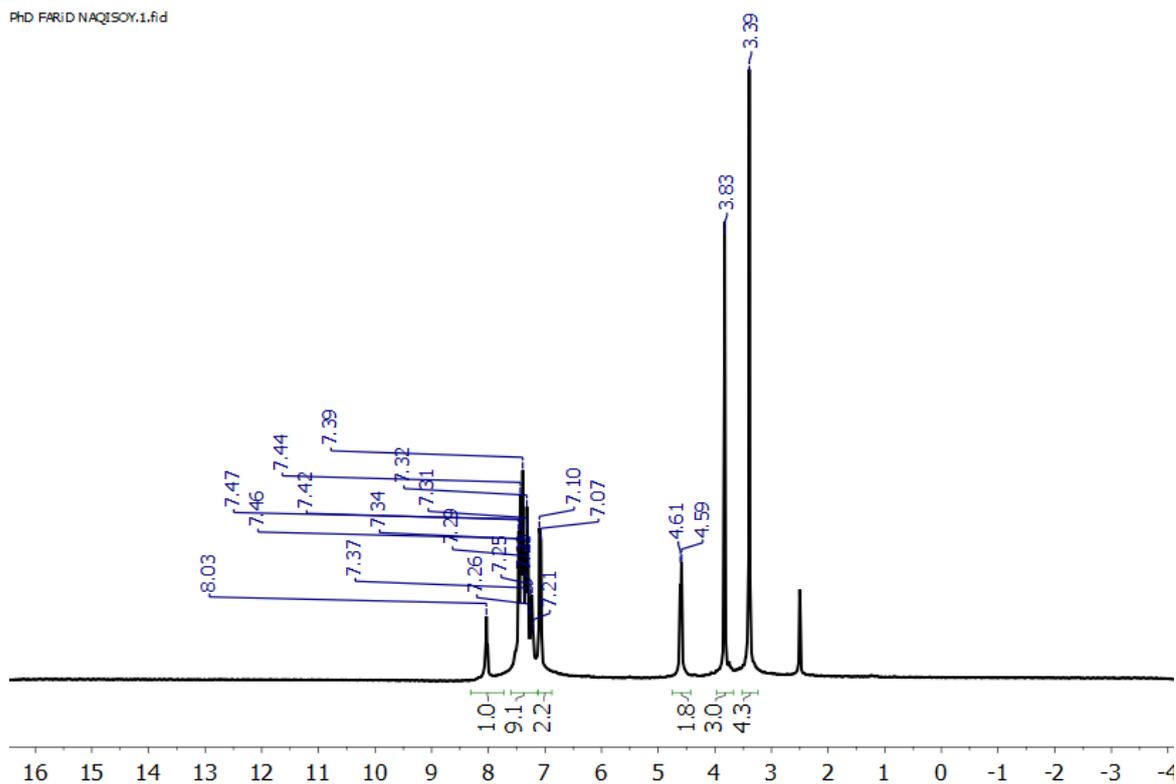
**Figure S18.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1g** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.



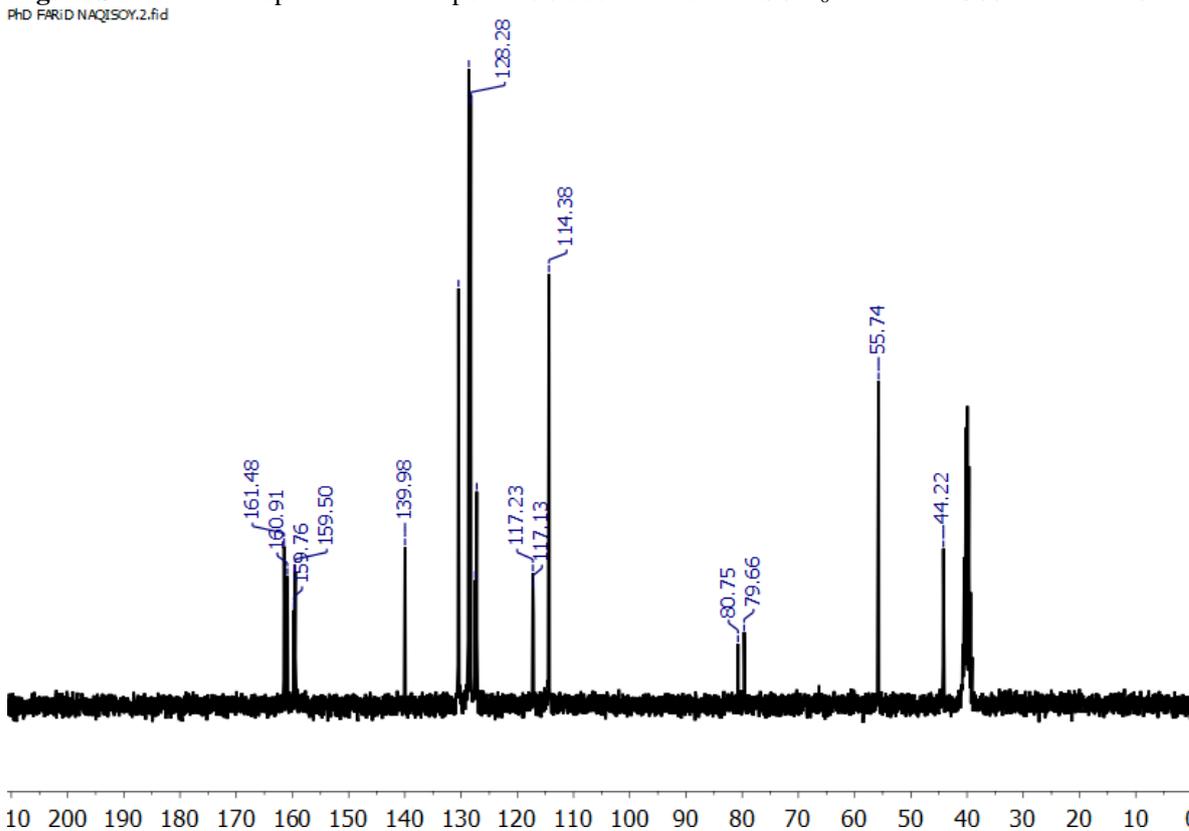
**Figure S19.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound **3a** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



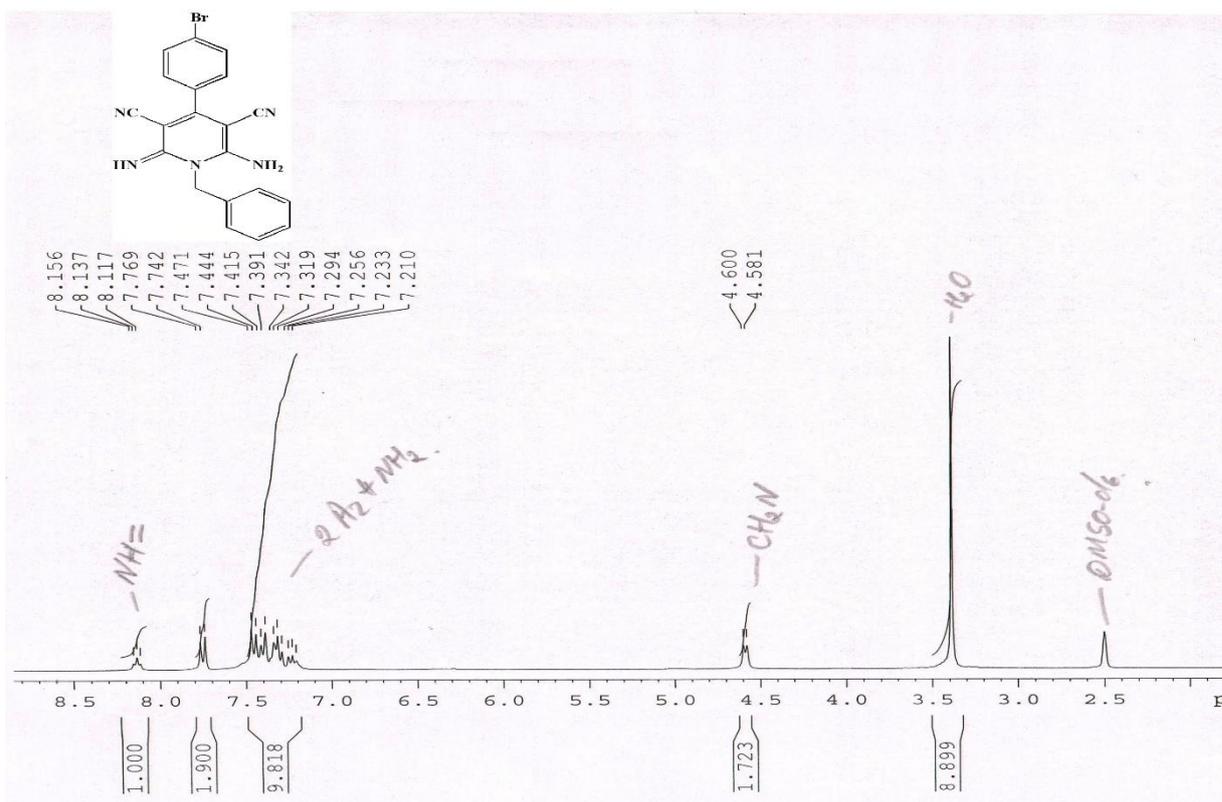
**Figure S20.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound **3a** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.



