Supplementary Information for

# **Binding and orientation of tricyclic**

## **antidepressants within the central substrate site of**

### **the human serotonin transporter**

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**Supplementary Table 1.** Eight setups were included in the initial induced fit docking study of imipramine binding in the hSERT, yielding 122 poses. The setups are described in Supplementary Methods.

**Supplementary Table 2.** Induced fit docking of TCAs in the two homology models of the hSERT. The poses are sorted with respect to the binding mode, IFDScore, and GlideScore. Clusters 1 and 2 in the binding site are represented, as are clusters V1 and V2 in the extracellular vestibule. V1 corresponds to the binding mode observed in the LeuT structures<sup>1,2</sup>, while V2 corresponds to the binding mode with the alkyl amine pointing towards the binding site.









<sup>*a*</sup> Some poses show a 180 $\degree$  rotation of the tricyclic moiety.  $\degree$  In these poses the substituent on the 3position is pointing towards Ala173. *<sup>c</sup>* In these poses the substituent on the 3-position is pointing towards Phe335. *<sup>d</sup>* These poses have the TCA located inside the binding site, but without interactions to Asp98.







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**Supplementary Table 4**. Mean  $K_M$  and  $V_{\text{max}}$  +standard error mean (in brackets) for inhibition of  $[^3H]$ -5-HT uptake in HEK293-MSR cells transiently transfected with hSERT wt and mutants. The number of independent exp **Supplementary Table 4**. Mean  $K_M$  and  $V_{\text{max}}$  ±standard error mean (in brackets) for inhibition of  $[^{3}H]-5-H$ T uptake in HEK293-MSR cells transiently transfected with hSERT wt and mutants. The number of independent experiments (n) is also shown.



**Supplementary Table 5**. Residue topology for imipramine.













**Supplementary Table 6.** Added force field parameters for imipramine in CHARMM32.



#### **Supplementary Data**

**Modeling Studies.** The initial induced fit docking studies of imipramine in the hSERT yielded a total of 122 poses. In 30 of these imipramine is bound in two different binding modes in the occluded central binding site, see Supplementary Table 1. Imipramine is also placed in the binding site in another 27 poses; here, however, it is randomly oriented and has no tendency towards a common binding pattern. Binding of imipramine in the extracellular vestibule is observed in 69 poses, only one of these show the same binding mode as the one observed in the LeuT<sup>1,2</sup>. The two identified binding modes of imipramine in the occluded binding site correspond to clusters 1 and 2 as described in the manuscript. They differ by a rotation of the hydrophobic ring-system inside the binding site. Both clusters include an ionic interaction to Asp98.

**Organic Synthesis.** Racemic 10-hydroxyimipramine (**9**, Supplementary Scheme 1) was prepared from iminostilbene (**11**), which underwent hydroboration with a BH3:THF complex followed by oxidative work-up to give benzylic alcohol **12** in 92% yield. This was protected as its tertbutyldimethylsilyl (TBDMS)-ether using TBDMS-Cl in pyridine in 93% yield. The aniline function was then alkylated with 3-chloro-1-dimethylaminopropane and NaH in dimethylformamide (DMF) to give imipramine analogue **14** in 11% yield and then desilylated with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) to give racemic 10-hydroxyimipramine



**Supplementary Scheme 1.** Synthesis of racemic 10-hydroxyimipramine from iminostilbene.

The synthesis of 3,7-dicyanoimipramine (**8**) (Supplementary Scheme 2) was accomplished from methyl p-iodobenzoate (**15**). This was dimerized with acetylene gas in a Pd/Cu-catalyzed Sonogashira coupling<sup>3</sup> to give a symmetrical alkyne (16) in a moderate yield (57%). The triple bond was reduced by H<sub>2</sub> over a Pd-C catalyst and regioselectively di-brominated with *N*-

bromosuccinimid (NBS)/FeCl3 in acetonitrile to give compound **18**. The methyl ester functional groups were converted into cyano groups in a three-step procedure by saponification, primary amide formation, and dehydration with phosphorous oxychloride with an overall yield of 40%. The key Hartwig-Buchwald cyclization<sup>4</sup> smoothly produced 3,7-dicyanoimipramine in a yield of 65% in the presence of 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl (XPhos)/Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> in toluene.



