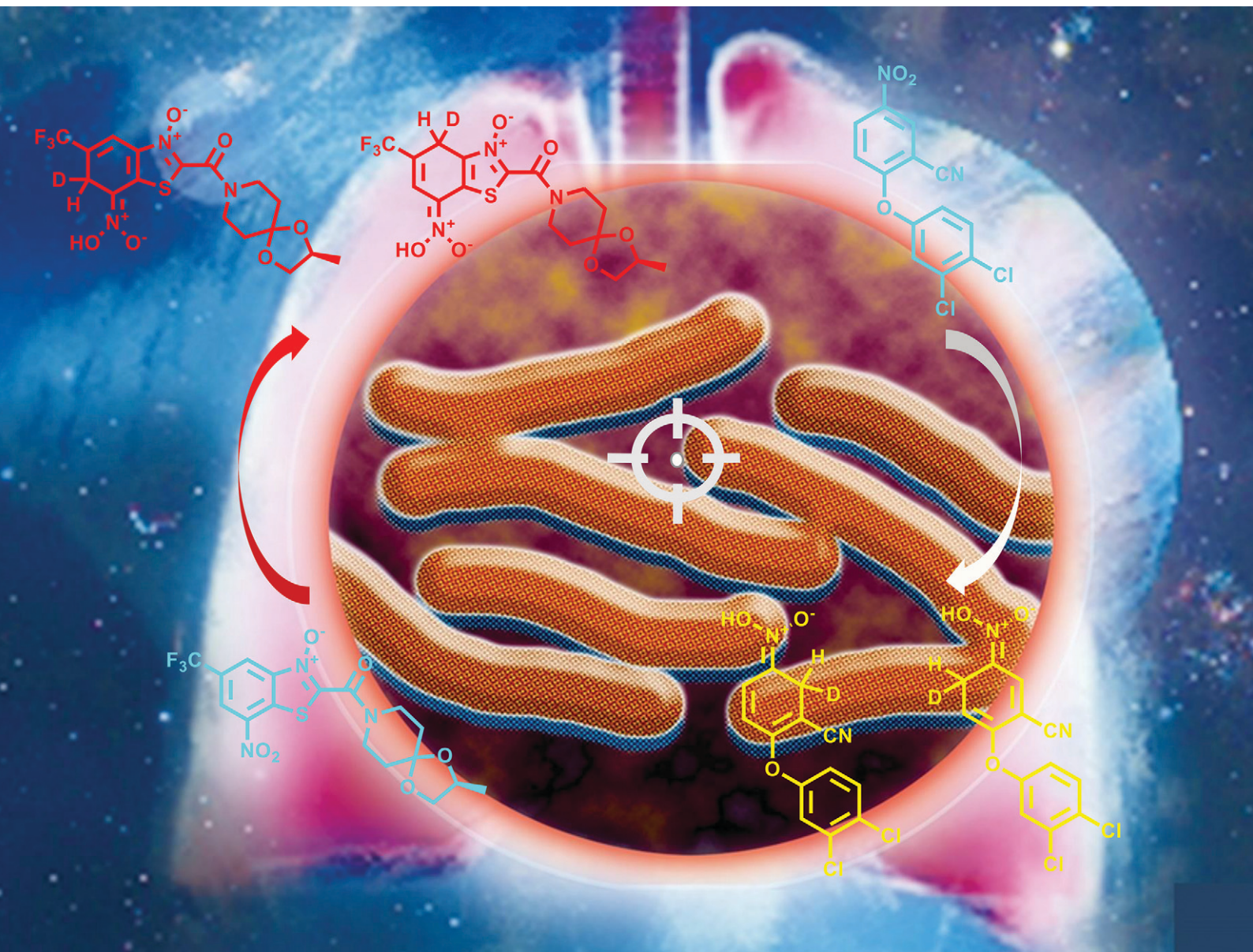


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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## Hydride-induced Meisenheimer complex formation reflects activity of nitro aromatic anti-tuberculosis compounds†

Rui Liu,<sup>a</sup> Lowell Markley,<sup>a</sup> Patricia A. Miller,<sup>a</sup> Scott Franzblau,<sup>b</sup> Gauri Shetye,<sup>b</sup> Rui Ma,<sup>b</sup> Karin Savková,<sup>c</sup> Katarína Mikušová,<sup>id c</sup> Bei Shi Lee,<sup>id d</sup> Kevin Pethe,<sup>de</sup> Garrett C. Moraski<sup>f</sup> and Marvin J. Miller<sup>id \*a</sup>

The formation efficiency of hydride-induced Meisenheimer complexes of nitroaromatic compounds is consistent with their anti-TB activities exemplified by MDL860 and benzothiazol *N*-oxide (BTO) analogs. Herein we report that nitro cyano phenoxybenzenes (MDL860 and analogs) reacted slowly and incompletely which reflected their moderate anti-TB activity, in contrast to the instantaneous reaction of BTO derivatives to quantitatively generate Meisenheimer complexes which corresponded to their enhanced anti-TB activity. These results were corroborated by mycobacterial and radiolabelling studies that confirmed inhibition of the DprE1 enzyme by BTO derivatives but not MDL860 analogs.

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## Introduction

Nitroaromatic compounds have a rich history chemically, biologically and microbiologically.<sup>1</sup> While concerns are often raised about potential toxicity of nitroaromatics, a number are important therapeutic agents.<sup>2</sup> Antibiotics like metronidazole (**1**), nitrofurantoin (**2**) and chloramphenicol (**3**) have been listed as essential medicines for treatment of bacterial and fungal infections despite some complications. Others, including nitro furans,<sup>3</sup> and nitroimidazoles, like PA824 (**4**)<sup>4</sup> have anti-tuberculosis activity. In fact, PA824, now called pretomanid, has recently been approved by the FDA for use in combination with bedaquiline and linezolid for treatment of select patients with extensively drug resistant tuberculosis.<sup>5</sup> Nitrobenzothiazinones like BTZ043 (**5**) and pBTZ169 (**6**) have outstanding anti-tuberculosis activity and are currently in advanced clinical trials.<sup>6</sup> In both PA824 and the BTZs, the nitro group plays an essential role. Biological

hydride from a deazaflavin cofactor attacks the carbon adjacent to the nitro group of PA824 to eventually trigger release of nitric oxide (NO) as the active agent.<sup>7</sup> The nitrobenzothiazinones (BTZ043 and pBTZ169) also are prodrugs that are reductively activated to give a nitroso moiety (**7**) that forms a covalent adduct (**8**) with an essential cysteine of decaprenylphosphoryl- $\beta$ -D-ribose 2'oxidase (DprE1) that is essential for cell wall biosynthesis in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*Mtb*), the causative agent for tuberculosis.<sup>8–10</sup> A number of related electron deficient nitro aromatic compounds have recently been shown to have a similar mode of anti-TB activity.<sup>11–15</sup>

Detailed mechanistic understanding is still needed about exactly how the nitro groups of the nitrobenzothiazinones and related nitro aromatic compounds are reduced to the important nitroso moieties. It is well known that the essential DprE1 enzyme system is coupled to NADH/NAD redox chemistry,<sup>8–10</sup> but specifically how that important biological chemistry proceeds remains of great interest. We have previously shown that reactions of BTZ043 (**5**) with nucleophiles like thiolates, cyanide and hydride proceeds rapidly by cine attack *ortho* and *para* to the nitro group to generate intermediate Meisenheimer complexes (**9a**, **9b** eqn (1)).<sup>16</sup> The fate of the intermediate depends on the nucleophile. Most relevant to anti-tuberculosis activity was the observation that reactions with chemical hydride (NaBH<sub>4</sub>) produced isolable reduction product **9b** that is the same as that obtained metabolically from BTZ043 (**5**).<sup>17</sup> This is reminiscent of the first step in the reductive activation of PA824 through Michael addition of hydride at the carbon adjacent to the nitro group (cine reaction). These