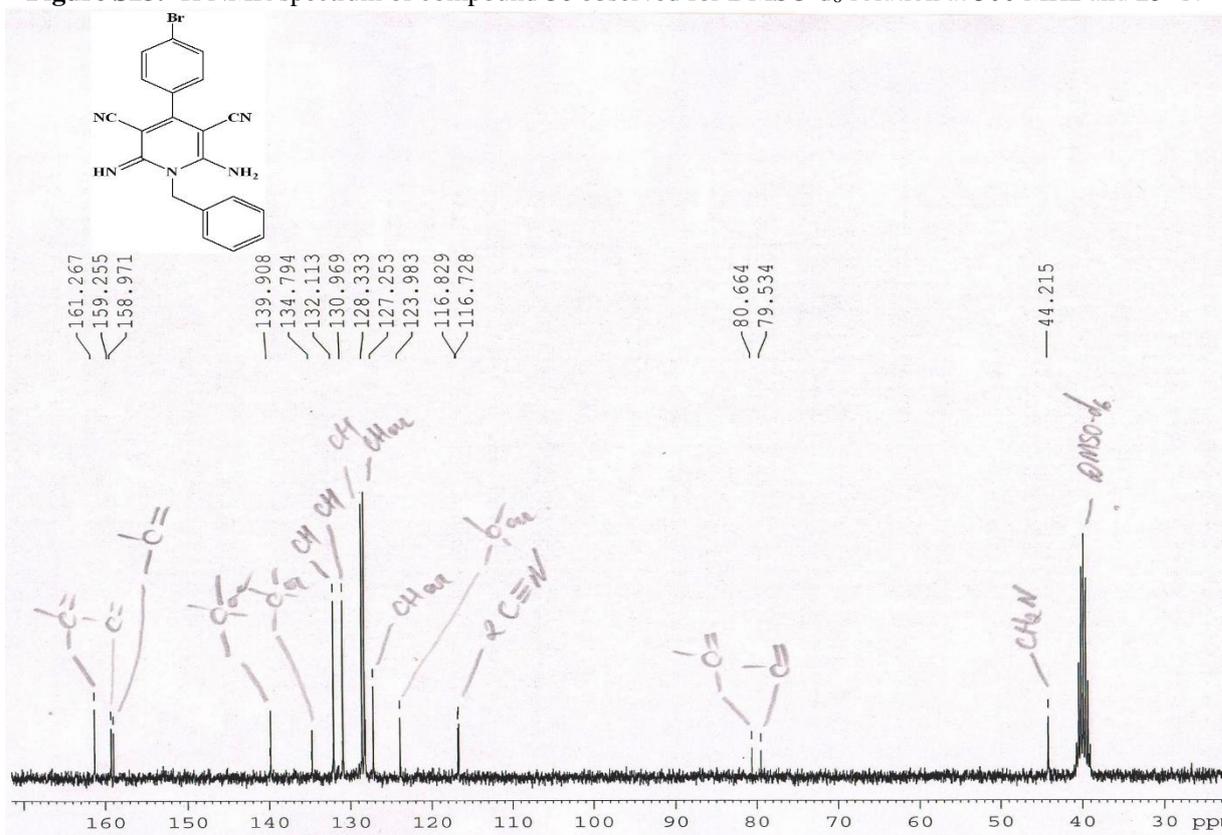
**Figure S21.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3b** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



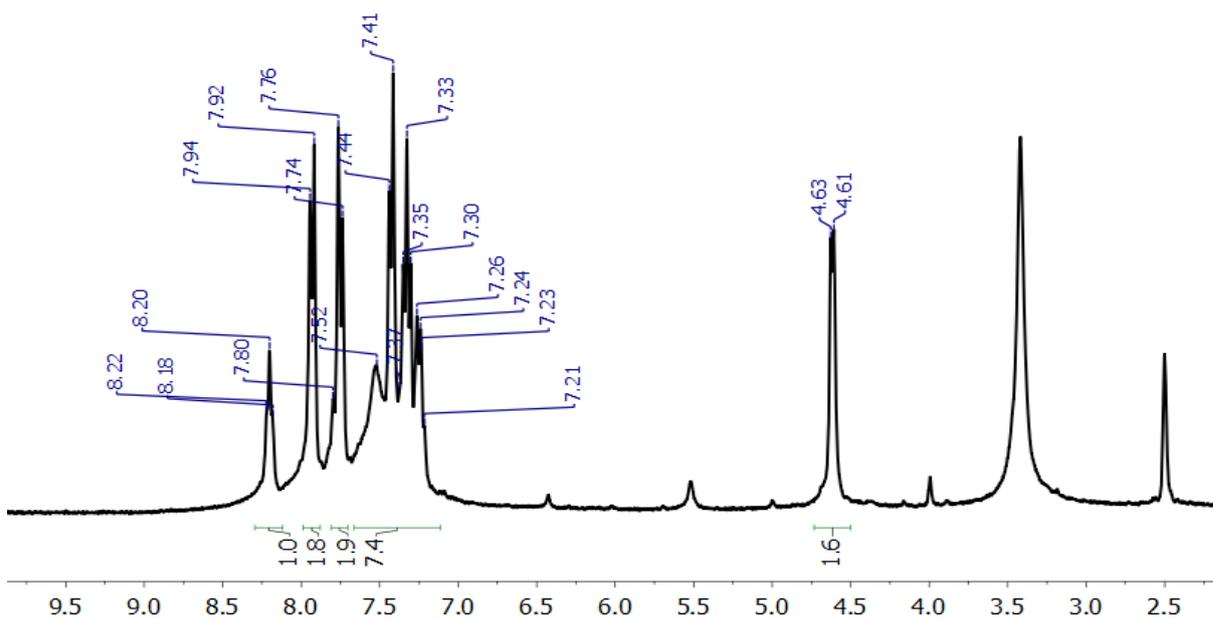
**Figure S22.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3b** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.



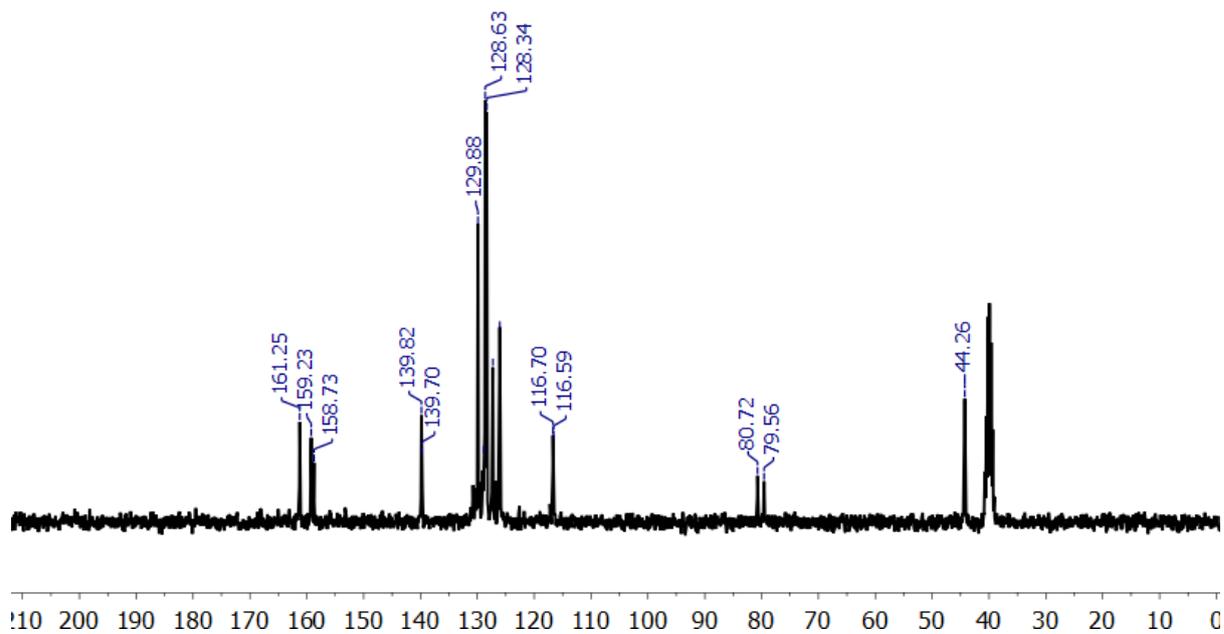
**Figure S23.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3c** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



**Figure S24.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3c** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