**Supplementary Scheme 2.** Synthesis of 3,7-dicyanoimipramine from methyl iodobenzoate.

The synthesis of short imipramine (**6**) was undertaken as described in Supplementary Scheme 3. Iminodibenzyl (**20**) was reacted with chloroacetyl chloride to give chloroacetyl amide **21** in near quantitative yield. This was reacted with dimethylamine to give amino amide **22**, which was next reduced with borane to give the desired short imipramine (**6**).



**Supplementary Scheme 3.** Synthesis of short imipramine.

Didesmethylimipramine (**3**) was prepared as described in Supplementary Scheme 4 from chloroacetyl amide **21** (Supplementary Scheme 3). This was treated with tetrabutylammonium cyanide (TBACN) to give nitrile **23** in quantitative yield. One-pot reduction of both amide- and nitrile functions was carried out with borane to give didesmethylimipramine (**3**) in 50% yield.



 **Supplementary Scheme 4.** Synthesis of didesmethylimipramine.

#### **Supplementary Methods**

**Initial Induced Fit Docking of Imipramine in hSERT.** Imipramine was docked into the hSERT binding site in models **A** and **B** employing the induced fit docking methodology from Schrödinger Inc.<sup>5,6</sup>. In both models the two sodium ions found in the crystal structure of the LeuT<sup>7</sup> are included. The central binding site in the two models is small relative to the bulky TCA, four protocols were therefore tested in an attempt to increase the binding site (see supplementary Table 1). First an induced fit docking protocol with default settings was tested (setup SI-I), then residues Tyr176 and Phe335 were mutated to alanine during the initial docking step (setup SI-II) to open the aromatic lid of the binding site. Including such mutations automatically changes the initial soft-docking protocol to a standard docking with no scaling of van der Waals radii, another setup was thus tested, enforcing the soft-docking approach (setup SI-III). Another possibility for increasing the size of a binding site is to allow for several rounds of side chain optimization after the soft-dockings step; this was tested in setup SI-IV. In the initial four setups the standard precision (SP) GlideScore<sup>8</sup> was applied in both the initial soft-docking and final re-docking steps; another possibility is to apply the extra precision (XP) GlideScore<sup>9</sup>. The XP GlideScore was therefore tested in the re-docking step (setup SI-V) where all residues were refined, as well as in a setup where the essential Asp98 was excluded from the side chain refinement step (setup SI-VI). Finally, the XP GlideScore was tested on both the initial soft-docking and the final re-docking steps (setup SI-VII). Setups SI-I to SI-VII all include model **A**, a single protocol was tested on model **B** (setup SI-VIII), namely one similar to the one in setup SI-V. In all setups the binding site was defined from residues Asp98 and Ile172; these two residues have been shown to interact with both  $5-HT^{10,11}$  and imipramine  $10,12,13$ .

**Molecular Dynamics Simulations.** MD simulations were performed for imipramine bound as in cluster 1 of the hSERT as well as in the extracellular vestibule in a position similar to the one observed in the LeuT structures<sup>1,2</sup>. The hSERT was modeled as a dimer based on the crystal structure of LeuT and according to our previous simulations on the LeuT<sup>14</sup>. The hSERT dimer was embedded in a POPE membrane bilayer with 30 Å water slabs on each side of the membrane. The system was neutralized with a 0.2 M ion concentration (Na<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup>), entailing approximately 195,000 atoms in the simulated systems. The complexes were minimized for 10,000 steps with a Conjugate Gradient algorithm, after which lipid tails were melted for 0.5 ns in a NVT simulation at 310 K while all other atoms were held fixed. Equilibration of the full system was then performed for 2 ns in an NPT ensemble and production dynamics performed for 3 ns in the NPT ensemble

