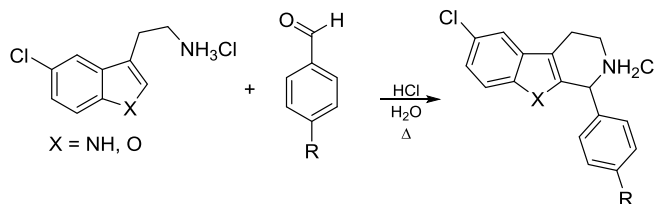


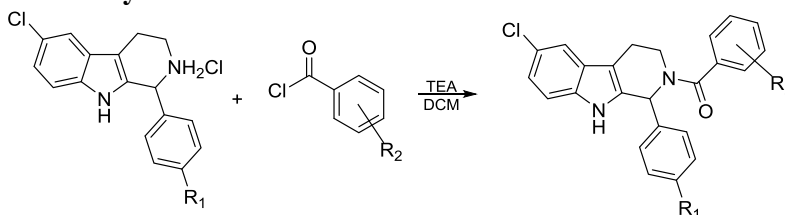
## EXPERIMENTAL:

### General procedure for the synthesis of the scaffolds:



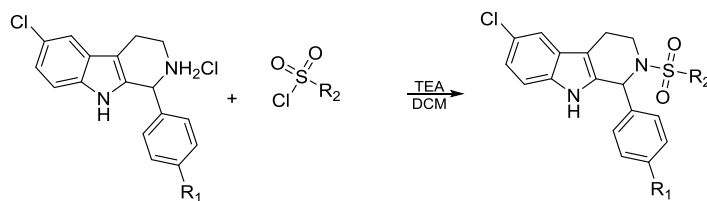
A flask was charged with 5-chlorotryptamine hydrochloride (5 g, 0.0649 mol), 0.5 M hydrochloric acid (130 mL), and the substituted benzaldehyde (1.5 eq). The mixture was refluxed for 14 hr, cooled to room temperature, and vacuum filtered. The solid was resuspended in acetic acid (100 mL), stirred for 1 hr, and vacuum filtered. The solid was resuspended in ethyl acetate (100 mL), stirred for 1 hr, and vacuum filtered to obtain the pure scaffold as a solid.

### General procedure for the synthesis of the amide derivatives:



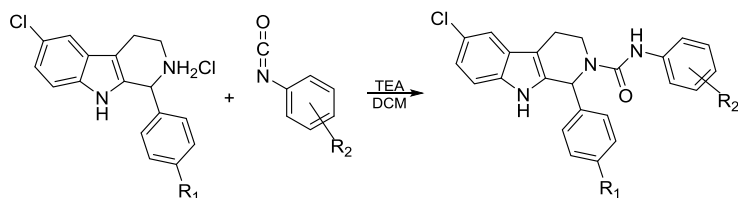
A flask was charged with the scaffold (250 mg), dichloromethane (40 mL), and triethylamine (3 eq) and stirred for 30 min. To the stirring solution was added the acid chloride (1.1 eq) and stirred for an additional 12 hours. The solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100 mL), washed with 10% HCl (100 mL), saturated sodium bicarbonate (100 mL), and brine (100 mL). The solution was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified via column chromatography, dissolved in a minimal amount of ethyl acetate and triturated with hexanes to afford the pure amide as a solid.

### General procedure for the synthesis of the sulfonamide derivatives:



A flask was charged with the scaffold (250 mg), dichloromethane (40 mL), and triethylamine (3 eq) and stirred for 30 min. To the stirring solution was added the sulfonyl chloride (1.1 eq) and stirred for an additional 12 hours. The solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100 mL), washed with 10% HCl (100 mL), saturated sodium bicarbonate (100 mL), and brine (100 mL). The solution was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified via column chromatography, dissolved in a minimal amount of ethyl acetate and triturated with hexanes to afford the pure sulfonamide as a solid.