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, USA. E-mail: mmiller1@nd.edu

<sup>b</sup> Institute for Tuberculosis Research, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, 833 South Wood Street, Chicago, IL 60612, USA

<sup>c</sup> Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava, Ilkovičova 6, 84215 Bratislava, Slovakia

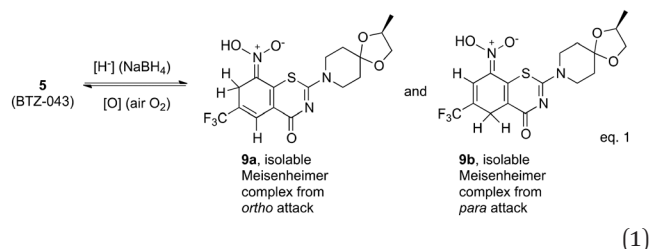
<sup>d</sup> School of Biological Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 637551

<sup>e</sup> Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 636921

<sup>f</sup> Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717, USA

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Meisenheimer complexes (**9a** and **9b**) require only loss of water to generate the corresponding, putatively active, nitroso moiety **7**. Reaction of BTZ043 with NaBD<sub>4</sub> generates the corresponding deuterated Meisenheimer complexes and reoxidation results in net deuteration of the aromatic core.<sup>18</sup> These results indicate that enzymatically induced biological hydride reactions might proceed in a similar fashion to generate the ultimate nitroso warhead. Thus, consideration of appropriate combination of molecular recognition elements and ability to be chemically susceptible to reductive Meisenheimer complex formation, may be useful for identification and evaluation of important and targeted inhibitors (Fig. 1).



Recently, compounds based on a benzothiazol *N*-oxide (BTO) carboxamide scaffold with the *meta* nitro and CF<sub>3</sub> groups (**10**, *n* = 1, R = amine), also present and important in BTZ043, are impressively potent anti-TB agents that, again, like BTZ043, target the essential DprE1 enzyme.<sup>19</sup> Detailed studies demonstrated that just like BTZ043, the nitro group serves as a prodrug and is first reduced to the corresponding nitroso moiety **11** that then reacts with the key DprE1 cysteine thiolate to generate a semimercaptal (**12**) that results in covalent inhibition. Although these compounds have remarkable anti-TB activity (MICs as low as 0.02 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>), the example described had moderate cytotoxicity (IC<sub>50</sub> = 24 μM).<sup>19</sup>

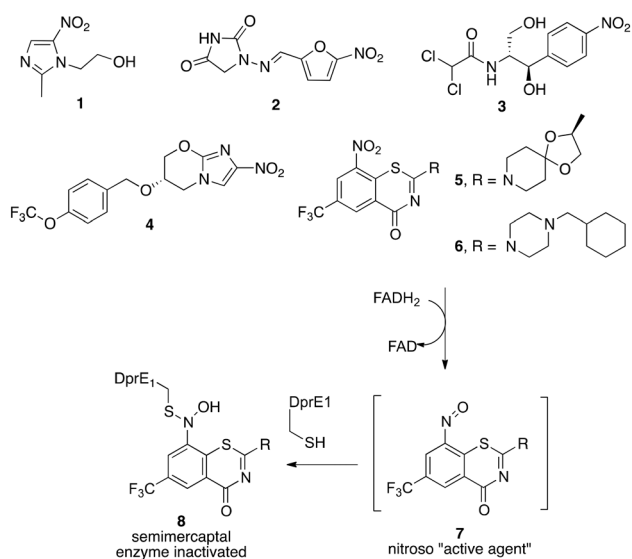


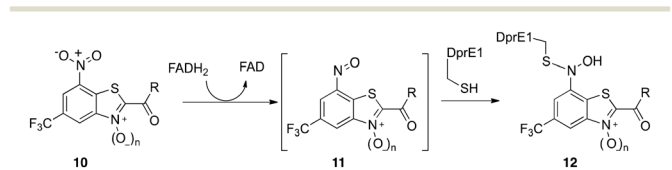
Fig. 1 Nitro aromatic antibiotics and anti-tuberculosis agents.

Interestingly, reduction of the *N*-oxide results in compounds (**10**, *n* = 0) that are less toxic (IC<sub>50</sub> > 80 μM) and retain good (MICs as low as 0.1 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>), but not as potent activity.<sup>10,19</sup>

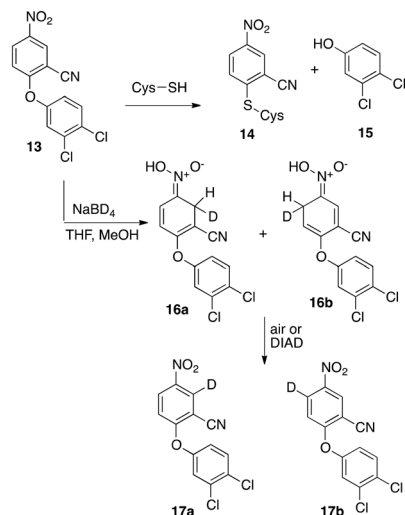
Nitro group containing MDL860 (**13**)<sup>20</sup> and analogs also have been found to react with an essential cysteine residue that results in antiviral activity.<sup>21</sup> MDL860 reportedly reacts enzymatically with a cysteine thiol resulting in covalent modification (**14**) from a nucleophilic aromatic substitution.<sup>22</sup> We were intrigued by the similarity of the aromatic core to that of the nitrobenzothiazinones (BTZ-like), BTO and related anti-TB nitroaromatics. Herein, we report that, like BTZ043, MDL860 and representative benzothiazol *N*-oxide (BTO) derivatives undergo reversible reaction with hydride and deuteride to form intermediate Meisenheimer complexes (*i.e.* **16a** and **16b**). The results indicate that while nitro aromatics based on a benzothiazol *N*-oxide (BTO) scaffold (**10**) and nitro cyano phenoxybenzenes, (MDL860 analogs) reversibly form Meisenheimer complexes upon reaction with hydride similar to BTZ043, they differ considerably in their anti-TB activity (Schemes 1 and 2).

## Results and discussion

Reaction of MDL860, **13**,<sup>23</sup> with NaBD<sub>4</sub> generated a red/orange solution characteristic of Meisenheimer complex formation. However, compared to the same reaction with BTZ043 (**5**), the reaction was visibly slower and the color less intense. Furthermore, monitoring the reductions by LC/MS revealed that while the reduction of BTZ043 was essentially instantaneous with complete conversion of starting material to the Meisenheimer complex, extended reaction of MDL860 with 5, 10 or even 15 equivalents of NaBD<sub>4</sub> gave incomplete conversion to the Meisenheimer complex. As with the Meisenheimer complexes generated from BTZ043, reoxidation of the Meisenheimer complexes (**16a, b**) from the mixture with starting MDL860 regenerated the starting MDL860, but also with deuterium incorporation (**17a, b**). In contrast to the reported enzymatic reaction, did not result in displacement of the dichlorophenol **15**. Proton NMR analysis after reduction with 5 equivalents of NaBD<sub>4</sub> followed by reoxidation revealed only 13% deuterium incorporation at the two carbons *ortho* to the nitro group. In contrast, our previous studies on complete deuteride reduction followed by reoxidation of BTZ043 resulted in 57% and 24% deuterium incorporation *ortho* and *para*, respectively. Repetition of the reduction–reoxidation procedure five times on the same samples of MDL860 and BTZ043 enhanced the amount of deuterium content to 57% and 53% at the two positions *ortho*



Scheme 1 Nitro substituted benzothiazol-*N*-oxide reaction with the DprE1 enzyme.