imposing a constant area of the lipid-patch. A particle-mesh Ewald algorithm<sup>15</sup> was applied for long-range electrostatic interactions; constant temperature was achieved by employing Langevin dynamics with a damping constant of 0.1  $ps^{-1}$  for melting the lipid tails and 0.5  $ps^{-1}$  for the simulations. The Langevin Piston method<sup>16</sup> was employed to maintain a constant pressure of 1 atm with a piston period of 100 fs and a piston decay of 50 fs. Van der Waals interactions were accounted for to a cut-off distance of 12 Å and gradually dampened by use of a switching function from 10 Å. Simulations were performed in NAMD  $2.6^{17,18}$  with the CHARMM32 force field<sup>19-21</sup> including the CMAP corrections<sup>22</sup>. Force field parameters for imipramine were extracted from CHARMM3219-21 and supplemented by Accelrys-CHARMm parameters as included in Quanta  $2000^{23}$ . Partial charges for imipramine were calculated with VCharge<sup>24</sup> by equalization of electronegativity. The topology file for imipramine is included as Supplementary Table 4, added parameters are included as Supplementary Table 5. Analysis of the computed trajectories was performed in VMD  $1.8.6^{25}$ ; non-bonded energies for the full trajectories were calculated with the NAMDEnergy plugin to VMD 1.8.6 and NAMD 2.6.

**Synthesis.** All reagents, unless otherwise stated, were used as purchased without further purification. Solvents were dried according to standard procedures. Columns for flash chromatography were packed with silica gel (60 Å). TLC plates (Kieselgel 60  $F_{254}$ ) were visualized by use of aqueous KMnO<sub>4</sub> and heated until spots appeared or by UV-irradiation. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR experiments were recorded on a Varian Mercury 400 NMR instrument. Mass spectral data were carried out as electrospray experiments on a Micromass LC-TOF instrument. GC-MS analyses were carried out on a Hewlett-Packard 5890A gas chromatograph equipped with a 5971A MSD massselective detector. The GC column was an HP5 25m with an internal diameter of 0.25 mm, the injection temperature was 250 °C, the He-flow set to 1.0 mL/min, temperature program 40 °C for 5 min to 230 °C, rate 15 °C/min. Melting points were measured on a Büchi B-540.

 $(\pm)$  10,11-dihydro-5*H*-dibenzo[*b*,*f*]azepin-10-ol (12). BH<sub>3</sub> in THF (1 M, 26.8 mL, 26.8 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of iminostilbene **11** (647 mg, 3.35 mmol) in dry THF (2 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 ºC before 6 M NaOH (1.12 mL, 6.69 mmol) and  $H_2O_2$  (aq. 35%, 1.18 mL, 13.4 mmol) were carefully added. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for an additional 4 hours before diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL). The organic phase was washed with saturated NaCl (25 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced

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pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (AcOEt/pentane 1:9) to afford the desired benzylic alcohol 12 (646 mg, 92 %) as a yellow oil.  $R_f$  0.35 (AcOEt/pentane 1:4). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ<sub>H</sub> 7.35 (dd, 1H, *J* 1.2 Hz, *J* 7.6 Hz), 7.16 (m, 3H), 6.93 (dt, 1H, *J* 0.8 Hz, *J* 7.2 Hz), 6.86 (dt, 1H, *J* 0.8 Hz, *J* 7.2 Hz), 6.80 (dt, 1H, *J* 0.8 Hz, *J* 8.0 Hz), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.11 (b d, 1H, *J* 4.8 Hz), 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.08 (b s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 142.9, 141.7, 132.4, 131.4, 128.6, 128.5, 127.5, 124.2, 121.1, 119.3, 118.6, 118.2, 71.6, 40.9. HRMS(ES): *m/z* calcd. for C14H13NONa 234.0895, found 234.0896.