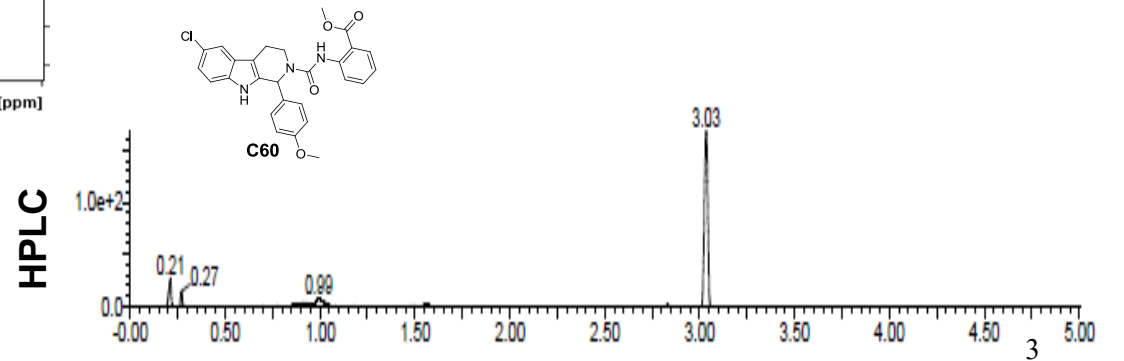
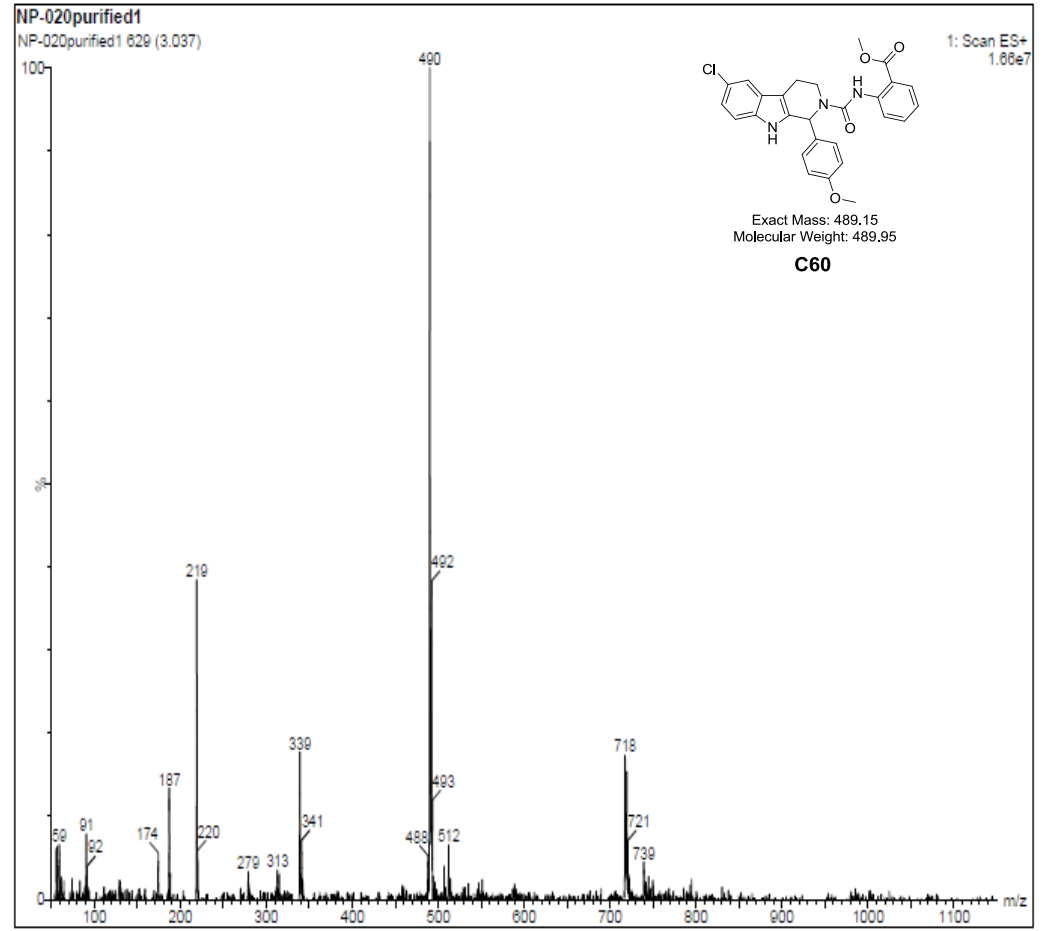
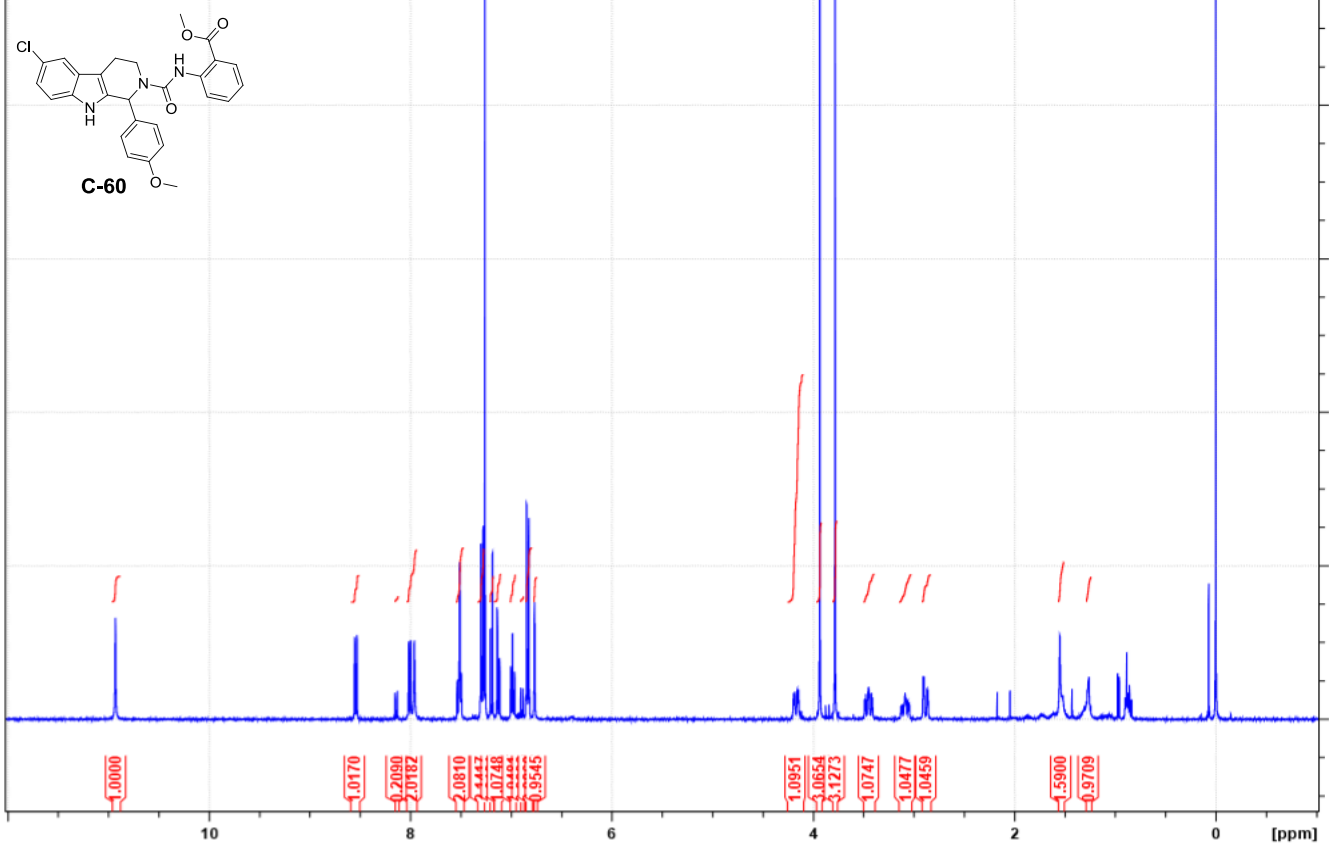
**General procedure for the synthesis of the urea derivatives:**



A flask was charged with the scaffold (250 mg), dichloromethane (40 mL), and triethylamine (3 eq) and stirred for 30 min. To the stirring solution was added the substituted phenylisocyanate (1.1 eq) and stirred for an additional 12 hours. The solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100 mL), washed with 10% HCl (100 mL), saturated sodium bicarbonate (100 mL), and brine (100 mL). The solution was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified via column chromatography, dissolved in a minimal amount of ethyl acetate and triturated with hexanes to afford the pure urea as a solid.