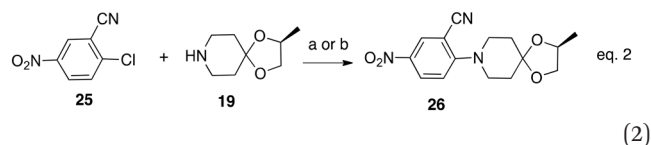
**Scheme 2** Enzymatic reaction and chemical reduction of MDL860 (13).

to the nitro group in MDL860 and 94% (*ortho*) and 57% (*para*) in BTZ. It should be noted that the chemical shifts of the aromatic protons of MDL860 and BTZ043 that are exchanged with deuterium differ. In MDL860, the chemical shifts of the two protons *ortho* to the nitro group are  $\delta$  8.36–8.38 and 8.59–8.60 whereas in BTZ043 they are  $\delta$  8.78 (*para*) and  $\delta$  8.84 (*ortho*) suggesting differences in electron deficiency of the corresponding aromatic carbons. Thus, it became of interest to determine if the inherent difference in reactivity and deuterium incorporation of BTZ043 and analogs of MDL860, especially those with similar peripheral substitution (*i.e.*, compound 26), would have similar or different anti-TB activity.

Based on literature precedent,<sup>24,25</sup> we also synthesized BTO analogs, including 23 (Scheme 3) which incorporates the same piperidine acetal component of BTZ043. Again, the key step was nucleophilic aromatic substitution of 22 with mercaptoacetamide (21) followed by nitro aldol like cyclization to give the *N*-oxide (BTO, 23). As expected, since the aromatic core of 23 more closely resembles the BTZ043

scaffold, and the chemical shifts of the aromatic protons ( $\delta$  8.82 and 8.84) are essentially identical to those of BTZ043, it reacted completely and visibly more quickly with NaBD<sub>4</sub> than did MDL860 to provide BTZ043 comparable vivid orange/red Meisenheimer complexes. Oxidation of the complexes under the same conditions reported previously for BTZ043, regenerated the starting compounds and with deuterium incorporation (24) of 48% and 61% *ortho* and *para*, respectively, after one reduction – reoxidation cycle and 78% and 89% after repeating the process five times. These results were thus more similar to that observed with BTZ043 rather than with MDL860.

This BTZ043-like hydride induced reactivity and Meisenheimer complex formation prompted us to synthesize additional analogs of MDL860, BTOs and the corresponding BT (nitron reduced) compounds and determine if they have anti-TB activity that was reflected by their reactivity. As shown by the representative example with the piperidine spiro ketal component (19) of BTZ043 (eqn (2)), a set of MDL860 analogs (26–36) was synthesized by direct nucleophilic aromatic substitution reactions of commercially available 4-chloro-3-cyano nitrobenzene (25) with various amines (Table 1).

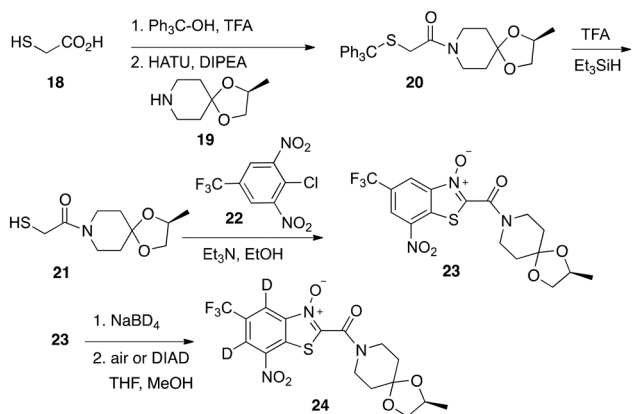


Reagent and conditions: a. *N*-methylmorpholine, DIPEA, 80 °C; or b. NaOH, DMF, 100 °C.

Based on Scheme 3, we also prepared a small additional set of BTOs (Scheme 4, 39–41). Subsequent phosphite-mediated reduction gave representative BT compounds (42 and 43, Scheme 4, Table 2).

As noted, the hydride reactions with representatives of the different classes of nitro aromatic compounds described above indicated that the BTO/BT compounds visually reacted more similarly to BTZ043 than did MDL860. This observation corresponded to LC/MS analyses of the reduction reaction mixtures. MDL860 (13, Table 1) itself and the separately synthesized<sup>24</sup> BTO ester (45) and unsubstituted amide (46, Scheme 5) had no to low activity against TB (45, MIC > 5  $\mu$ M in 7H12 and 4.97  $\mu$ M in GAS and 46, 2.19  $\mu$ M in 7H12 and 1.2  $\mu$ M in GAS). This was surprising because amide 46 had demonstrated anticancer activity by inhibition of polo kinase (PLK1) by reversible addition of an essential cysteine (Cys<sub>67</sub>) in the ATP binding site to give a Meisenheimer complex (47).<sup>25</sup> Therefore, it was anticipated that incorporation of substituents to promote molecular recognition by the presumed DprE1 target would provide compounds with activity reflective of their ease of formation of hydride induced Meisenheimer complex formation. The anti-TB assay results shown in Tables 1 and 2 are consistent with these expectations.

Indeed, some substituted MDL860 analogs and all BTO and BT derivatives had moderate to outstanding anti-TB



**Scheme 3** Synthesis and reduction reoxidation chemistry of a BTO with the BTZ043 side chain.

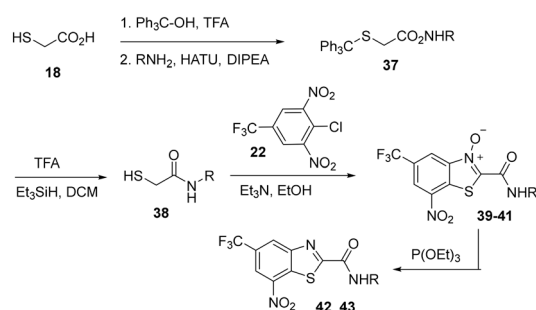
**Table 1** Structures of MDL860 analogs, anti-TB (H37Rv strain) activity and cytotoxicity (Vero cell)

Cpd No.	Structure	MIC ( $\mu\text{M}$ )		IC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) Vero cell
		GAS <sup>c</sup>	7H12 <sup>d</sup>	
13	MDL860	45	>50	>50
26 <sup>a</sup>		2	2.4	>100
27 <sup>a</sup>		5	>5	>100
28 <sup>a</sup>		>5	>5	>100
29 <sup>b</sup>		5	>5	29
30 <sup>b</sup>		>5	>5	>100
31 <sup>b</sup>		>5	>5	>100
32 <sup>a</sup>		>5	>5	>100
33 <sup>a</sup>		5	>5	>100
34 <sup>b</sup>		2	>5	>100
35 <sup>b</sup>		3	>5	>100
36 <sup>b</sup>		>5	>5	>100
4	PA-824	0.2	0.08	>100