 **(±) 10-(***tert***-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-10,11-dihydro-5***H***-dibenzo[***b,f***]azepine (13).** To a stirred solution of benzylic alcohol **12** (447 mg, 2.11 mmol) in dry pyridine (4 mL) was added 4 dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP) (26 mg, 0.21 mmol) and TBDMS-Cl (382 mg, 2.54 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours then diluted with  $H<sub>2</sub>O$  (10 mL) and stirred for additional 15 min. The phases were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2·10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure with toluene to afford crude silylated **13** (640 mg, 93 %) as a yellow oil, pure enough for further reaction.  $R_f$  0.59 (AcOEt/pantane 1:9). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.59 (d, 1H, *J* 7.6 Hz), 7.21 (m, 3H), 6.99 (m, 2H), 6.80 (m, 2H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.24 (b d, 1H, *J* 7.8 Hz), 3.34 (m, 2H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 0.29 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_c$  142.1, 140.5, 131.8, 130.9, 128.2, 127.8, 126.9, 124.3, 119.9, 119.3, 118.2, 117.6, 71.5, 44.3, 25.9, 18.2, -4.5, - 4.6. HRMS(ES):  $m/z$  calcd. C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NOSiNa 348.1760, found 348.1750.

 **(±) 3-(10-(***tert***-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-10,11-dihydro-5***H***-dibenzo[***b,f***]azepin-5-yl)-***N,N***dimethyl-propan-1-amine (14).** Sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 456 mg, 11.4 mmol) was washed three times with pentane (5 mL) under an atmosphere of  $N_2$  before a solution of 13 (619 mg, 1.90 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. at room temperature before 3-chloro-*N,N*-dimethylpropan-1-amine (965 mg, 11.4 mmol) was added and the temperature raised to 80 ºC for 3.5 hours. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and transferred to a separation funnel containing AcOEt and ice water. The organic phase was washed four times with  $NaHCO<sub>3</sub>$  (aq. saturated) and NaCl (aq. saturated). The organic phase was then dried over Na2SO4, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (AcOEt/pentane 1:19 containing  $2.5\%$  Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford the desired imipramine analogue 14 (88 mg, 11%) as a yellow oil.  $R_f$  0.29 (AcOEt/pentane 1:9 containing 2.5% Et<sub>3</sub>N). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.51 (d, 1H, *J* 6.8 Hz), 7.19 (m, 1H), 7.09 (m, 5H), 6.88 (m, 1H), 5.65 (dd, 1H, *J* 5.2 Hz, *J* 11.2 Hz), 3.78 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz), 3.36 (dd, 1H, *J* 5.2 Hz, *J* 15.8 Hz),

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3.09 (dd, 1H, *J* 11.2 Hz, *J* 15.8 Hz), 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.18 (s, 6H), 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 147.4, 146.3, 139.7, 131.2, 129.9, 127.1, 126.6, 125.8, 123.7, 121.8, 120.3, 118.8, 68.8, 57.9, 48.5, 45.7, 42.9, 26.4, 26.1, 18.5, -4.4.

**(±) 5-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-10,11-dihydro-5***H***-dibenzo[***b,f***]azepin-10-ol (10 hydroxyimipramine) (9).** To a solution of silylated imipramine analogue **14** (63 mg, 0.15 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1 M in THF, 0.17 mL, 0.17 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour before concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up in AcOEt (10 mL) and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (aq. saturated  $3\cdot 10$ ) mL). The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography  $(ACOEt/Et_3N 19:1)$  to give racemic 10hydroxyimipramine (35 mg, 77%) as a yellow oil.  $R_f$  0.22 (AcOEt/Et<sub>3</sub>N 19:1). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ<sub>H</sub> 7.40 (d, 1H, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.17 (m, 5H), 6.98 (dd, 2H, *J* 6.0 Hz, *J* 12.8 Hz), 5.08 (dd, 1H, *J* 3.8 Hz, *J* 7.2 Hz), 3.80 (t, 2H, *J* 6.4 Hz), 3.45 (dd, 1H, *J* 3.8 Hz, *J* 14.0 Hz), 3.21 (b dd, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, *J* 14.0 Hz), 2.34 (t, 2H, *J* 6.4 Hz), 2.14 (s, 6H), 1.76 (qv, 2H, *J* 6.4 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ<sub>C</sub> 148.9, 146.8, 134.6, 132.1, 130.8, 130.7, 128.1, 127.0, 123.4, 122.4, 120.6, 119.0, 70.4, 57.7, 48.7, 45.5, 40.0, 26.1. HRMS(ES): *m/z* calcd. for C19H25N2O 297.1967, found 297.1969.