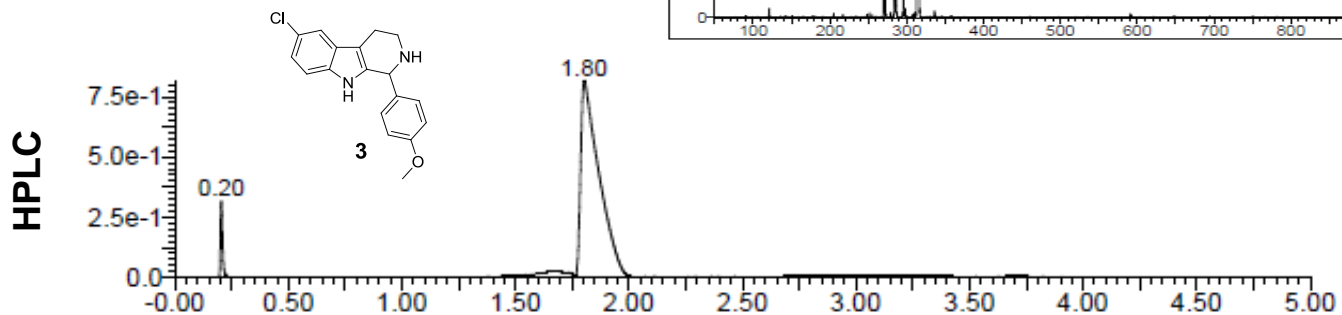
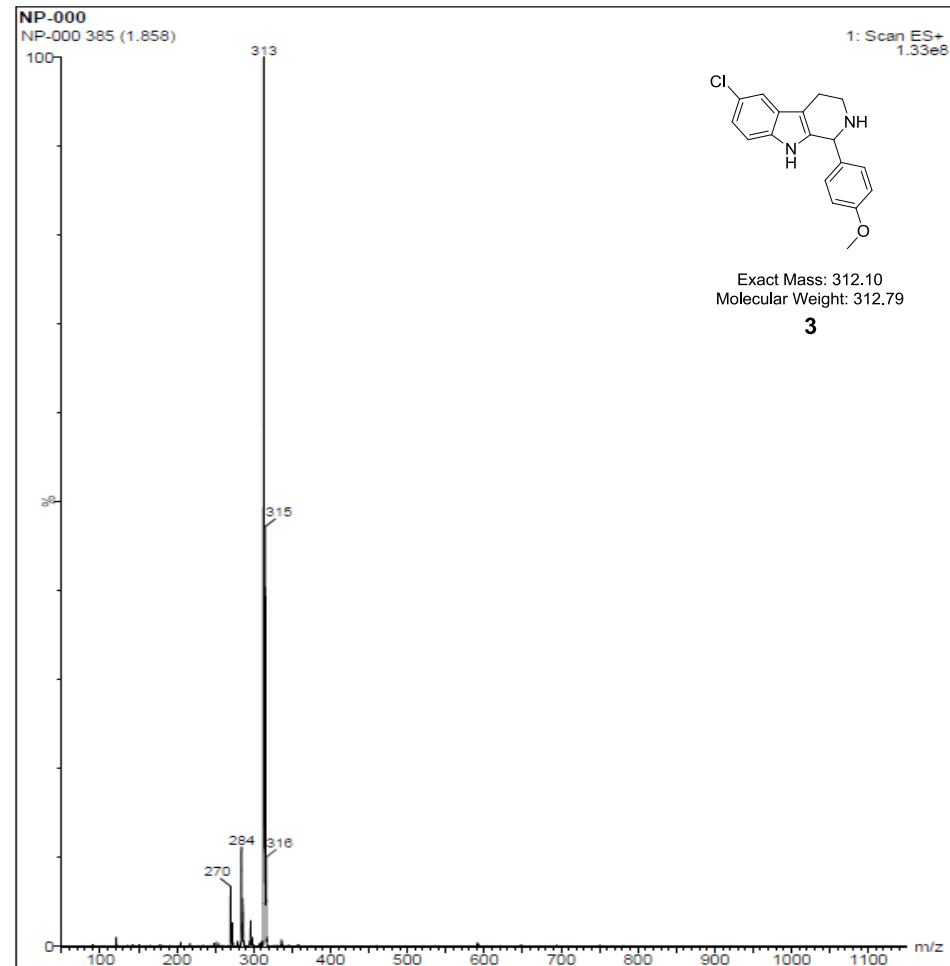
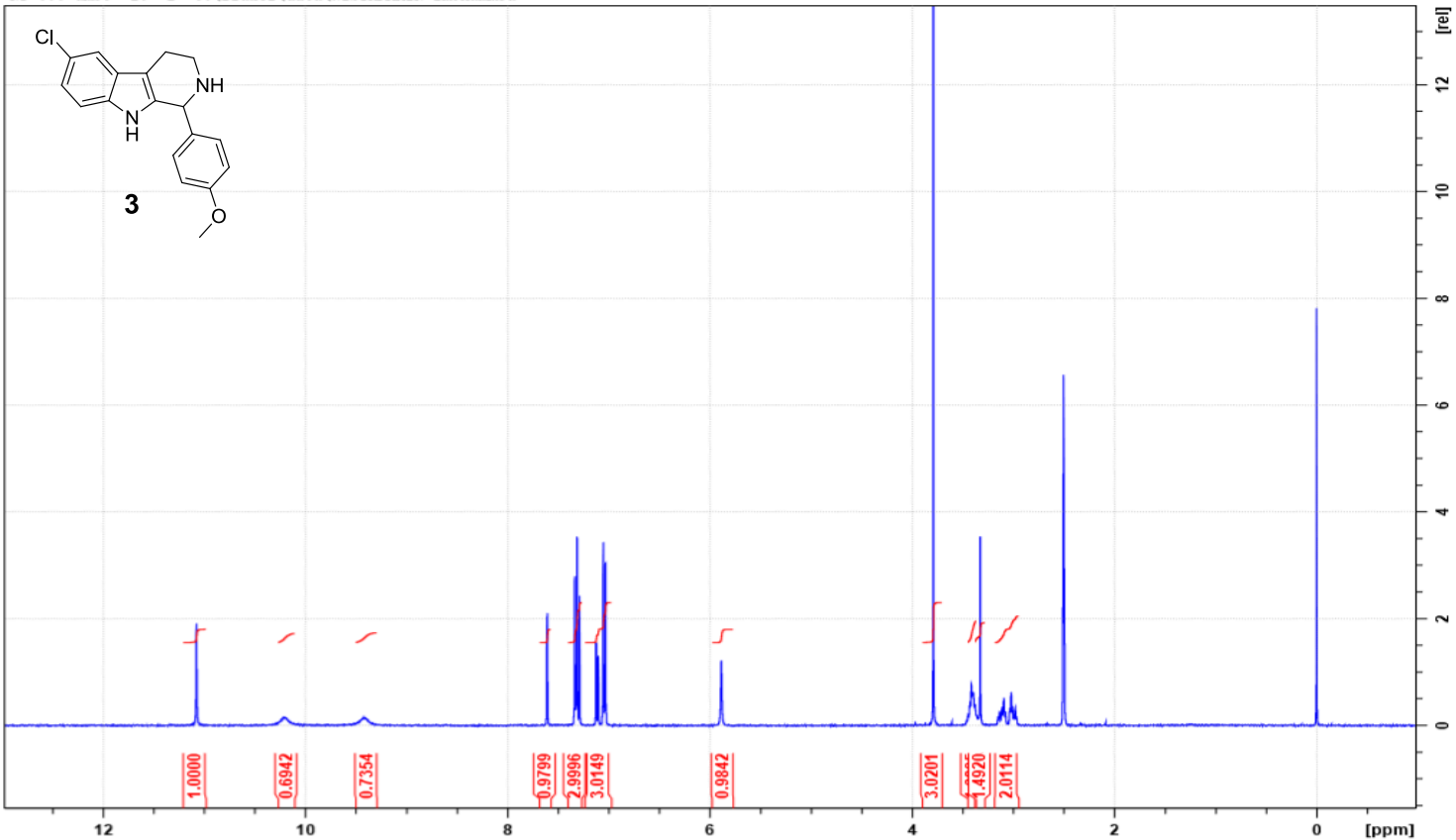
# C60

np-020purified 10 