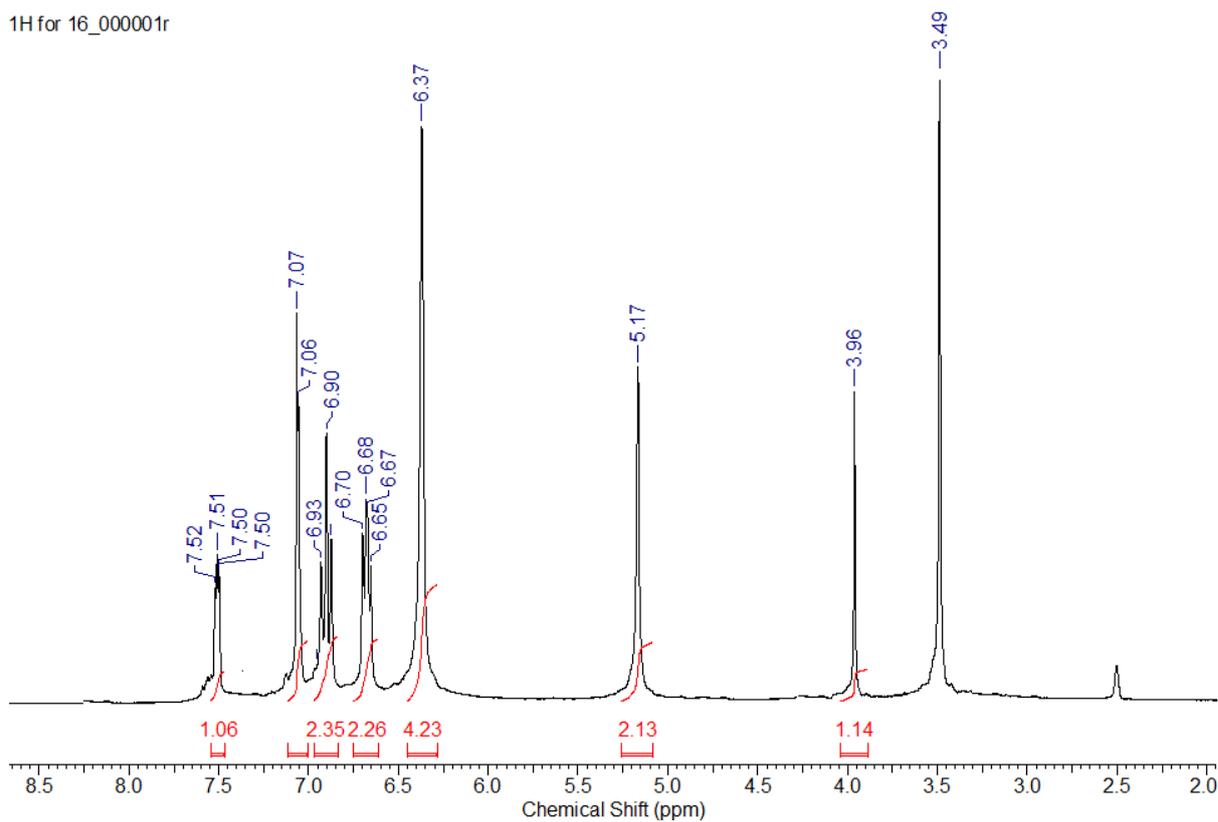


**Figure S25.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3d** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.



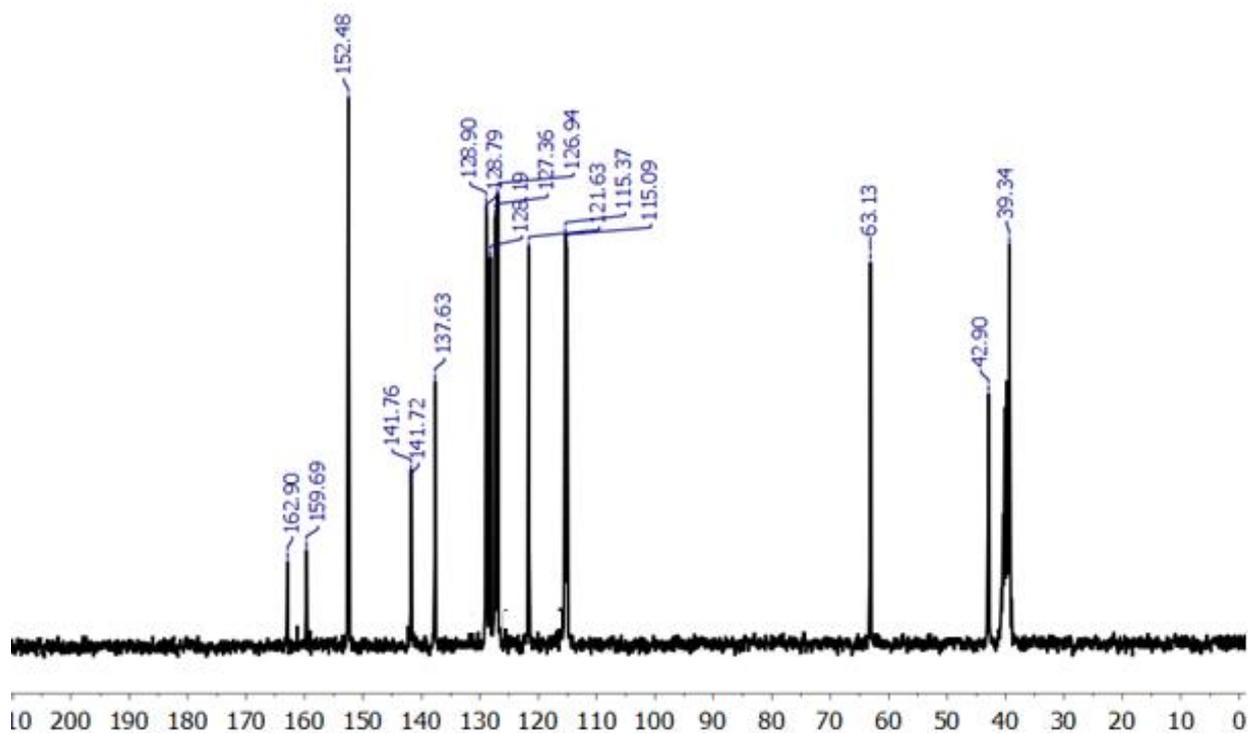
**Figure S26.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3d** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

1H for 16\_000001r



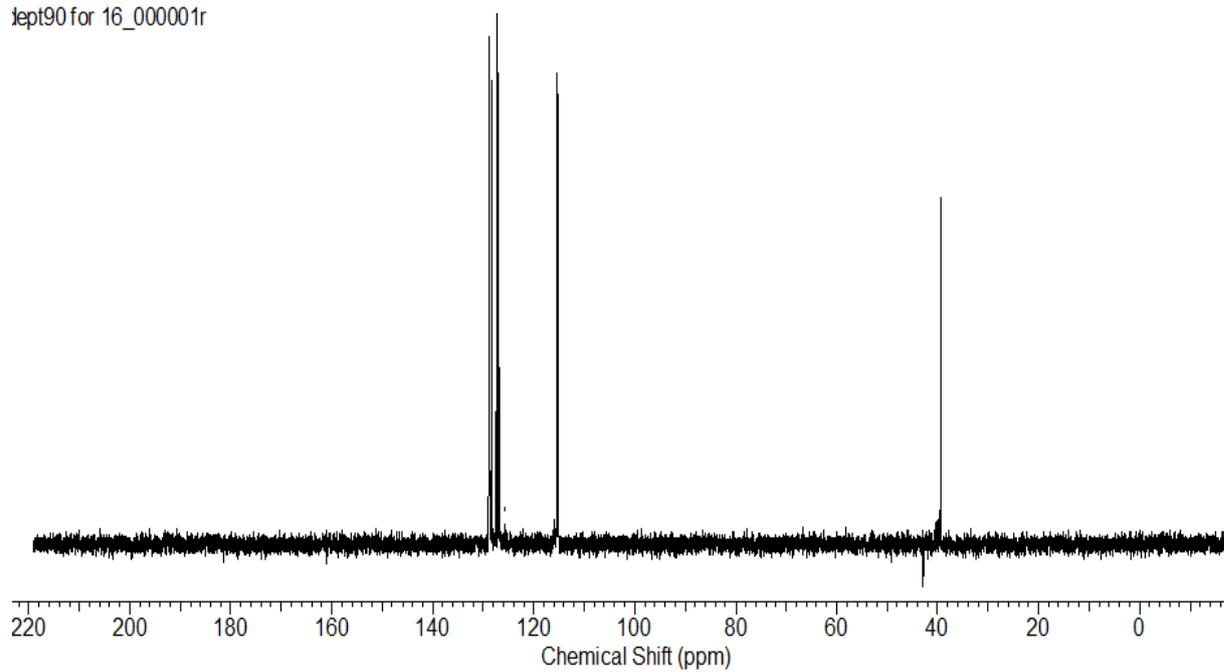
**Figure S27.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.

RD FHRD NAQSOY.2.fid



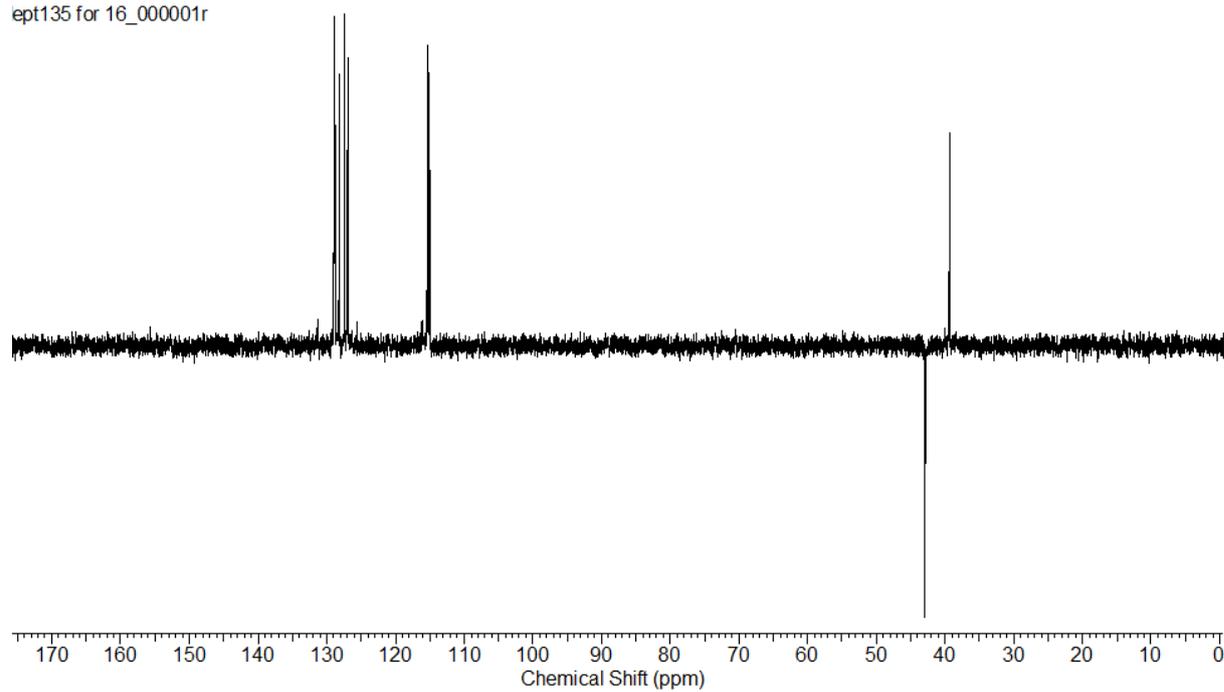
**Figure S28.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4** observed for DMSO- $d_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