**Dimethyl 4,4`-(ethyne-1,2-diyl)dibenzoate (16).** To a stirred solution of methyl 4-iodobenzoate **15** (10.12 g, 38.6 mol) in freshly distilled diisopropyl amine (55 mL) and THF (33 mL) was added  $PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>$  (542 mg, 0.77 mmol) and CuI (294 mg, 1.55 mmol) at ambient temperature. The reaction vessel was filled with acetylene gas and then vigorously stirred 2 hours. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (pentane/ $CH_2Cl_2$  1:2) to afford the desired alkyne as a yellow solid (3.22 g, 56 %).  $R_f$  0.28 (pentane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 1:2). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  8.03 (m, 4H), 7.59 (m, 4H), 3.93 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 166.6, 132.6, 131.8, 129.7, 127.5, 91.5, 52.4. GC-MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 294, found 294.

**Dimethyl 4,4`-(ethane-1,2-diyl)dibenzoate (17).** To a stirred solution of alkyne **16** (3.21 g, 10.9 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (90 mL) was added Pd/C (10 %, 500 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred under an atmosphere of  $H_2$  (balloon) for 20 hours at room temperature before an additional portion of Pd/C (10 %, 500 mg) was added. After further 24 hours, TLC analysis (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) indicated reaction completion. The reaction mixture was filtered through a bed of Celite before purified by column chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to give the desired alkane **17** as a slightly yellow solid (2.81 g, 86 %).  $R_f$ 0.23 (CH2Cl2). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δH 7.93 (d, 4H, *J* 8.2 Hz), 7.19 (d, 4H, *J* 8.2 Hz), 3.90

 $(s, 6H)$ , 2.99  $(s, 4H)$ . <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_C$  167.2, 146.6, 129.8, 128.6, 128.2, 52.1, 37.5. HRMS(ES):  $m/z$  calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na 321.1103, found 321.1100.

**Dimethyl 4,4`-(ethane-1,2-diyl)-bis-(3-bromobenzoate) (18).** To a stirred solution of **17** (2.79 g, 9.36 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (28 mL) was added NBS (4.99 g, 28.1 mmol) and FeCl<sub>3</sub> (6.07 g, 37.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 17 hours at reflux temperature before cooled to room temperature and added to water (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>$  $(3.100 \text{ mL})$  and the combined organic phased dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>.

The crude product was purified by column chromatography  $(CH_2Cl_2/pentane, 1:1)$  to give the desired dibromide 18 as a colorless solid (2.78 g, 65 %).  $R_f$  0.46 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δH 8.22 (d, 2H, *J* 2.0 Hz), 7.85 (dd, 2H, *J* 2.0 Hz, *J* 7.8 Hz), 7.17 (d, 2H, *J* 7.8 Hz), 3.91 (s, 6H), 3.10 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 165.8, 145.3, 134.1, 130.7, 130.2, 128.7, 124.5, 52.5, 36.2. HRMS(ES):  $m/z$  calcd. for  $C_{18}H_{16}^{79}Br^8{}^{1}BrO_4$ Na 478.9293, found 478.9283. Mp: (uncorr.) 180-182 °C (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).

**4,4'-(ethane-1,2-diyl)bis(3-bromobenzonitrile) (19).** To a solution of **18** (732 mg, 1.60 mmol) in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O  $(1:1, 20 \text{ mL})$  was added LiOH  $(384 \text{ mg}, 16 \text{ mmol})$ . The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature before concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was acidified with HCl (aq., 3 M) and the white precipitates filtered off and washed with water and  $Et<sub>2</sub>O$  to afford give crude dicarboxylic acid. The crude product was pure enough for further reaction. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d6*) δ<sub>H</sub> 8.06 (d, 2H, *J* 1.6 Hz), 7.85 (dd, 2H, *J* 1.6 Hz, *J* 8.0 Hz), 7.43 (d, 2H, *J* 8.0 Hz), 3.07 (s, 4H).