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-fmohammed



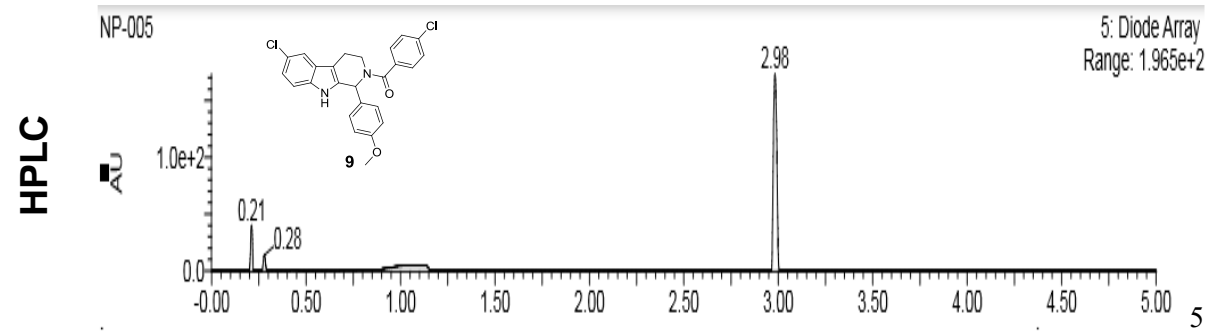
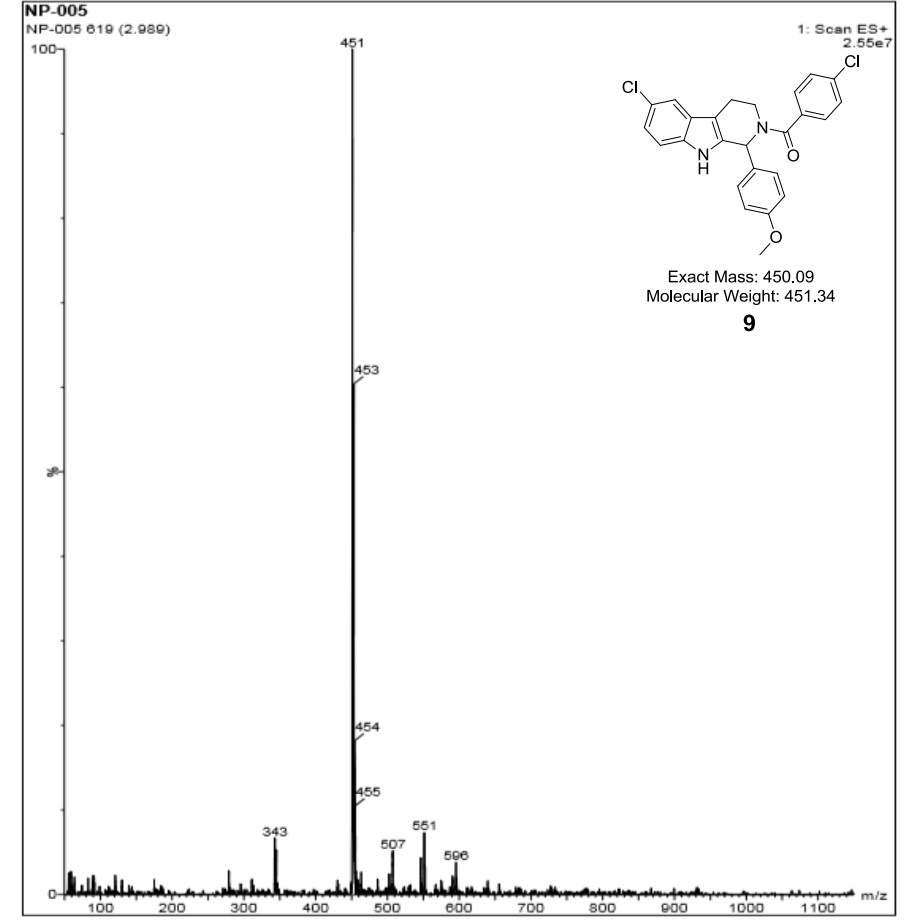