lept90 for 16\_000001r



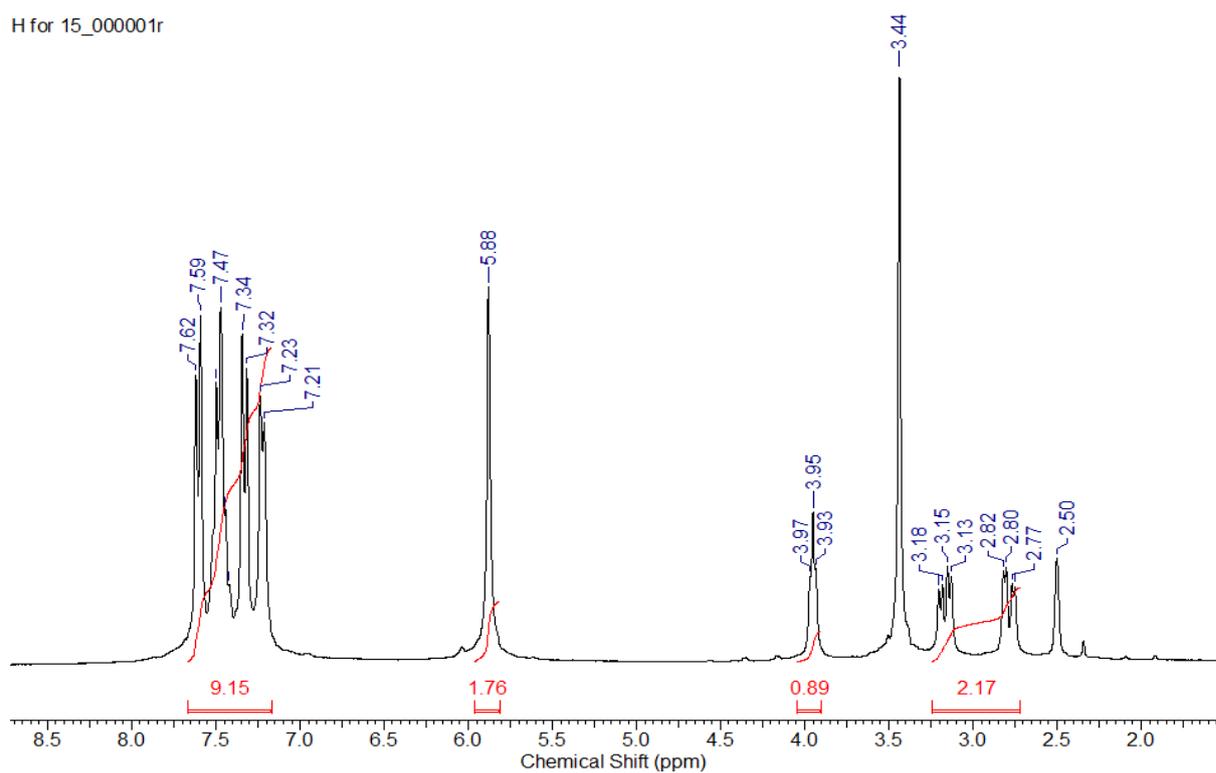
**Figure S29.** DEPT 90 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound **4** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

ept135 for 16\_000001r



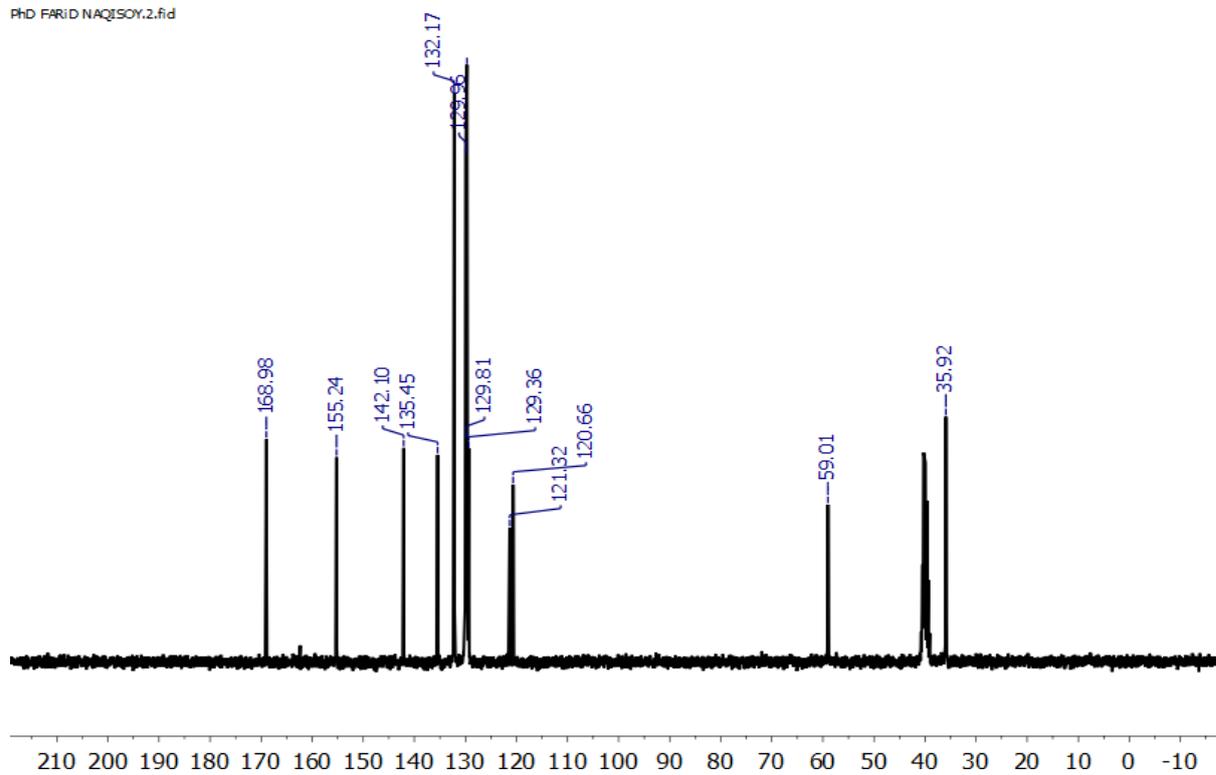
**Figure S30.** DEPT 135 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound **4** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

H for 15\_000001r



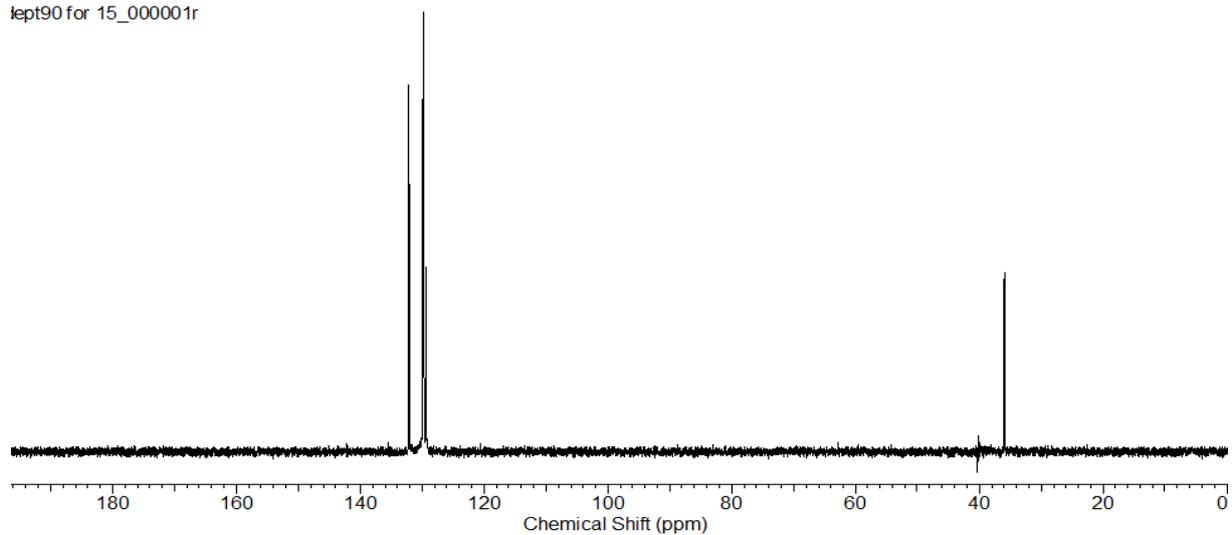
**Figure S31.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound **5** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 300 MHz and 25°C.