To a suspension of crude dicarboxylic acid (633 mg, 1.48 mmol) in dioxane (6 mL) was added pyridine (dry,  $0.12$  mL,  $1.49$  mmol) and  $Boc<sub>2</sub>O$  ( $0.75$  mL,  $3.27$  mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, whereupon  $NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>$  (351 mg, 4.82 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours at room temperature before concentrated under reduced pressure. Diethyl ether was added to the residue and the resulting suspension was filtered and washed with more diethyl ether to afford the desired diamide as a colorless solid. The crude product was pure enough for further reaction.  $R_f$  0.15 (AcOEt). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d6*)  $\delta_H$  8.07 (d, 2H, *J* 1.6 Hz), 8.06 (b s, 2H), 7.81 (dd, 2H, *J* 1.6 Hz, *J* 8.0 Hz), 7.47 (b s, 2H), 7.37 (d, 2H, *J* 8.0 Hz), 3.04 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d6*) δ<sub>C</sub> 166.2, 142.9, 134.3, 131.5, 130.6, 126.9, 123.7, 35.3. HRMS(ES):  $m/z$  calcd. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub><sup>79</sup>Br<sup>81</sup>BrN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na 448.9299, found 448.9305.

POCl<sub>3</sub> (3 mL) was added to the primary amide (257 mg,  $0.602$  mmol) and was stirred for 48 hours at 70 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and ice water was carefully

added. The mixture was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3.20 mL) and the combined organic phases were dried over  $Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>$ , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography  $(CH_2Cl_2/pentane, 1:1)$  to afford the desired bis-nitrile 19 as a colorless solid (94 mg, 40 % over 3 steps).  $R_f$  0.48 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.85 (d, 2H, *J* 1.6 Hz), 7.52 (dd, 2H, *J* 1.6 Hz, *J* 7.8 Hz), 7.23 (d, 2H, *J* 7.8 Hz), 3.11 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR  $(100 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$   $\delta_C$  145.4, 136.3, 131.2, 131.2, 124.9, 117.3, 112.3, 36.2. GC-MS(70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  calcd. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub><sup>79</sup>Br<sup>81</sup>BrN<sub>2</sub> 390, found 390. Mp: (uncorr.) 217-219 °C (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).

**5-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-10,11-dihydro-5***H***-dibenzo[***b,f***]azepine-3,7-dicarbonitrile (3,7-dicyanoimipramine) (8).** To a solution of  $Pd(OAc)$  (16 mg, 0.0334 mmol) and XPhos (4 mg, 0.017 mmol) in dry toluene (1.5 mL) in a sealed vial under Ar was added bis-nitrile **19** (65 mg, 0.166 mmol), NaO*t*Bu (64 mg, 0.665 mmol) and *N*,*N*-dimethylpropane-1,3-diamine (0.02 mL, 0.183 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours at 105 °C on a heating block before it was allowed to cool to room temperature and poured into a solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (aq., saturated, 20) mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3.20 mL) and the combined organic phases dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (AcOEt/pentane 2:5 containing 5  $\%$  Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford 3,7dicyanoimipramine as a yellow oil (36 mg,  $65\%$ ).  $R_f$  0.30 (AcOEt/pentane 1:1 containing 5 % Et<sub>3</sub>N). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.36 (d, 2H, *J* 1.2 Hz), 7.24 (dd, 2H, *J* 1.2 Hz, *J* 7.6 Hz), 7.19 (d, 2H, *J* 7.6 Hz), 3.77 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz), 3.20 (s, 4H), 2.32 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz), 2.19 (s, 6H), 1.71 (qv, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 148.0, 139.5, 130.9, 126.8, 124.2, 118.8, 110.8, 57.2, 49.3, 45.5, 32.0, 25.9. HRMS(ES):  $m/z$  calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>4</sub> 331.1923, found 331.1909.

**3-(10,11-dihydro-dibenz[***b,f***]azepin-5-yl)acetyl chloride (21).** Iminodibenzyl (98 mg, 0.5 mmol) was dissolved in dry toluene (1 mL) and acetyl chloride (0.08 mL, 1.0 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 90 min before cooled to room temperature and the product isolated by crystallization and recrystallization from  $Et<sub>2</sub>O$  to give chloroacetyl amide 21 (133 mg, 98%) as a white solid.  $R_f$  0.3 (AcOEt/pentane 1:10). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 7.40-7.14 (m, 8H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.58-3.28 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.76 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (50 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_c$ 166.2, 140.9, 139.5, 137.9, 134.5, 130.8, 129.2, 128.2, 127.9, 127.6, 127.1, 126.7, 41.8, 30.8, 30.4. HRMS(ES):  $m/z$  calcd. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sup>35</sup>ClNa 294.0662, found 294.0664.