<sup>a</sup> Reaction condition: *N*-methylmorpholine, DIPEA, 80 °C. <sup>b</sup> Reaction condition: NaOH, DMF, 100 °C. <sup>c</sup> GAS: glycerol-alanine salts medium. <sup>d</sup> 7H12: 7H9 medium + casitone, palmitic acid, albumin, and catalase.

activity. All MDL860 compounds (Table 1) were less active than either the BTO or BT compounds (Table 2) and, as might be expected based on their enhanced electrophilic

character, the BTOs were more active than the BT compounds. Still, among the MDL860 compounds, compound 26 with the same piperidine spiro ketal as in BTZ043, was among the most active. Some of the other compounds (27, 29, 33, 34, 35) with hydrophobic substituents akin to pBTZ169 (6) also showed moderate activity. Removal of the Boc protecting group from 35 to give the more hydrophilic free amine 36, also reduced activity. Incorporation of more elaborate amide substituents provided compounds with outstanding anti-TB activity relative to the ester (45) and simple amide (46). Addition of the BTZ043 like piperidine spiro ketal (23, 0.24  $\mu\text{M}$ ) or more hydrophobic moieties as in 39 (0.01  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and 40 (0.01  $\mu\text{M}$ ) or even the large substituent in 41 (0.03  $\mu\text{M}$ ), which is the same as in the potent anti-TB agent Q203 (44) resulted in dramatic improvement in activity. Q203 exerts its anti-TB activity as a

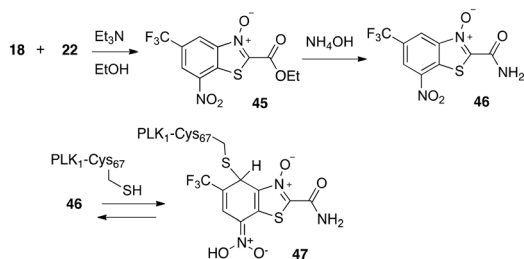
**Scheme 4** Syntheses of BTO and BT compounds.

**Table 2** Structures of BTO and BT analogs, anti-TB (H37Rv strain), *M. vaccae* activity and cytotoxicity (Vero cell)

Cpd No.	Structure	MIC ( $\mu\text{M}$ )			IC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )
		<i>Mtb</i> 7H12 <sup>a</sup>	<i>Mtb</i> GAS <sup>b</sup>	<i>Mv</i> MH <sup>c</sup>	
23		0.24	0.23	0.015	79.6
39		0.01	0.01	<0.001	76.0
40		0.01	<0.002	<0.001	>100
41		0.025	0.07	0.02	81.0
42		0.7	0.14	0.008	>100
43		0.24	0.13	0.125	>100
44		0.03	0.007	0.004	>100
5	BTZ043	<0.004	<0.004	<0.001	>100

*Mv* = *M. vaccae* IMET 10670. <sup>a</sup> 7H12: 7H9 medium + casitone, palmitic acid, albumin, and catalase. <sup>b</sup> GAS: glycerol-alanine salts medium. <sup>c</sup> MH: Mueller-Hinton broth.

QcrB inhibitor, not by inhibition of DprE1, but also seems to require significantly hydrophobic substituents, perhaps for



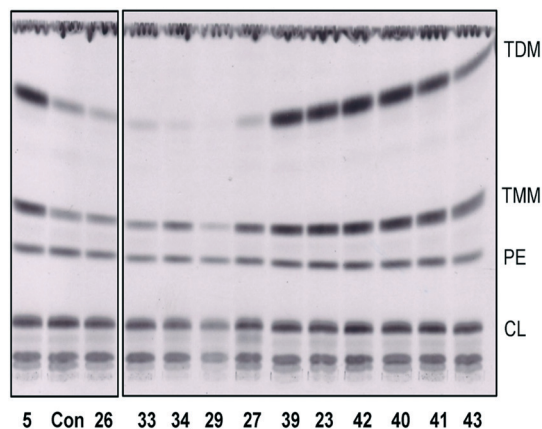
**Scheme 5** Syntheses of BTO ester and unsubstituted amide and reported reversible formation of Meisenheimer complex with cysteine 67 of oncology target polokinese 1 (PLK1).

permeability as well as binding. Reduction of the *N*-oxides to give **42** and **43**, resulted in more than ten-fold reduction of anti-TB activity, consistent with reduced warhead electrophilicity. Previous studies of BTO and BT type compounds are consistent with these results.<sup>13</sup> Those same studies also indicated that while BTO compounds were generally more active than the corresponding BT analogs, the BTOs studied were notably cytotoxic. These results also appear to correlate with the reduction potential of the nitro aromatic compounds studied. This is also consistent with the VERO cell studies also shown in Table 2 (compare **39** with **42** and **41** with **43**). However, the reduced VERO cell toxicity of BTO **42** merits further consideration.

While the anti-TB data shown in Tables 1 and 2, seems to reflect the importance of incorporation of both a strongly electron deficient warhead and hydrophobic binding/molecular recognition components to enhance activity, we also considered it important to determine if the compounds actually did target and inhibit the DprE1 in mycobacteria. First we tested the activity of BTZ043 (**5**), BTO **41**, BT **43** and Q203 (**44**) against additional strains of mycobacteria since it is well known that in order for BTZ type compounds to be active, the target mycobacteria must contain an essential cysteine in the DprE1 active site. As shown in Table 2, not only were all four of these compounds very active against *Mtb*, but also *M. vaccae*, which is known to be susceptible to BTZ043. However, *Mycobacterium aurum*, which is missing the essential DprE1 cysteine, was resistant to all compounds in Table 2 including BTZ043, BT **41** and BTO **43** (MIC = >1  $\mu\text{M}$ , data not shown). This is consistent with all compounds targeting DprE1 in the cells.

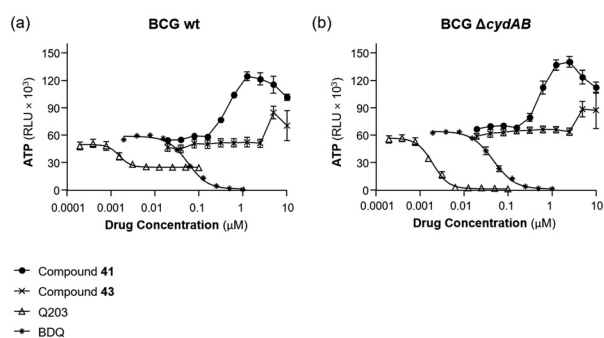
To further corroborate this assumption we evaluated the effects of the selected compounds by metabolic labeling of *Mtb* H37Rv. Analysis of the radiolabeled lipids reveals DprE1 related activity as accumulation of trehalose dimycolates and trehalose monomycolates due to lack of arabinan chains serving as attachment sites for mycolates in the mycobacterial cell wall<sup>12</sup> (Fig. 2).

The anti-TB data in Tables 1 and 2 along with the radiolabeling studies clearly indicate, that as expected, the BTO compounds (Table 2) are the most active against *Mtb* H37Rv and, like BTZ043 and pBTZ169, inhibit the putative target DprE1 enzyme in mycobacteria (Fig. 2). Interestingly, BTO **23**, with the BTZ043 piperidine spiro ketal moiety is less active than the BTO derivatives with peripheral aromatic substituents. As also reported for related BTO and BT compounds, reduction of the *N*-oxide to give representative BT compounds (**42–43**) considerably diminished activity but with retention of DprE1 reactivity (Fig. 2). Although some of the MDL860 analogs have moderate activity, which is consistent with their less electrophilic warhead and visibly slower formation of hydride induced Meisenheimer complexes, they do not show DprE1 activity (Fig. 2). Despite the reduced activity, further studies on the potential mode of activity of the MDL860 analogs is merited, but beyond the scope of this report.