PHD FARID NAQISOY.2.fid



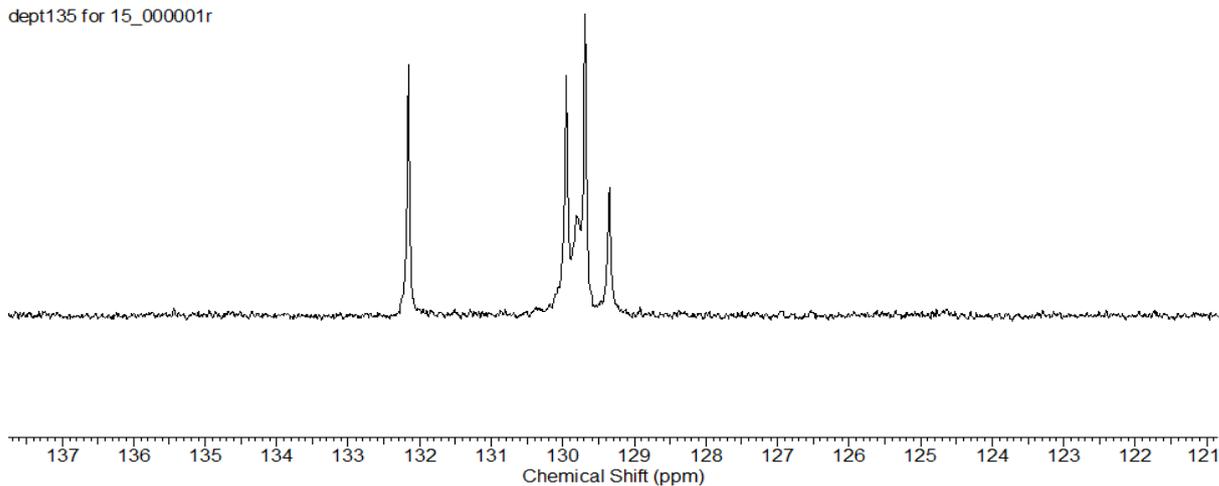
**Figure S32.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound **5** observed for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

dept90 for 15\_000001r

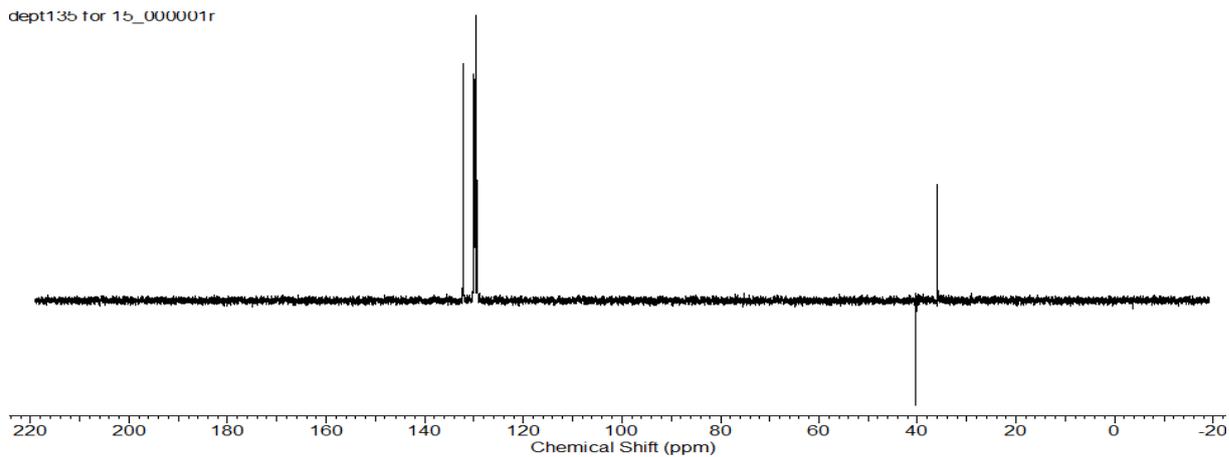


**Figure S33.** DEPT 90  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **5** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

dept135 for 15\_000001r

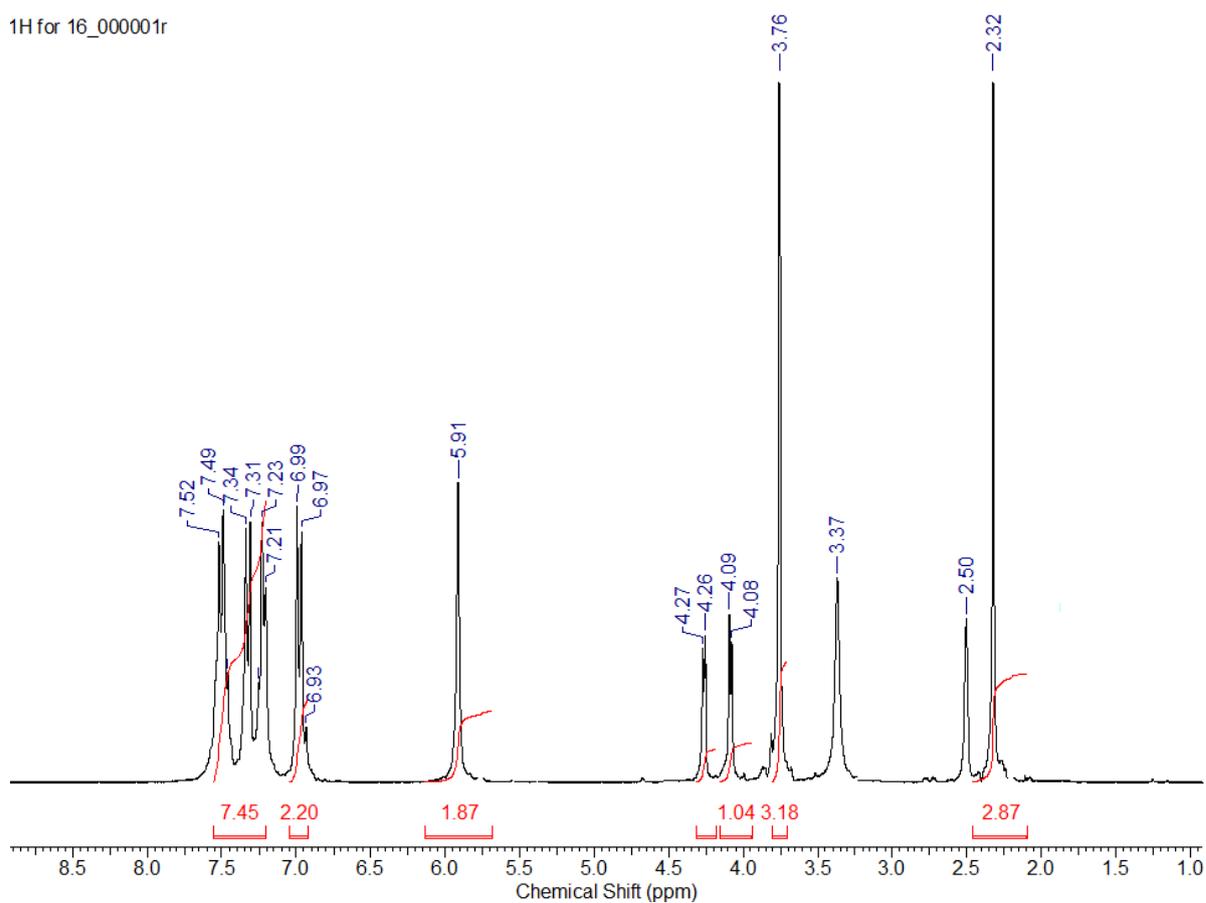


dept135 for 15\_000001r



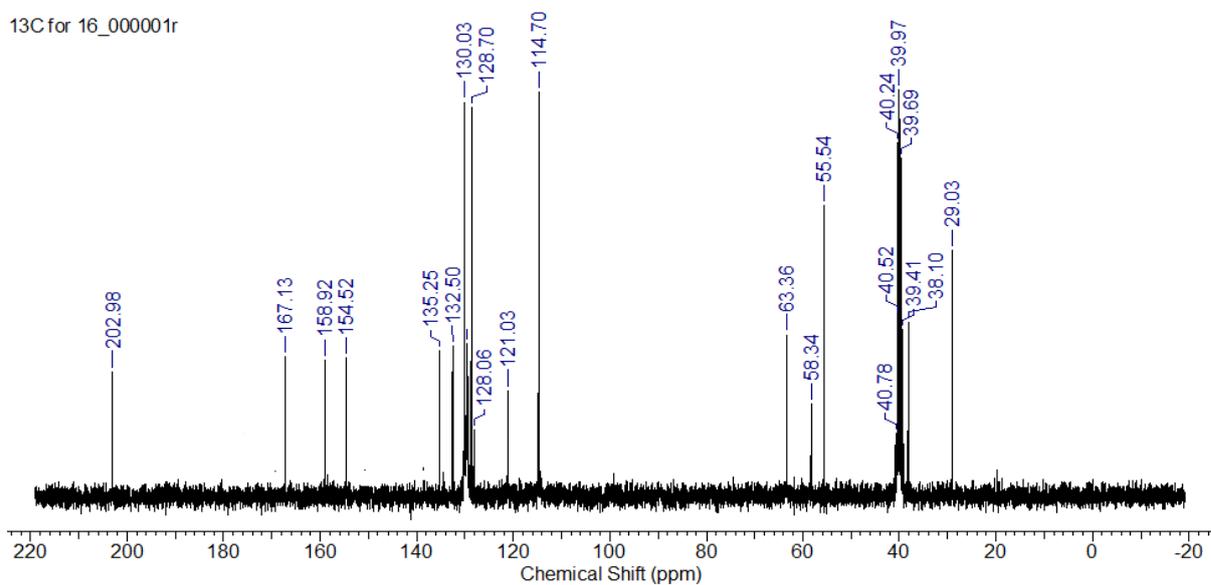
**Figure S34.** DEPT 135  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **5** observed for DMSO- $\text{d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and 25°C.

