**Supplementary Information** 

# Structure Activity Relationship of Imidazopyridinium Analogs as Antagonists of Neuropeptide S Receptor

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| 20e @ 10 μM                                      |                  |
|--|------------------|
|  | % Inhibition of  |
|  | Control Specific |
| Assay  | Binding          |
| A1 (h) (antagonist radioligand)                  | 18               |
| A2A (h) (agonist radioligand)                    | 32               |
| A3 (h) (agonist radioligand)                     | 27               |
| alpha 1 (non-selective) (antagonist radioligand) | 46               |
| alpha 2 (non-selective) (antagonist radioligand) | 14               |
| beta 1 (h) (agonist radioligand)                 | 17               |
| beta 2 (h) (agonist radioligand)                 | 6                |
| AT1 (h) (antagonist radioligand)                 | -25              |
| B2 (h) (agonist radioligand)                     | 2                |
| CB1 (h) (agonist radioligand)                    | 69               |
| CCK1 (CCKA) (h) (agonist radioligand)            | 25               |
| D1 (h) (antagonist radioligand)                  | 72               |
| D2S (h) (antagonist radioligand)                 | 83               |
| ETA (h) (agonist radioligand)                    | 6                |
| GABA (non-selective) (agonist radioligand)       | 25               |
| GAL2 (h) (agonist radioligand)                   | -24              |
| CXCR2 (IL-8B) (h) (agonist radioligand)          | -9               |
| CCR1 (h) (agonist radioligand)                   | -13              |
| H1 (h) (antagonist radioligand)                  | 37               |
| H2 (h) (antagonist radioligand)                  | 23               |
| MC4 (h) (agonist radioligand)                    | 48               |

Table 1. Profile of 20e against 55 other targets at @ 10 µM at Cerep®.

| MT1 (MI 1A) (h) (agonist radioligand)  | 57                                     |
|--|--|
| M1 (b) (antagonist radioligand)  | 87                                     |
| M2 (h) (antagonist radioligand)  | 96 IC – 0 59 µM                        |
| M3 (h) (antagonist radioligand)  | 93 $IC_{ro} = 1.00 \mu M$              |
| NK2 (h) (agonist radioligand)  | 92 IC $-1.5 \mu M$                     |
| NK3 (h) (antagonist radioligand)   | $52,1050 = 1.5 \mu m$                  |
| V1 (h) (agonist radioligand)   | 2                                      |
| $V^{2}$ (h) (agonist radioligand)  | 41                                     |
| NTS1 (NT1) (h) (agonist radioligand)   | -1                                     |
| delta 2 (DOP) (h) (agonist radioligand)                                      | 75                                     |
| kappa (KOP) (agonist radioligand)  | 99 IC $= 0.21 \mu M$                   |
| mu (MOP) (h) (agonist radioligand)   | 99, $IC_{50} = 0.06 \mu M$             |
| NOP (ORL1) (h) (agonist radioligand)   | 12                                     |
| TP (h) (TXA2/PGH2) (antagonist radioligand)                                  | -10                                    |
| 5-HT1A (h) (agonist radioligand)   | 77                                     |
| 5-HT1B (antagonist radioligand)  | 15                                     |
| 5-HT2A (h) (antagonist radioligand)  | 65                                     |
| 5-HT2B (h) (agonist radioligand)   | 6                                      |
| 5-HT3 (h) (antagonist radioligand)   | 21                                     |
| 5-HT5a (h) (agonist radioligand)   | 34                                     |
| 5-HT6 (h) (agonist radioligand)  | 20                                     |
| 5-HT7 (h) (agonist radioligand)  | 21                                     |
| sst (non-selective) (agonist radioligand)                                    | 43                                     |
| VPAC1 (VIP1) (h) (agonist radioligand)                                       | -12                                    |
| V1a (h) (agonist radioligand)  | 12                                     |
| Ca2+ channel (L, verapamil site) (phenylalkylamine) (antagonist radioligand) | 83                                     |
| KV channel (antagonist radioligand)  | 55                                     |
| SKCa channel (antagonist radioligand)  | -5                                     |
| Na+ channel (site 2) (antagonist radioligand)                                | $106 \text{ IC}_{-0} = 0.2 \text{ µM}$ |
| Cl- channel (GABA-gated) (antagonist radioligand)                            | 32                                     |
| norepinenhrine transporter (h) (antagonist radioligand)                      | 86                                     |
| dopamine transporter (h) (antagonist radioligand)                            | 91. IC <sub>50</sub> = 2.9 $\mu$ M     |
| 5-HT transporter (h) (antagonist radioligand)                                | 75                                     |

#### 2D NMR spectroscopy on 13b

We performed a detailed structural analysis of **13b** by 2D NMR spectroscopy to elucidate the regiochemistry of alkylation at the N1 imidazole nitrogen with compounds such as **12b** and **12d**. This was an expected outcome as the precedent in Tolmachev et al. (ref 26 in manuscript). The protons 1-4 (see figure **13b** below) were correlated to each other by the COSY experiment. The carbons associated with them and other protons were correlated with a HSQC experiment. A HMBC experiment showed a strong correlation of the quaternary carbon q1 with the hydrogens at position 5 establishing the alkylation at the imidazole N1 nitrogen. The carbon q1 also has correlations with the protons at positions 1, 4 and 3 in the HMBC experiment. Finally, a NOESY experiment shows a correlation between the hydrogens at positions 4 and 5 (methyl group).

Further support to the structural assignment was observed in the MS fragmentation of compound **20e**. Thus the LCMS analysis of compound **20e** used in our rat PK study shows [M+H] + m/z 465.2 and 217.1 MRM transition. Furthermore, exposing compounds **13a** and **13b** to a MS fragmentor with increasing voltage increments leads to formation of the same fragment with mass 217, a fragment common among the analogs.



**S**3

# 1. gCOSY of **13b**



# 2. gCOSY of 13b (expansion)



#### 3. gHSQCAD of 13b (expansion)



# 4. gHMBCAD of 13b



# 5. gHMBCAD of 13b (expansion)



#### 5. NOESY of 13b