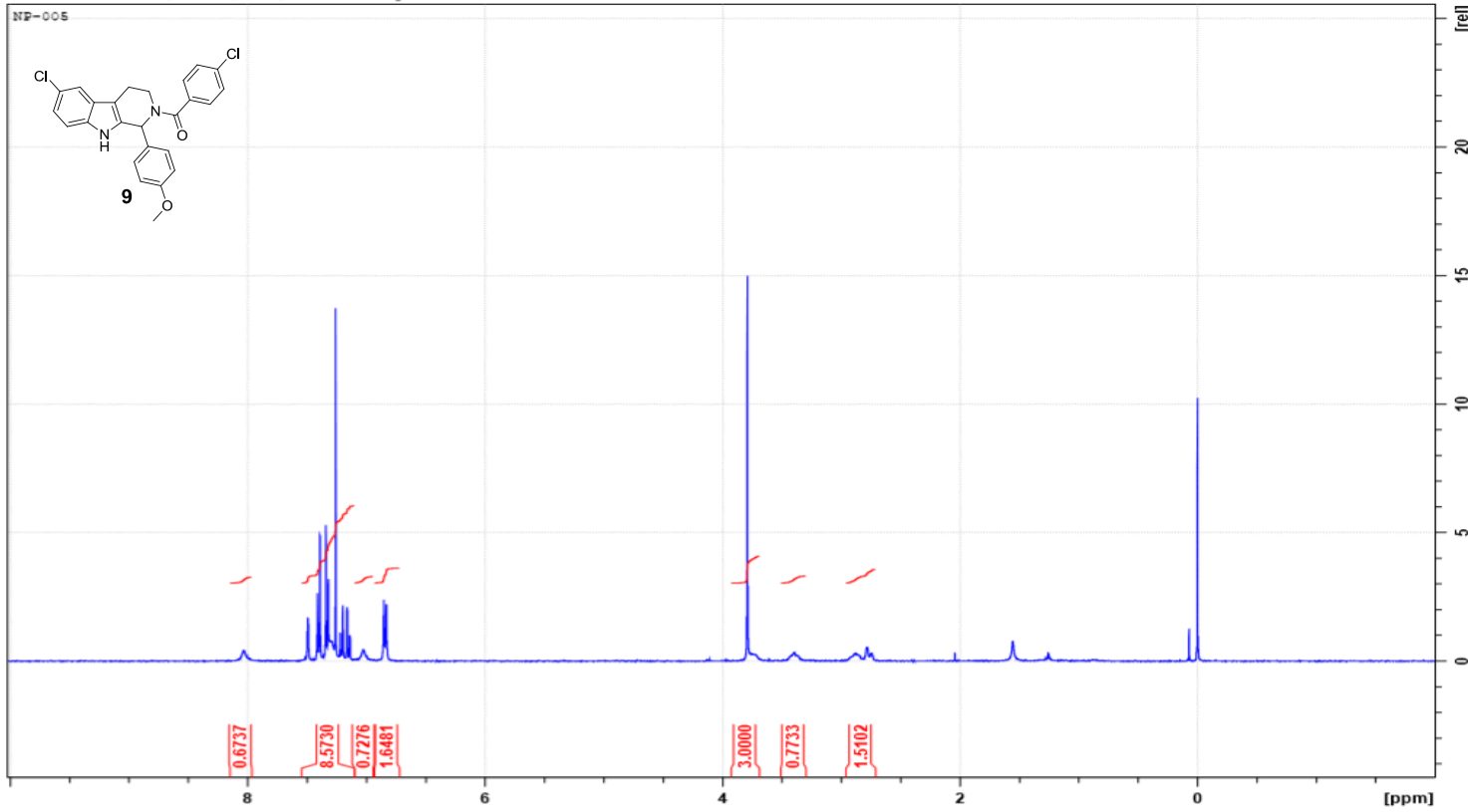
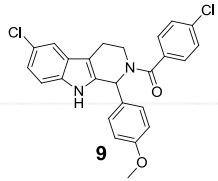
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NP-000-dmsc 