**Fig. 2** Evaluation of the effects of the selected compounds on *Mtb* H37Rv by metabolic radiolabeling. TLC analysis of the lipids from radiolabeled *Mtb* H37Rv. Mycobacteria were incubated with [ $^{14}\text{C}$ ]-acetate and BTZ043 (5) or target compounds at  $100 \times \text{MIC}$  for 24 h. TMM, trehalose monomycolates; TDM, trehalose dimycolates; PE – phosphatidylethanolamine; CL – cardiolipin; Con – control (containing DMSO).

The structural similarity of BTO **41** and BT **43** to Q203 (**44**) also prompted us to determine if they might be dual DprE1/QcrB inhibitors. Thus, BTO (**41**) and BT (**43**) were subjected to an ATP depletion assay in *M. bovis* BCG wild type and BCG  $\Delta\text{cydAB}$  as described before.<sup>26</sup> In this assay, a QcrB inhibitor such as Q203 depleted ATP levels much more in the BCG  $\Delta\text{cydAB}$  background relative to the parental strain (see Fig. 3), while bedaquiline is equally potent in both strains due to its action of the  $\text{F}_0\text{F}_1$  ATP synthase (Fig. 3). Conversely, both compounds **41** and **43** deregulated ATP levels at higher doses, which is a characteristic of a drug targeting cell-wall synthesis. Thus, despite their structural similarity to Q203, neither of the two compounds (**41** nor **43**) appear to target QcrB, or any other components of the oxidative phosphorylation pathway. Thus, consistent with previous reports, the activity of the new BTO and BT compounds is due to inhibition of DprE1.



**Fig. 3** Evaluation of compound activity against QcrB. The effect of the test compounds on intracellular ATP levels was tested in *M. bovis* BCG parental strain (a) and a genetic knockout of *cydAB* (b). Various concentrations of **41** are shown in filled circles; **43** shown in crosses; Q203 shown in hollow triangles; and bedaquiline (BDQ) shown in asterisks.

## Conclusion

Overall, these results further suggest that design of potent nitro aromatic anti-TB agents that target the essential DprE1 enzyme requires incorporation of substituents that promote molecular recognition by the target enzyme as well as strongly electron deficient warheads capable of rapid reaction with hydride to form Meisenheimer complexes. These unique intermediates may serve as precursors to the essential nitroso moiety that inhibits DprE1 by forming covalent adducts.

## Experimental

### General methods

All solvents and reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification unless otherwise stated. Silica gel (230–400 mesh) was purchased from Silicycle, Quebec City, Canada. All compounds are >98% pure by HPLC analysis. All compounds were analyzed for purity by HPLC and characterized by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR using Bruker 400 MHz, 500 MHz NMR spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ) relative to the residual solvent peak in the corresponding spectra, and coupling constants ( $J$ ) are reported in hertz (Hz). The liquid chromatography mass spectrum (LC/MS) analyses were carried out on a Waters ZQ instrument consisting of chromatography module Alliance HT, photodiode array detector 2996, and mass spectrometer Micromass ZQ, using a  $3 \times 50$  mm Pro C18 YMC reverse phase column. Mobile phases: 10 mM ammonium acetate in HPLC grade water (A) and HPLC grade acetonitrile (B). A gradient was formed from 10% to 80% of B in 10 min at  $0.7 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ .

**Deuterated MDL860 (17a, b) MDL860 (13).** Deuterated MDL860 (**17a, b**) MDL860 (**13**), prepared according to the literature<sup>23</sup> was dissolved in 1 mL of THF and diluted with 5 mL of MeOH. To the solution was added 5 equiv. of  $\text{NaBD}_4$  and the reaction was monitored by LC/MS and TLC. When MDL860 was totally converted to the regioisomeric mixture of Meisenheimer complexes, 1 equiv. of diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (DIAD) was added to the reaction solution. LC/MS and TLC indicated that the reduction products had re-oxidized to give partially deuterated MDL860 as a major product. To this reaction mixture was added 5 equiv. of  $\text{NaBD}_4$  ( $2\times$ ) further reduce the partially deuterated MDL860. Next, 1 equiv. of DIAD was added again to regenerate MDL860 but with enhanced deuteration. The reduction and the re-oxidation sequences was repeated 5 times. The reaction was quenched by addition of acetic acid and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc to give deuterated MDL860 as a white solid in 40% overall yield for the 5 step process. Deuteration after a single redox cycle:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  6.95–6.97 (m, 1H), 7.04 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = J_2 = 5$  Hz), 7.31 (d, 1H,  $J = 5$  Hz), 7.57 (d, 1H,  $J = 10$  Hz), 8.36–8.38 (m, 0.87 H), 8.59–8.60 (m, 0.87 H). Deuteration after five redox cycles:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500

MHz)  $\delta$  6.95–6.97 (m, 1H), 7.04 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = J_2 = 5$  Hz), 7.31 (d, 1H,  $J = 5$  Hz), 7.57 (d, 1H,  $J = 10$  Hz), 8.36–8.38 (m, 0.43 H), 8.59–8.60 (m, 0.47 H).

**(S)-1-(2-Methyl-1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-2-(tritylthio)ethan-1-one (20).** To a solution of mercaptoacetic acid (920 mg, 10 mmol) and triphenylmethanol (2.6 g, 10 mmol) in chloroform (15 mL) was added TFA (0.99 mL, 13 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the mixture was concentrated, and the residue was purified by column chromatograph on silica gel eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (5/1, v/v) to give the trityl protected thioacetic acid as a colorless oil (2.3 g, 70% yield) that was directly used for formation of the corresponding amides.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  3.04 (s, 2H), 7.21–7.25 (m, 3H), 7.28–7.32 (m, 6 H), 7.41–7.43 (m, 6H).

To a mixture of the trityl acid (1 mmol, 334 mg) and (*S*)-2-methyl-1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane (**19**, 1 mmol, 157 mg) in 8 mL of DMF was added HATU (1.5 mmol, 570 mg) and DIPEA (1.5 mmol, 276  $\mu\text{L}$ ). The solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and extracted with EtOAc. The EtOAc layer was washed with brine, dried with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (5/1 to 3/1, v/v) to give **20** as a white solid in 76% yield.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  1.25 (d, 3H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 1.54–1.66 (m, 4H), 2.93 (s, 2H), 3.06–3.11 (m, 2H), 3.40–3.45 (m, 1H), 3.48–3.58 (m, 1H), 3.64–3.69 (m, 1H), 4.02–4.06 (m, 1H), 4.17–4.25 (m, 1H), 7.21–7.24 (m, 3H), 7.28–7.31 (m, 6 H), 7.45–7.47 (m, 6H).

**(S)-2-Mercapto-1-(2-methyl-1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)ethan-1-one (21).** To a solution of **20** (100 mg, 0.2 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (8 mL) was added TFA (0.2 mL), followed by the addition of  $\text{Et}_3\text{SiH}$  (0.22 mmol, 1.1 equiv., 27  $\mu\text{L}$ ) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 30 min and monitored by LC/MS. Then saturated sodium bicarbonate aq. solution was added slowly. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM twice. The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Compound **21** was obtained as an oil which was directly used for the next step without purification.