1H for 16\_000001r



**Figure S35.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **6** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 300 MHz and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

$^{13}\text{C}$  for 16\_000001r



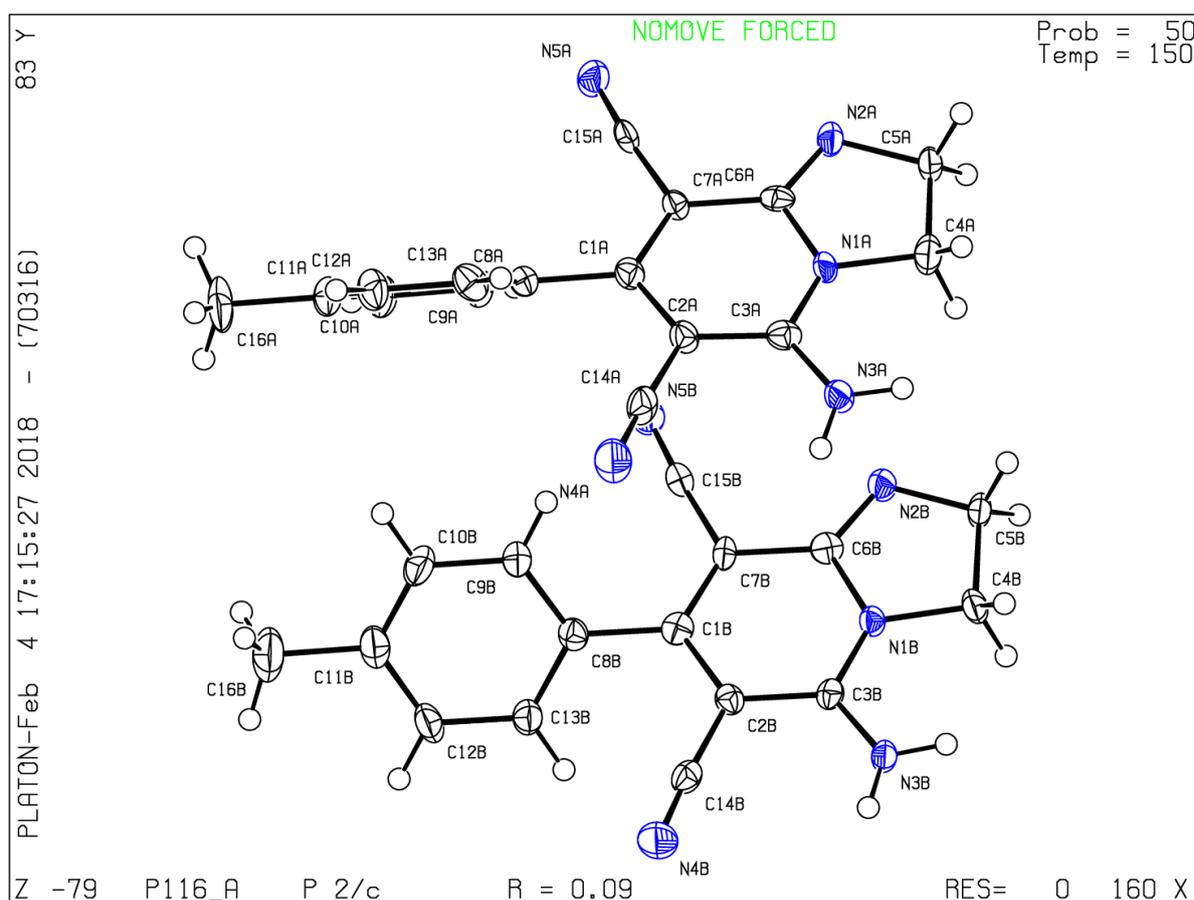
**Figure S36.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **6** observed for  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solution at 75 MHz and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6. X-ray crystallographic structure analyses

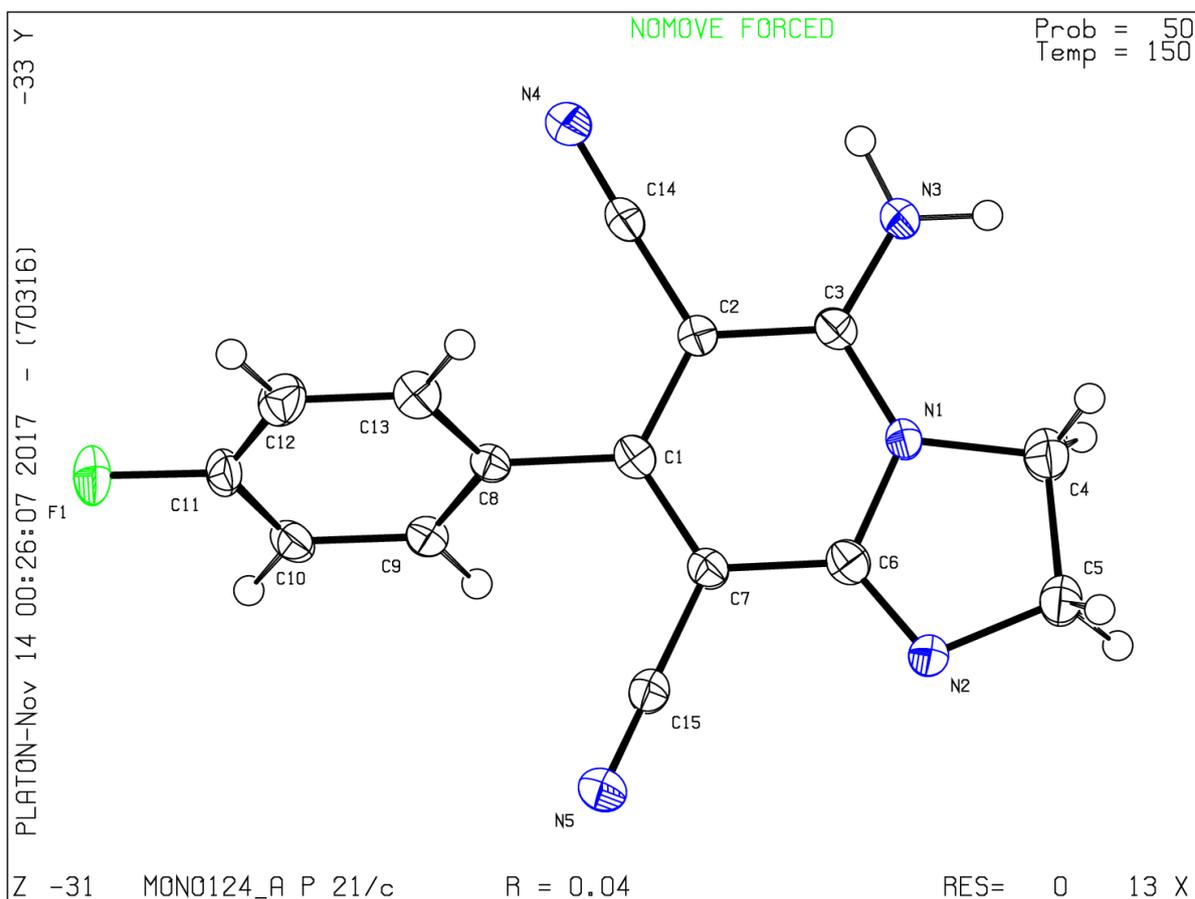
Single crystals of compounds **1b**, **1d**, **1e** and **2b** were obtained by crystallization from EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O (3:2), which provided colorless plates.

A crystals of **1b**, **1d**, **1e** and **2b** were immersed in cryo-oil, mounted in a Nylon loop, and the intensity data were collected at 150(2) K on a Smart Apex II diffractometer using Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). The diffraction experiments were carried out on a Bruker APEX II CCD diffractometer. The program SHELXTL was used for collecting frames of data, indexing reflections, and for the determination of the lattice parameters, SAINTP-for integration of the intensity of reflections and scaling, SADABS-for absorption correction, and SHELXTL-for the space group and structure determination, least-squares refinements on  $F^2$ .

