## **Supporting Information**

## Thiazolylpyrazoles as ΔF508-CFTR Correctors with Improved Hydrophilicity Compared to Bithiazoles

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**10a**: summary of data CCDC 767034 Formula: C18 H24 N4 O3 S1 Unit cell parameters: a 10.2685(15) b 11.2542(17) c 17.123(3) alpha 72.768(2) beta 88.794(2) gamma 88.903(2) space group P-1

**9f**: summary of data CCDC 767035 Formula: C21 H23 Br1 N4 O3 S1 Unit cell parameters: a 10.0372(4) b 20.6057(8) c 11.0875(4) beta 107.7350(10) space group P21/c

Table 1. Calculated and extrapolated logP values of active thiazolylpyrazoles

compound	logP	clogP* <sup>a</sup>	relative difference (%) <sup>*<sup>b</sup></sup>
11d	5.52	5.61	1.63593
14a	4.75	4.17	12.28250
14b	4.53	3.82	15.58325
14e	5.1	4.77	6.32385
14g	5.70	5.78	1.42973
14h	4.26	4.12	3.19175
14j	3.46	3.40	1.61200
1	5.71	5.6	1.91409

11d/14a/14b/14e/14g/14h/14j and the bithiazole 1.

\*<sup>a</sup> calculated with ChemDraw ultra 11(Cambridge Software)

\*<sup>b</sup> Relative difference=[Absolute value of (logP-clogP)]/logP

Table 2. Logk and logP values of reference compounds (used to establish the logP vs.

Compound	T1* <sup>a</sup>	(T1-T0)* <sup>b</sup>	logk* <sup>c</sup>	logP
4-chloro-Phenol	20.10	17.08	0.752	2.4* <sup>d</sup>
2,4-dichloro-Phenol	22.16	19.14	0.802	3.21* <sup>d</sup>
3,4,5-trichloro- Phenol	23.61	20.59	0.834	4.36* <sup>d</sup>
pentachlorophenol	25.83	22.81	0.878	5.9* <sup>d</sup>
p, p'-DDT	28.80	25.78	0.931	6.19* <sup>d</sup>
11d	25.48	22.46	0.871	5.52* <sup>e</sup>
14a	24.12	21.1	0.844	4.75* <sup>e</sup>
14b	23.73	20.71	0.836	4.53* <sup>e</sup>
14e	24.71	21.69	0.856	5.09* <sup>e</sup>
14g	25.81	22.79	0.878	5.70* <sup>e</sup>
14h	23.28	20.26	0.827	4.26* <sup>e</sup>
17	22.00	18.98	0.798	3.46* <sup>e</sup>
4a	25.83	22.81	0.878	5.71* <sup>e</sup>
KBr	3.02	0.00		

logk trendline) and thiazolylpyrazole correctors.

\*<sup>a</sup> Retention time on RP-HPLC.

 $*^{b}$  The difference between the retention time T<sub>1</sub> and the void time T<sub>0</sub>, which is the retention time of KBr

 $*^{c}$  logk is the capacity factor, which equals to log [(T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>0</sub>)/T<sub>0</sub>].

\*<sup>d</sup> The logP value is found in reference 17.

\*<sup>e</sup> The logP value is extrapolated from the trendline that was established based on the values of the reference compounds, the substituted phenols and p,p'-DDT. The equation of the trendline is y = 23.304x - 15.151 and the linear regression square R<sup>2</sup> = 0.96.

**Preparation of thiazolylpyrazole carboxylic acids.** None of the thiazolylpyrazole carboxylic acids are active in [I<sup>-</sup>] influx cell assay. General procedure for the preparation of acids **12** and **15** as well as representative structural data.

Scheme 1:



Scheme 2:



**General procedure of saponification of thiazolylpyrazole esters**: To a 0.2 M solution of the ester (**9** or **10**; 1 equivalent) in 1:1 H<sub>2</sub>O/THF was added NaOH (4 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. When the reaction was complete, water, in the same volume as the reaction mixture, was added followed by concentrated HCI (dropwise) to adjust the pH to 3. The product, which precipitated, was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and low resolution mass spectrometry data of representative acids **12** and **15** are listed below.

**1-(4-Bromophenyl)-5-(4-methyl-2-pivalamidothiazol-5-yl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (12b).** Ester **9a** (R = H and R<sup>2</sup> = *p*-Br-Ph; 100 mg, 0.2 mmol) was reacted with NaOH (33 mg, 0.8 mmol) by the above general procedure and delivered **12b** as an offwhite solid (76 mg, 81%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$  13.12 (s, 1H), 12.00 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$  177.58, 163.39, 159.33, 147.57, 145.49, 138.83, 136.07, 132.99, 127.60, 122.27, 112.92, 111.40, 104.99, 39.43, 27.15, 16.22; LC/MS(ESI): cal. [M+H<sup>+</sup>] = 463.04 and [M+2+H<sup>+</sup>] = 465.04, found 462.93 and 464.98.

**1-AllyI-3-(4-methyI-2-pivalamidothiazoI-5-yI)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (15b).** Ester **10a** (R = H and R<sup>2</sup> = allyl; 95 mg, 0.25 mmol) was reacted with NaOH (40 mg, 1.0 mmol) by the above general procedure and delivered **15b** as an off-white solid (79 mg, 90%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$  13.60 (s, 1H), 11.78 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.00 (ddd, *J* = 5.5, 10.6, 22.5, 1H), 5.13 (dd, *J* = 3.6, 15.5, 3H), 4.98 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 17.1, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$  177.28, 160.87, 156.73, 143.54, 134.86, 134.70, 117.67, 117.00, 109.40, 53.96, 39.43, 27.26, 17.00; LC/MS(ESI): cal. [M+H<sup>+</sup>] = 349.13, found 349.13

## HPLC chromatograms and mass spectra for thiazolylpyrazole correctors

**10a** (R = H, R<sup>2</sup> = Bn)



Figure SI-1. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 10a ( $R = H, R^2 = Bn$ )



Figure SI-2. Mass spectrum of 10a ( $R = H, R^2 = Bn$ )



Figure SI-3. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 11d



Figure SI-4. Mass spectrum of 11d



Figure SI-5. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 14a



Figure SI-6. Mass spectrum of 14a



Figure SI-7. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 14b



Figure SI-8. Mass spectrum of 14b

14b



Figure SI-9. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 14e





14e



Figure SI-11. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 14g



Figure SI-12. Mass spectrum of 14g



Figure SI-13. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 14h



Figure SI-14. Mass spectrum of 14h

14h



Figure SI-15. HPLC Chromatogram of compound 14j



Figure SI-16. Mass spectrum of 14j