**(S)-2-(2-Methyl-1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-carbonyl)-7-nitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[*d*]thiazole 3-oxide (23).** Compound **21** (48 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2-chloro-1,3-dinitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (**22**, 54 mg, 0.2 mmol) were dissolved in EtOH (10 mL) at room temperature. Then 10 equiv. of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (2 mmol, 288  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added, and the mixture was stirred overnight. The color of the solution changed from colorless to brown. The solution was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (4/1, v/v) to give product **23** as a yellow solid in 58% yield.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  1.30 (t, 3H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 1.86–1.96 (m, 4H), 3.47–3.52 (m, 1H), 3.57–3.61 (m, 2H), 3.85–3.94 (m, 2H), 4.09–4.13 (m, 1H), 4.24–4.31 (m, 1H), 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.83 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  18.67, 34.86, 37.22, 41.47–41.55,

45.48–45.57, 71.03, 72.54, 106.91, 121.40, 122.40–122.50, 123.57, 127.57, 131.14–131.41, 142.87, 144.39, 145.36, 155.79. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{S}$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 448.0761; found 448.0785.

**Deuterated BTO (24).** Deuterated **24** was synthesized according to the same method as used for the synthesis of deuterated MDL860 (**17a, b**). The product was obtained as a yellow solid. Deuteration after a single redox cycle:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  1.31 (t, 3H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 1.87–1.96 (m, 4H), 3.49–3.52 (m, 1H), 3.58–3.62 (m, 2H), 3.87–3.94 (m, 2H), 4.10–4.13 (m, 1H), 4.25–4.32 (m, 1H), 8.82 (s, 0.52H), 8.84 (s, 0.39H). Deuteration after five redox cycles:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  1.31 (t, 3H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 1.86–1.93 (m, 4H), 3.46–3.51 (m, 1H), 3.58–3.60 (m, 2H), 3.86–3.93 (m, 2H), 4.09–4.11 (m, 1H), 4.25–4.29 (m, 1H), 8.80 (s, 0.22H), 8.83 (s, 0.11H).

### General synthetic method to synthesize MDL860 analogs (26–36)

**Method A.** 2-Chloro-5-nitrobenzotrile (**25**, 0.4 mmol, 74 mg) and amines (0.5 mmol) were dissolved in *N*-methylmorpholine (4 mL). To the mixture was added DIPEA (1 mL) and the reaction was stirred at 80 °C. When the reaction was completed as monitored by TLC, water was added to quench the reaction, and extracted with DCM. The DCM layer was collected and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with DCM/MeOH.

**General synthetic method B.** 2-Chloro-5-nitrobenzotrile (0.4 mmol, 74 mg) and amines (0.5 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (10 mL). Then NaOH (0.5 mmol, 20 mg) was added to the solution and the mixture was stirred at 100 °C overnight. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The organic layer was combined and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with DCM and MeOH.

**(S)-2-(2-Methyl-1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-5-nitrobenzotrile (26).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  1.30 (d, 3H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 1.89–1.95 (m, 4H), 3.50 (t, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 3.58–3.64 (m, 4H), 4.10 (q, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 4.26–4.29 (m, 1H), 6.96 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 8.22 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.40 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  18.71, 35.47, 36.62, 49.23, 49.25, 70.98, 72.51, 101.92, 106.53, 117.27, 117.98, 129.13, 131.65, 139.44, 158.61. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 304.1292; found 304.1313.

**2-((3-Fluorobenzyl)amino)-5-nitrobenzotrile (27).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  4.56 (d, 2H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 5.94 (t, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 6.62 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.01–7.05 (m, 2H), 7.10–7.13 (m, 1H), 7.34–7.39 (m, 1H), 8.19 (1, dd,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.37 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  47.22, 96.10, 110.76, 114.12, 114.34, 115.40, 115.61, 115.84, 122.74, 122.77, 130.00, 130.33, 131.08, 138.05, 138.71, 138.78, 153.70, 162.24, 164.70. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{FN}_3\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 272.0830; found 272.0830.

**2-((4-Methoxybenzyl)amino)-5-nitrobenzotrile (28).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  3.81 (s, 3H), 4.46 (d, 2H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 5.77 (t, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 6.68 (d, 1H,  $J = 12.0$  Hz), 6.89–



6.93 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.26 (m, 2H), 8.19 (1, dd,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.34 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  47.40, 55.60, 95.78, 110.79, 114.81, 115.92, 127.89, 128.88, 130.02, 130.28, 137.66, 153.76, 159.83. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 284.1030; found 284.1030.

**2-((1-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl)amino)-5-nitrobenzonitrile**

(29).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  1.64 (d, 3H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 4.63–4.69 (m, 1H), 5.61 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 6.43 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.23–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.35 (m, 2H), 8.07 (1, dd,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.34 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  24.71, 53.59, 96.14, 111.59, 115.80, 127.14, 129.71, 129.88, 130.07, 134.02, 137.92, 140.67, 152.78. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 302.0691; found 302.0691.

**5-Nitro-2-((pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino)benzonitrile (30).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  4.59 (d, 2H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 6.71 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.07 (brs, 1H), 7.24–7.27 (m, 1H), 7.29 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.69–7.73 (m, 1H), 8.19 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.31 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 8.58 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  47.80, 95.95, 110.89, 115.93, 121.87, 123.25, 130.14, 130.32, 137.35, 137.49, 149.59, 153.60, 154.34. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 255.0877; found 255.0887.

**2-(6-Amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-5-nitrobenzonitrile (31).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.57 (s, 2H), 8.12 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.71 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 9.03 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  111.27, 115.38, 119.12, 129.98, 130.11, 130.23, 140.44, 141.90, 147.57, 150.50, 154.30, 157.13. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_7\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 282.0734; found 282.0734.

**2-(Cyclopropylamino)-5-nitrobenzonitrile (32).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  0.60–0.64 (m, 2H), 0.79–0.84 (m, 2H), 2.55–2.60 (m, 1H), 7.11 (d, 1H,  $J = 12.0$  Hz), 7.86 (s, 1H), 8.21 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.37 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.99, 25.79, 94.54, 113.32, 116.69, 130.22, 131.43, 137.00, 156.00. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 204.0768; found 204.0768.

**5-Nitro-2-(4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)piperazin-1-yl)benzonitrile (33).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  3.52–3.54 (m, 4H), 3.68–3.70 (m, 4H), 6.96 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.52 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 8.31 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.48 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  47.06, 49.96, 100.42, 114.63, 118.00, 118.84, 126.86, 126.90, 126.93, 129.68, 132.08, 139.38, 153.27, 158.20. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 377.1220; found 377.1217.

**2-(4-Benzylpiperidin-1-yl)-5-nitrobenzonitrile (34).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  1.44–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.78–1.87 (m, 3H), 2.61 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 2.99–3.05 (m, 2H), 3.94–3.97 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.17–7.18 (m, 1H), 7.19–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.29–7.32 (m, 2H), 8.19 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.38 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  32.22, 37.84, 43.09, 51.52, 101.44, 117.49, 117.78, 126.41, 128.62, 129.11, 129.35, 131.79, 139.06, 140.03, 158.81. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 322.1550; found 322.1554.