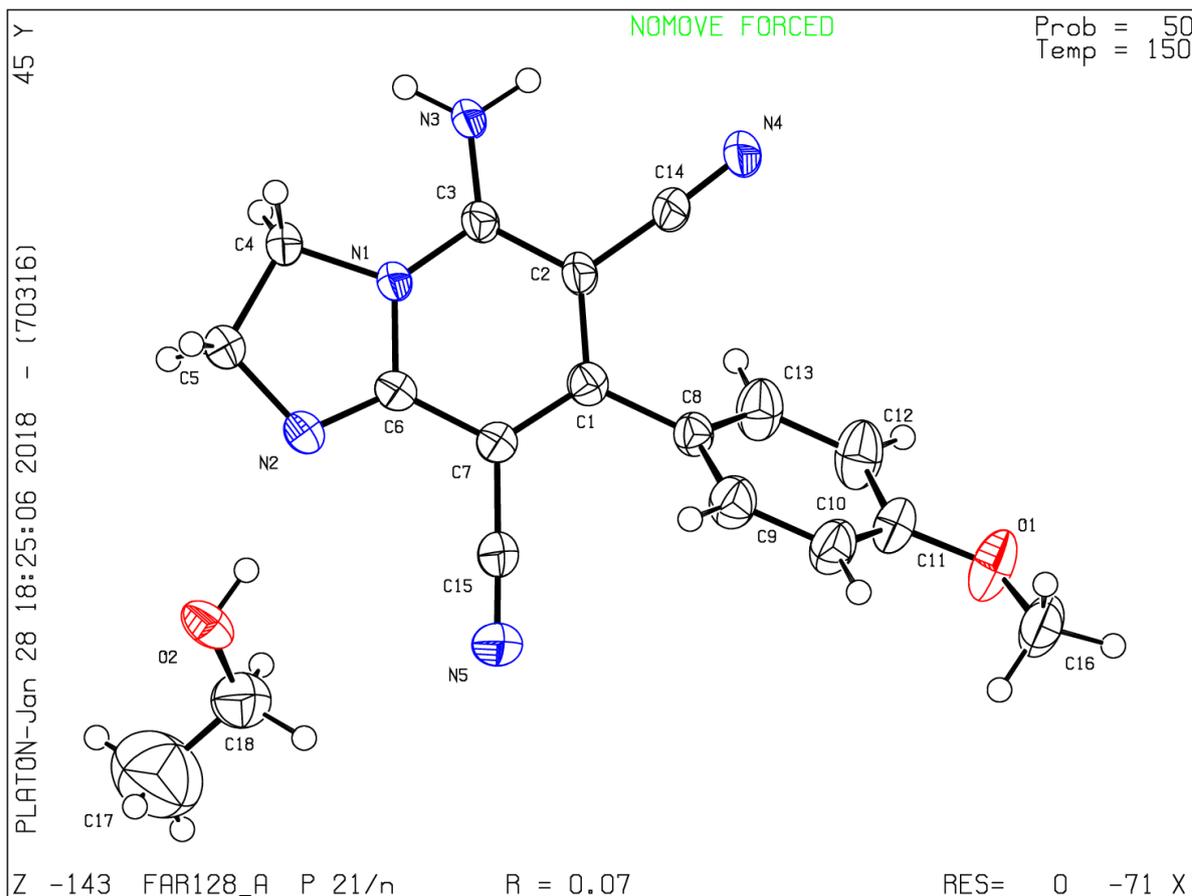
**Crystal data for compound 1b:** C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>5</sub>,  $F_w = 275.31$ , monoclinic, space group  $C2/c$ ,  $a = 15.488(2)$ ,  $b = 13.5651(16)$ ,  $c = 14.7827(17)$  Å,  $\beta = 117.812(4)^\circ$ ,  $V = 2747.0(6)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 8$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.331$  Mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu = 0.084$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $F_{000} = 1152$ , crystal size 0.180 x 0.160 x 0.160 mm<sup>3</sup>,  $\theta$  range = 2.113-24.996°, 16760 collected reflections, 4767 independent reflections, 98.3 % data completeness, no restraints, 4767 parameters, Goodness-of-fit ( $F^2$ ) = 1.057, Final  $R$  indices [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]:  $R1 = 0.0881$ ,  $wR2 = 0.2015$ .  $R$  indices (all data):  $R1 = 0.1183$ ,  $wR2 = 0.2174$ . Largest residual electron densities: 0.518 and -0.372 e.Å<sup>-3</sup>. CCDC 1821874.



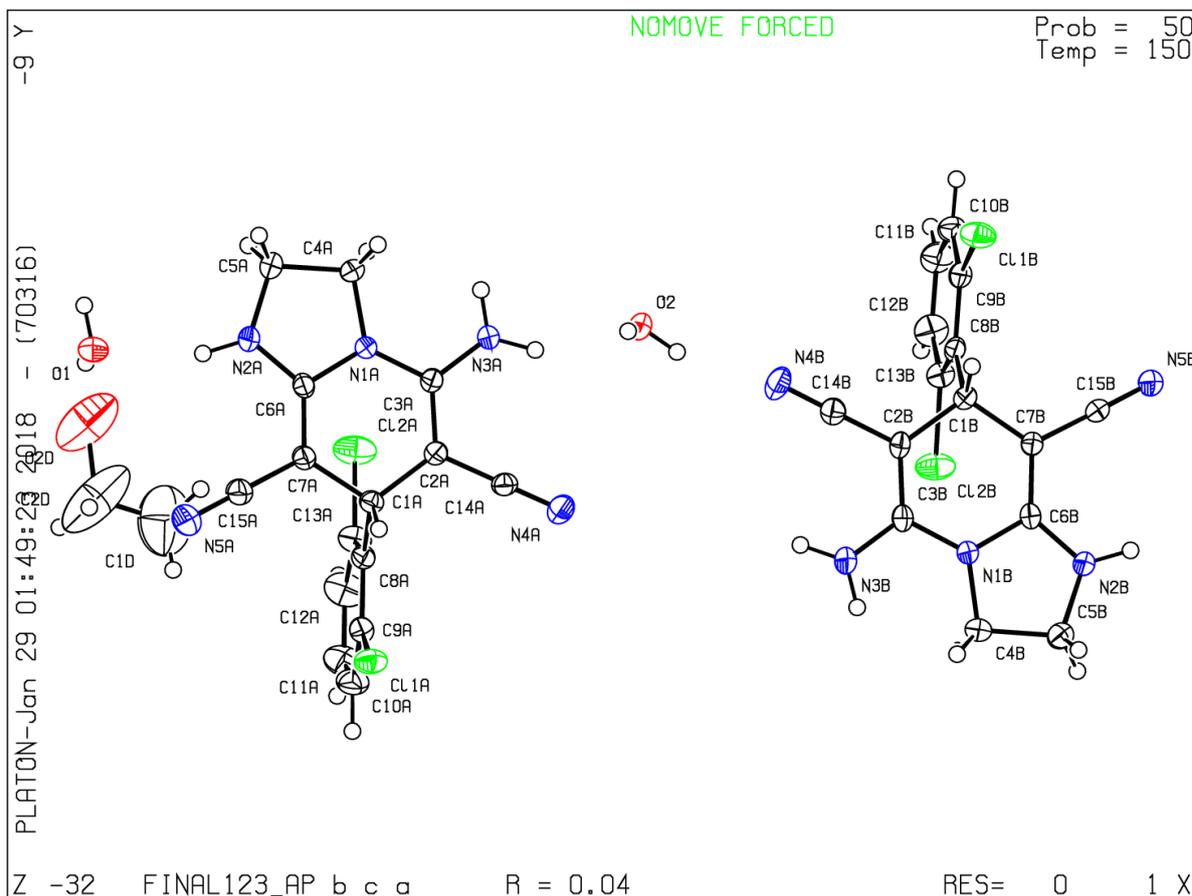
**Crystal data for compound 1d:**  $C_{15}H_{10}FN_5$ ,  $F_w = 279.28$ , monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ ,  $a = 8.0209(5)$ ,  $b = 19.5305(13)$ ,  $c = 8.0469(4)$  Å,  $\beta = 92.536(3)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1259.33(13)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 4$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.473$  Mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu = 0.104$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $F_{000} = 576$ , crystal size 0.210 x 0.190 x 0.130 mm<sup>3</sup>,  $\theta$  range = 2.740-26.381°, 7761 collected reflections, 2550 independent reflections, 99.3 % data completeness, no restraints, 2550 parameters, Goodness-of-fit ( $F^2$ ) = 1.043, Final  $R$  indices [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]:  $R1 = 0.0390$ ,  $wR2 = 0.0996$ .  $R$  indices (all data):  $R1 = 0.0564$ ,  $wR2 = 0.1092$ . Largest residual electron densities: 0.213 and -0.278 e.Å<sup>-3</sup>. CCDC 1585393.



**Crystal data for compound 1e:**  $C_{16}H_{13}N_5O, C_2H_6O$ ,  $F_w = 337.38$ , monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/n$ ,  $a = 6.3986(3)$ ,  $b = 11.1344(6)$ ,  $c = 24.0603(12)$  Å,  $\beta = 93.946(2)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1710.10(15)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 4$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.310$  Mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu = 0.089$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $F_{000} = 712$ , crystal size 0.230 x 0.160 x 0.130 mm<sup>3</sup>,  $\theta$  range = 1.697-25.496°, 23920 collected reflections, 3174 independent reflections, 99.6 % data completeness, no restraints, 3174 parameters, Goodness-of-fit ( $F^2$ ) = 1.017, Final  $R$  indices [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]:  $R1 = 0.0664$ ,  $wR2 = 0.1573$ .  $R$  indices (all data):  $R1 = 0.0960$ ,  $wR2 = 0.1811$ . Largest residual electron densities: 0.596 and -0.480 e.Å<sup>-3</sup>. CCDC 1819988.