**3-(10,11-dihydro-dibenz[***b,f***]azepin-5-yl)acetyl dimethylamine (22).** Chloride **21** (280 mg, 1.2 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (2 mL) and dimethylamine (1 mL, 10% solution in benzene) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 hours and then refluxed

for 2 hours before cooled to ambient temperature and diluted with toluene. The organic layer was then washed with aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (10%) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> to give the desired amine  $(214 \text{ mg}, 74\%)$ . <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.32-6.84 (m, 8H), 3.37-2.83 (m, 4H), 2.81-2.43 (m, 2H), 2.06 (s, 6H).

**3-(10,11-dihydro-dibenz[***b,f***]azepin-5-yl)ethyl dimethylamine (6).** Amido amine **21** (214 mg, 0.86 mmol) was dissolved in THF  $(1.5 \text{ mL})$  and cooled to 0 °C. Borane-THF complex  $(1 \text{ M}, 3.4 \text{ m})$ mL, 3.4 mL) was added and the reaction mixture refluxed for 5 hours. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature before hydrochloric acid (1 M, 3.4 mL, 3.4 mmol) was added and the mixture heated to reflux temperature for another hour. The mixture was alkalized at ambient temperature by addition of NaOH and the product isolated by extraction with  $CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>$ . The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO4, filtered and concentrated to give the desired didesmethylimipramine **6**. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.18-6.87 (m, 8H), 3.82 (t, 2H, *J* 6.0 Hz), 3.16 (s, 4H), 2.85 (t, 2H, *J* 6.0 Hz), 1.96 (s, 6H).

**3-(10,11-dihydro-dibenz[***b,f***]azepin-5-yl)acetyl cyanide (23).** Tetrabutylammonium cyanide  $(2.74 \text{ g}, 10.2 \text{ mmol})$  was dissolved in dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2(6 \text{ mL})$  and added to chloride 21 (1.38 g, 5.1 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours before diluted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over  $MgSO_4$  and concentrated to yield a solid orange compound which was purified by filtration through silica (AcOEt/pentane 1:3) to give the desired nitrile **22** (1.33 g) as a white solid in quantitative yield. *R*<sup>f</sup> 0.43 (AcOEt/pentane 1:3). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.40-7.12 (m, 8H), 3.55-3.25 (m, 4H),  $2.97 - 2.79$  (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (50 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 161.9, 140.6, 138.9, 137.9, 134.3, 130.9, 130.5, 129.7, 128.1, 128.0, 128.0, 127.1, 126.8, 113.9, 30.8, 30.1, 25.6. HRMS(ES): *m/z* calcd. for  $C_{17}H_{14}N_2ONa$  285.1004, found 294.0664.

**3-(10,11-dihydro-dibenz[***b,f***]azepin-5-yl)propyl amine (3).** Borane-THF complex (1 M, 2 mL, 2 mmol) was added to nitrile **22** (130 mg, 0.5 mmol) in THF (1.5 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2.5 hours before cooled to ambient temperature before hydrochloric acid (1 M, 2 mL, 2 mmol) was added and the mixture refluxed for another hour. The mixture was alkalized with NaOH at ambient temperature and the product isolated by extraction with  $CH_2Cl_2$ . The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO4 and concentrated to give the desired product (**3**) (63 mg, 50%) as an oil. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$  7.20-6.80 (m, 8H), 3.78 (t, 2H, *J* 6.6 Hz), 3.14 (s, 4H), 2.74 (t, 2H, *J* 6.6 Hz), 1.75 (quint, 2H, *J* 6.6 Hz). HRMS(ES): *m/z* calcd. for C17H21N<sup>2</sup> 253.1705, found 253.1676.

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