**tert-Butyl 4-(4-((2-cyano-4-nitrophenyl)amino)phenoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate (35).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  1.47 (s, 9H), 1.73–1.81 (m, 2H), 1.92–1.97 (m, 2H), 3.32–3.39 (m, 2H), 3.68–3.74 (m, 2H), 4.46–4.52 (m, 1H), 6.84 (d, 1H,  $J = 12.0$  Hz), 6.91–7.00 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.19 (m, 2H), 8.12 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.39 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  28.67, 30.68, 40.70, 72.87, 96.19, 112.26, 115.86, 116.23, 117.56, 124.64, 127.20, 129.89, 130.07, 130.15, 138.46, 153.36, 155.05, 156.65. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 439.1976; found 439.1976.

**5-Nitro-2-((4-(piperidin-4-yloxy)phenyl)amino)benzonitrile (36).**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  1.76–1.85 (m, 2H), 2.05–2.11 (m, 2H), 3.08 (brs, 2H), 3.25 (brs, 2H), 4.62–4.66 (m, 1H), 6.85 (d, 1H,  $J = 12.0$  Hz), 7.05–7.07 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.24 (m, 2H), 8.14 (dd, 1H,  $J_1 = 4.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz), 8.50 (d, 1H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 9.36 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  27.98, 41.37, 70.04, 96.19, 114.25, 116.63, 117.46, 124.94, 127.02, 130.35, 131.92, 132.50, 137.84, 154.06, 155.35. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 339.1452; found 339.1440.

**Triptyl amides 37.** Triptyl amides 37 were synthesized according to the same method as used for the synthesis of 20.

**Thioamides 38.** Thioamides 38 were synthesized by the same procedure used for 21. All the reactions were monitored by LC/MS and the intermediates were directly used for the next step without purification.

**N-Oxides (BTOs) 39–41.** N-Oxides (BTOs) 39–41 were synthesized by the same procedure used for 23.

**2-((4-Methoxybenzyl)carbamoyl)-7-nitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[d]thiazole 3-oxide (39).** Yellow solid in 83% yield.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  3.81 (s, 3H), 4.68 (d, 2H,  $J = 4.0$  Hz), 6.89 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.32 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 8.80–8.81 (m, 1H), 8.84–8.85 (m, 1H), 10.41 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  43.36, 55.55, 114.49, 122.18–122.22, 122.81–122.84, 123.47, 126.87, 129.09, 129.52, 131.35, 131.63, 143.05, 146.13–146.23, 156.46, 159.52. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}$  ( $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$ ) 428.0552; found 428.0523.

**2-(((2,3-Dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl)methyl)carbamoyl)-7-nitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[d]thiazole 3-oxide (40).** Yellow solid in 60% yield.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  3.20 (d, 2H,  $J = 10.0$  Hz), 4.57 (d, 2H,  $J = 10.0$  Hz), 4.65 (d, 2H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 6.74 (d, 1H,  $J = 10.0$  Hz), 7.12–7.14 (m, 1H), 7.24–7.25 (m, 1H), 8.80–8.81 (m, 1H), 8.84 (s, 1H), 10.39 (t, 1H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  29.85, 43.65, 71.64, 109.64, 121.30, 122.17–122.20, 122.81–122.83, 125.12, 126.86, 128.03, 128.26, 129.03, 131.35, 143.05, 146.17, 146.23, 156.41, 160.12. HRMS calculated for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}$  ( $\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$ ) 462.0368; found 462.0342.

**7-Nitro-2-((4-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)piperidin-1-yl)benzyl)carbamoyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[d]thiazole 3-oxide (41).** Orange solid in 44% yield.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  1.82–1.90 (m, 2H), 1.93–1.96 (m, 2H), 2.64–2.71 (m, 1H), 2.80–2.85 (m, 2H), 3.80–3.82 (m, 2H), 4.67 (d, 2H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 6.94–6.97 (m, 2H), 7.15–7.17 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.29–7.31 (m, 2H), 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.84 (s, 1H), 10.38 (t, 1H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  33.36, 42.10, 43.43, 50.45, 116.93, 121.27, 122.16–122.19, 122.78, 126.88, 127.60, 128.29, 129.22, 131.32, 131.61, 143.05, 144.84, 146.25, 147.81,

151.50, 156.42. HRMS calculated for  $C_{28}H_{23}F_6N_4O_5S$  ( $M + H^+$ ) 641.1294; found 641.1288.

**N-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-7-nitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carboxamide (42).** Triethyl phosphite (0.12 mmol, 20  $\mu$ L) was added dropwise to a solution of **39** (0.1 mmol, 42 mg) in EtOH (15 mL). The mixture was heated to reflux for 1 h and monitored by TLC. Upon completion, the solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (4/1, v/v) to give **42** as a yellow solid in 86% yield (35 mg).  $^1H$ -NMR ( $CDCl_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  3.81 (s, 3H), 4.65 (d, 2H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 6.90–6.92 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.34 (m, 2H), 7.66 (t, 1H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 8.60–8.61 (m, 1H), 8.73–8.74 (m, 1H).  $^{13}C$ -NMR ( $CDCl_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  43.83, 55.56, 114.54, 119.79–119.87, 127.58–127.67, 129.04, 129.71, 130.15, 130.43, 135.43, 143.31, 154.89, 158.77, 159.67, 170.63. HRMS calculated for  $C_{17}H_{13}F_3N_3O_4S$  ( $M + H^+$ ) 412.0602; found 412.0573.

**7-Nitro-N-(4-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)piperidin-1-yl)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carboxamide (43).** Compound **43** was synthesized according to the same method as **42**.  $^1H$ -NMR ( $CDCl_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  1.82–1.91 (m, 2H), 1.94–1.98 (m, 2H), 2.65–2.71 (m, 1H), 2.81–2.86 (m, 2H), 3.81–3.84 (m, 2H), 4.63 (d, 2H,  $J = 10.0$  Hz), 6.97–6.98 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.17 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.67 (brs, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.73 (s, 1H).  $^{13}C$ -NMR ( $CDCl_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  33.36, 42.06, 43.94, 50.39, 116.91, 119.79–119.82, 121.28, 127.46, 127.58–127.61, 128.28, 129.46, 130.13, 130.41, 135.44, 143.31, 144.79, 147.85, 151.65, 154.90, 158.73, 170.76. HRMS calculated for  $C_{28}H_{23}F_6N_4O_4S$  ( $M + H^+$ ) 625.1357; found 625.1339.

**2-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-7-nitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[d]thiazole 3-oxide (45).** Compound **45** and **46** were synthesized according to the literature method.<sup>25</sup> To a solution of ethyl 2-mercaptoacetate (**18**, 1 mmol, 120 mg) and 2-chloro-1,3-dinitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (**22**, 1 mmol, 270.55 mg) in EtOH (6 mL) was added  $Et_3N$  (1.1 mmol, 153  $\mu$ L). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h and monitored by LC/MS. When the reaction was completed, the solution was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with hexanes and EtOAc (4/1, v/v). Compound **45** was a yellow solid in 45% yield.  $^1H$ -NMR ( $CDCl_3$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  1.49 (t, 3H,  $J = 10.0$  Hz), 4.56 (q, 2H,  $J = 10.0$  Hz), 8.86 (m, 1H), 8.88 (m, 1H).

**2-Carbamoyl-7-nitro-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[d]thiazole 3-oxide (46).** Compound **45** (0.2 mmol, 67 mg) and ammonium hydroxide (0.24 mmol, 48  $\mu$ L) was suspended in EtOH (8 mL) and stirred for 2 days. The solution was concentrated, and the desired compound **46** was recrystallized with methanol.  $^1H$ -NMR ( $DMSO-d_6$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  8.88 (m, 1H), 8.90 (brs, 1H), 8.97 (m, 1H), 9.36 (brs, 1H).