10 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-fmohammed



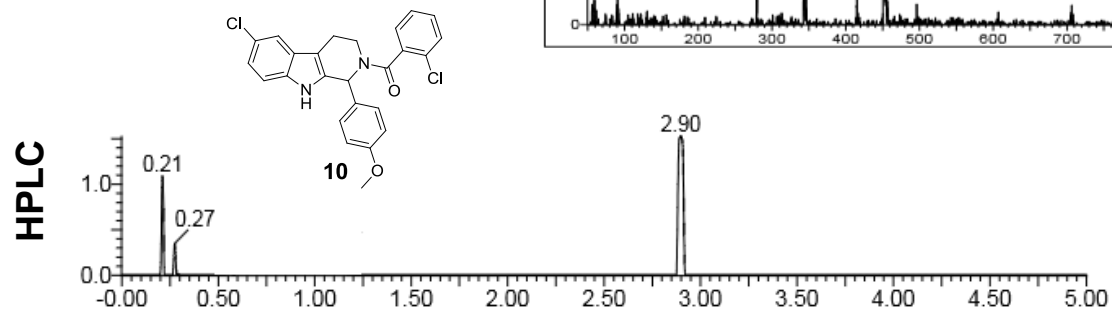
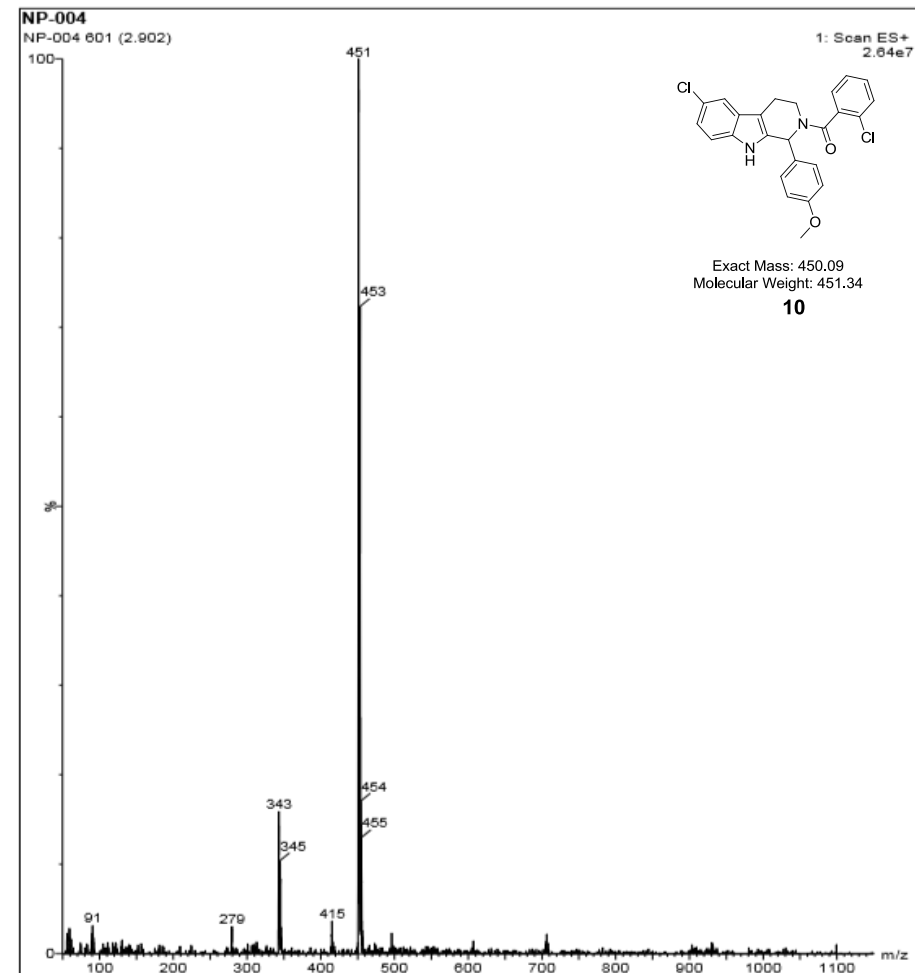
