# Toward hypoxia-selective DNA-alkylating agents built by grafting nitrogen mustards onto the bioreductively-activated, hypoxia-selective DNA-oxidizing agent 3-amino-1,2,4benzotriazine 1,4-dioxide (tirapazamine)

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Figure S1. Crystal structure of 19 obtained from the reaction of tosyl chloride with 15.

Table S1		
Empirical formula	C18 H21 N5 O6 S	
Formula weight	435.46	
Temperature, (K)	173(2)	
W. length, (Å)	0.71073	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P 21/c	
a, (Å)	11.8137(17)	
b, (Å)	7.0470(10)	
c, (Å)	24.199(4)	
α, (deg)	90	
β, (deg)	101.033	
γ, (deg)	90	
Volume, (Å <sup>3)</sup>	1977.4(5)	
Z/calculated density (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4/1.463	
Absorption coefficient (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.211	
Crystal size (mm)	0.50 x 0.35 x 0.10	
Reflections collected/unique	22323 / 4574 [R(int) = 0.0261]	
Data/restraints/parameters	4574 / 0 / 276	
GOF	1.047	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0413, wR2 = 0.0972	

 Table S1. Crystal and data collection parameters for the crystal structure of 19.



**Figure S2**. Representative HPLC chromatograms showing the hydrolysis of compounds 17a (left) and 18a (right) (250  $\mu$ M) in sodium phosphate buffer (25 mM, pH 7) containing DMF (2.5% v/v) at 50 °C. Compounds were detected by their absorbance at 280 nm. The disappearance of compound 17a and appearance of hydrolysis products 16 and 27 over a 24 h time period is shown here (left). Detailed conditions are provided in the Experimental Section of the paper.





**Figure S3.**  $pK_a$  determination for **29**. Absorbance spectra (top) and titration curves (bottom) with least squares fitting for compound **29** from pH 2.18-5.47.





Figure S4.  $pK_a$  determination for compounds 31 and 32. Titration curves with least squares fitting of compounds 31 (top) and 32 (bottom) from pH 3.35-9.00. The absorbance spectra of these compounds as a function of pH are shown in the manuscript.

### Figure S5



**Figure S5.** Control experiments showing the pH-dependent changes in the absorbance spectra of compounds **12** and **9**. There are not significant changes in the absorbance spectra for these molecules in the pH 3-7 region. This provides evidence that the pH-dependent changes in the absorbance spectra for **29**, **31**, and **32** in the pH 3-7 range are likely associated with protonation and deprotonation of the carboxylate and phenol groups of these analogs.



Figure S6

**Figure S6.** HPLC chromatograms showing the in vitro metabolic conversion of **15** to **16** by NADPH:cytochrome P450 reductase and associated controls: (A) reduction of **15** under anaerobic conditions, (B) same except under aerobic conditions, (C) authentic standard of **15**, and (D) authentic standard of **16**. Detailed conditions are provided in the Experimental Section of the paper.

Figure S7



**Figure S7.** HPLC chromatograms showing the in vitro metabolic reduction of **9** to **12** by NADPH:cytochrome P450 reductase using the same conditions employed for the reduction of **15** to **16** (see: Experimental Section for details). Panel (A) Reduction of **9** under anaerobic conditions, (B) HPLC standard chromatogram of **9**, and (C) HPLC standard chromatogram of **12**.

# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectra









































### <sup>13</sup>CNMR











<sup>13</sup>CNMR































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