## Biological assays

**MIC versus *M. tuberculosis*.** All experiments with *M. tuberculosis* were conducted within a biosafety level 3 (BSL3) laboratory using a previously described microplate Alamar blue assay (MABA).<sup>27</sup> Briefly, stock solutions of test

compounds at 100 $\times$  of the highest desired final concentration were prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). A 2  $\mu$ L aliquot of DMSO stock solution was added to the assay plate containing either the 7H12 medium (4.7 g 7H9 broth, 1 g casitone (Bacto), 5 g bovine serum albumin (BSA), 4 mg catalase and 5.6 mg palmitic acid for 1 L media) or GAS medium (0.3 g bacto casitone, 0.05 g ferric ammonium citrate, 4 g  $K_2HPO_4$ , 2 g citric acid anhydrous, 1 g L-alanine, 1.2 g  $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ , 0.6 g  $K_2SO_4$ , 2 g  $NH_4Cl$ , 10 mL glycerol for 1 L of media). Compounds were then twofold serially diluted nine times. *M. tuberculosis* strain H37Rv (ATCC 27294) stock was thawed, sonicated and diluted in either MABA or GAS media to get the final inoculum of 3 to 5  $\times 10^5$  cells per mL. Bacterial culture was added to the plates and then incubated for 7 days at 37  $^\circ C$ . Wells that contained only drug and no bacterial inoculum were used to quantify auto fluorescence of the compounds. In addition to drug only controls, controls with bacteria only and medium only were also included per microtiter plate. After the 7 day incubation at 37  $^\circ C$ , 32.5  $\mu$ L of resazurin dye/tween 80 mixture (0.6 mM resazurin dye and 12  $\mu$ L of 20% Tween 80) was added to each well, and the plates were incubated for an additional 18 to 24 h at 37  $^\circ C$ . Fluorescence was measured at 530 nm excitation and 590 nm emission using a CLARIOstar (BMG LABTECH, Ortenberg, Germany) plate reader. The MIC was defined as the minimum concentration required to achieve a 90% reduction in fluorescence relative to untreated bacterial controls.

**Cytotoxicity in mammalian cells.** Cytotoxicity was tested using the Vero cell (ATCC CRL-81) line as previously described.<sup>28</sup> Briefly, eagle's minimum essential medium (MEM) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) plus penicillin and streptomycin was used for culturing Vero cells. Vero cells were washed with 0.25% trypsin-EDTA 1 $\times$  solution in Hanks' balanced salt solution (HBSS; pH 7.4), and adjusted to the density of 3 to 5  $\times 10^5$  cells per ml in MEM. Test compounds were added to the 100  $\mu$ L of the cell suspension in a 96 well plate and then incubated at 37  $^\circ C$  for 72 h; visual inspection was performed after 24 h. Then 20  $\mu$ L of 0.6 mM resazurin was added into each well and incubated for 4 h. The fluorescence was measured at excitation/emission wavelengths of 530/590 nm. The concentration of test compound effecting a reduction in fluorescence of 50% relative to untreated cells ( $IC_{50}$ ) was calculated.

***M. vaccae* and *M. aurum* susceptibility testing by the broth microdilution method.** Antimycobacterial activity of the compounds was determined by measuring their minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) using the broth microdilution method. Each well of a 96-well microtiter plate was filled with 50  $\mu$ L of sterile Mueller-Hinton (MH) broth. Each test compound was dissolved in DMSO making a 2 mM solution, then diluted with sterile MH broth. Exactly 50  $\mu$ L of the compound solution was added to the first well of the microtiter plate and 2-fold serial dilutions were made down each row of the plate. A preculture of mycobacteria was grown in mycobacteria preculture broth for 2 days. This was diluted to McFarland standard 0.5 ( $1.5 \times 10^8$  CFU) with saline. 100  $\mu$ L of

the mycobacterial suspension was further diluted with 14.9 mL of MH broth. Exactly 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of mycobacterial inoculum ( $1 \times 10^6$  CFU  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  in MH media) was then added to each well giving a total volume of 100  $\mu\text{L}$  per well and  $5 \times 10^5$  CFU  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ . The plate was incubated at 37 °C. After 42 h, each well was examined visually for mycobacterial growth. The MIC was recorded as the lowest compound concentration required to inhibit growth as judged by turbidity relative to a row of wells diluted with the solvent DMSO as a growth control. Ciprofloxacin was included in a control row at a concentration gradient of 5–0.0025  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ . If on visual examination of plate, the turbidity was too low to be detected then resazurin was added to each well and the plate was incubated for an additional 14–18 h. Wells were then examined for color change.

#### Analysis of the effects of the studied compounds on lipids of *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv

*Mtb* H37Rv were grown shaking at 37 °C in GAS medium containing 0.05% tyloxapol until OD = 0.34. Aliquots of 95  $\mu\text{L}$  were transferred into Eppendorf tubes. Subsequently, the drugs or DMSO (final conc. of the drugs was  $100 \times$  MIC and DMSO was at 2%) and 0.1  $\mu\text{Ci}$  [ $^{14}\text{C}$ ]-acetate [specific activity: 110 mCi  $\text{mmol}^{-1}$ , American Radiolabeled Chemicals, Inc.] were added to the tubes. After 24 h the whole cultures were transferred into 1.5 ml of chloroform:methanol (2:1), and treated for 2 h at 65 °C. The samples were then subjected to biphasic Folch wash, TLC analysis in  $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (20:4:0.5, v/v), and autoradiography (Biomax MR-1 film, Kodak, 5 days at  $-80$  °C).

#### Measurement of the compounds' activity against QcrB in *M. bovis* BCG

The BacTiter-Glo™ Microbial Cell Viability Assay (Promega, USA) was used for the quantitation of bacterial intracellular ATP content. Parental and  $\Delta\text{cydAB}$  *M. bovis* BCG were cultivated in 7H9 supplemented with ADS (bovine serum albumin, D-glucose, and NaCl) and 0.05% Tween80 to logarithmic phase and subsequently diluted to OD = 0.05 for the assay. Varying concentrations of drug compounds were added to the cultures and incubated at 37 °C for 20 hours. Following the addition of the Bactiter-Glo™ reagent, the plates were incubated at room temperature for 12 minutes before the measurement was taken. The luminescence was measured using the Cytation-3 cell imaging multiple-mode reader. The experiment was done in triplicates and repeated once.

### Author contributions

R. L. synthesized compounds and collaborated in drafting the manuscript. L. M. participated in the design of synthesized molecules. P. A. M. performed all non-TB mycobacterial assays and analyzed data. S. F. designed anti-tuberculosis and cytotoxicity assays and oversaw the related studies. G. S. performed anti-TB MIC studies, analyzed and reported data. R. M. performed cytotoxicity studies, analyzed

and reported data. K. S. performed radiolabelling DprE1 studies and reported data. K. M. designed and supervised radiolabelling DprE1 studies, analyzed, interpreted, reported data and helped to draft the manuscript. B. S. L. performed target selectivity studies to determine whether the compounds were dual inhibitor and reported data. K. P. designed target selectivity studies to determine whether the compounds were dual inhibitor, analyzed, reported data and also helped to draft the manuscript. G. M. synthesized precursor components to molecules, organized data base for all data and edited the manuscript. M. J. M. conceived of the project, organized the project and oversaw all collaborative interactions, guided the syntheses, interpreted all data and was the primary author of the manuscript.

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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