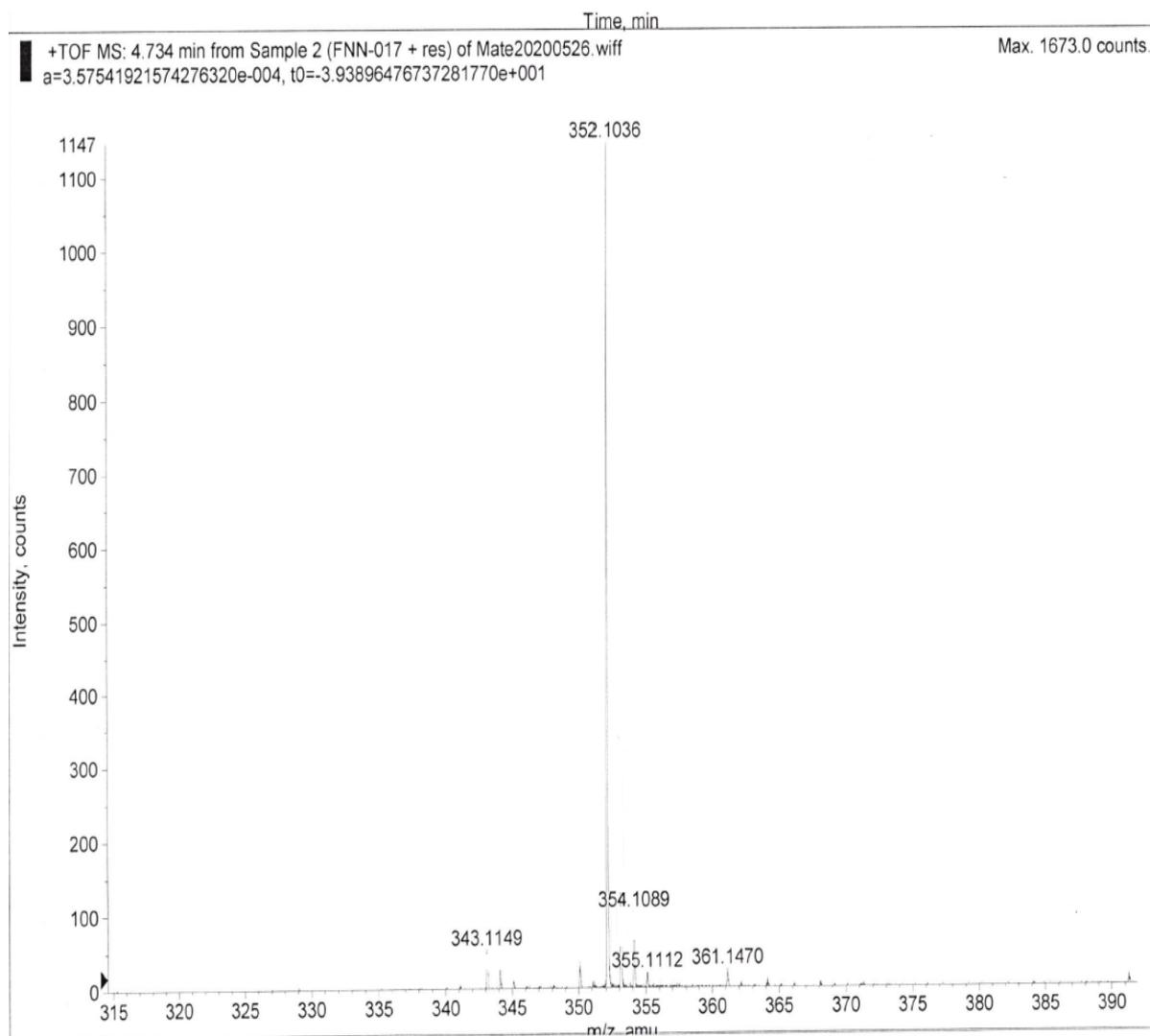


**Crystal data for compound 2b:**  $2(C_{15}H_{11}Cl_2N_5)$ ,  $C_2H_6O$ ,  $2(H_2O)$ ,  $F_w = 746.47$ , orthorhombic, space group  $Pbca$ ,  $a = 17.2195(9)$ ,  $b = 19.0819(11)$ ,  $c = 20.7497(12)$  Å,  $\beta = 90^\circ$ ,  $V = 6818.0(7)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 8$ ,  $\rho_{calc} = 1.454$  Mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu = 0.398$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $F_{000} = 3088$ , crystal size  $0.180 \times 0.120 \times 0.090$  mm<sup>3</sup>,  $\theta$  range =  $2.350$ - $25.998^\circ$ , 95516 collected reflections, 6694 independent reflections, 99.8 % data completeness, no restraints, 6694 parameters, Goodness-of-fit ( $F^2$ ) = 1.058, Final  $R$  indices [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]:  $R_1 = 0.0436$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.1203$ .  $R$  indices (all data):  $R_1 = 0.0598$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.1338$ . Largest residual electron densities: 0.733 and -0.592 e.Å<sup>-3</sup>. CCDC 1820010.

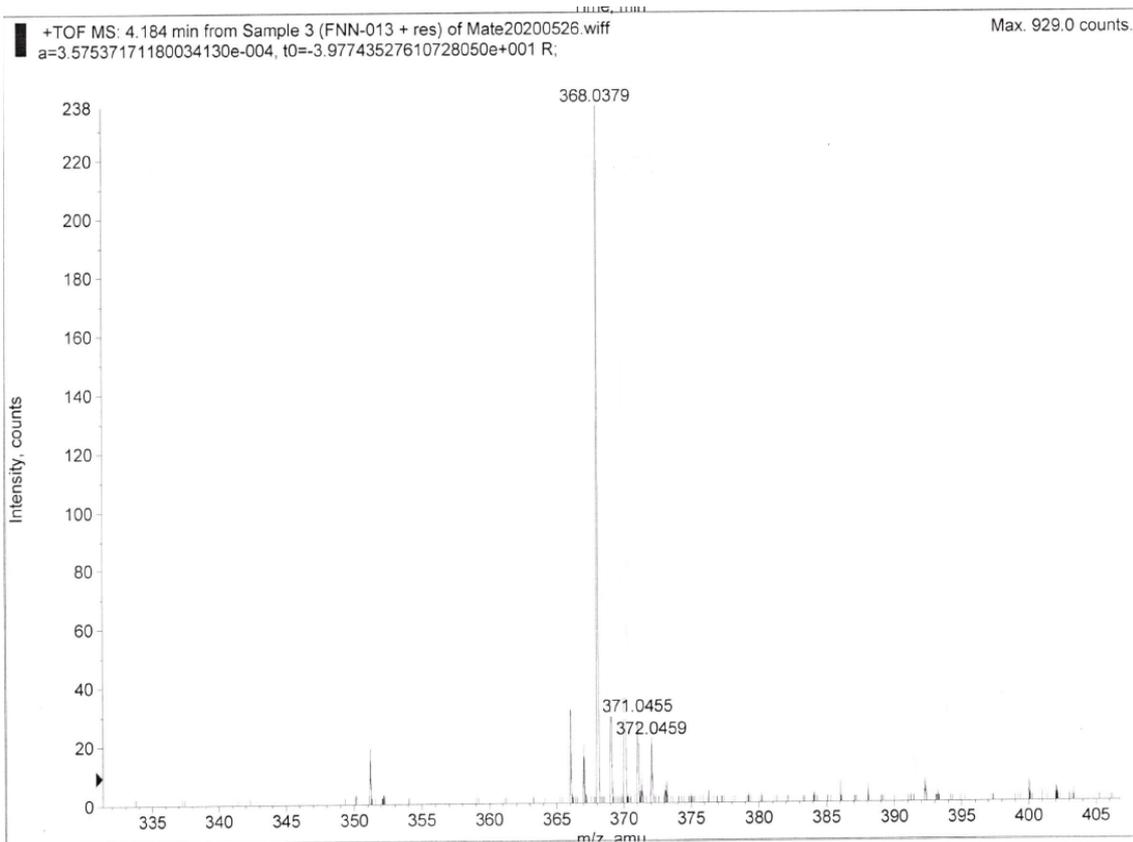


## 7. HRMS analyses

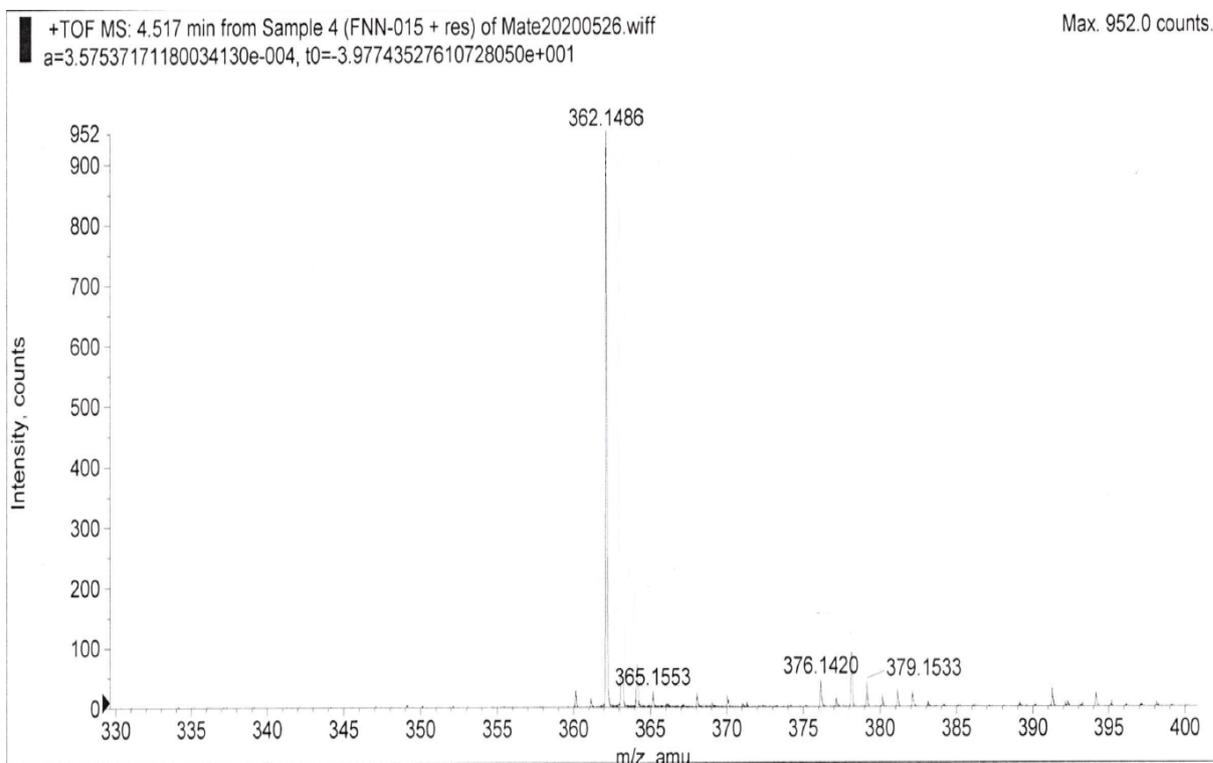
HRMS data have been obtained by Stenhagens Analys AB, Gothenburg, on a Sciex Qstar XL for solutions in acetonitrile/water.



HRMS analysis for 4



### HRMS analysis for 5



### HRMS analysis for 6