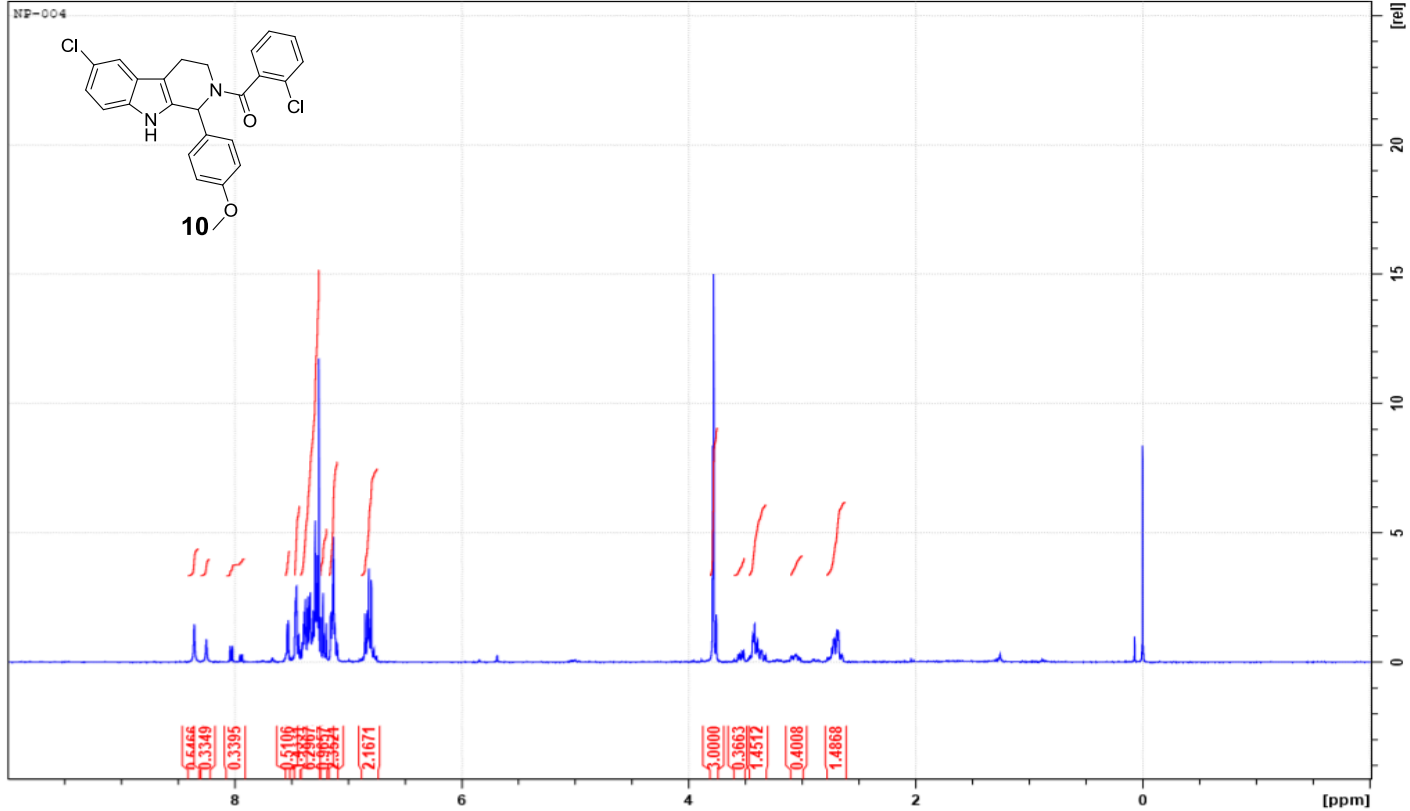
# Compound-9

NP-005 7 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-vyellamelli  
NP-005



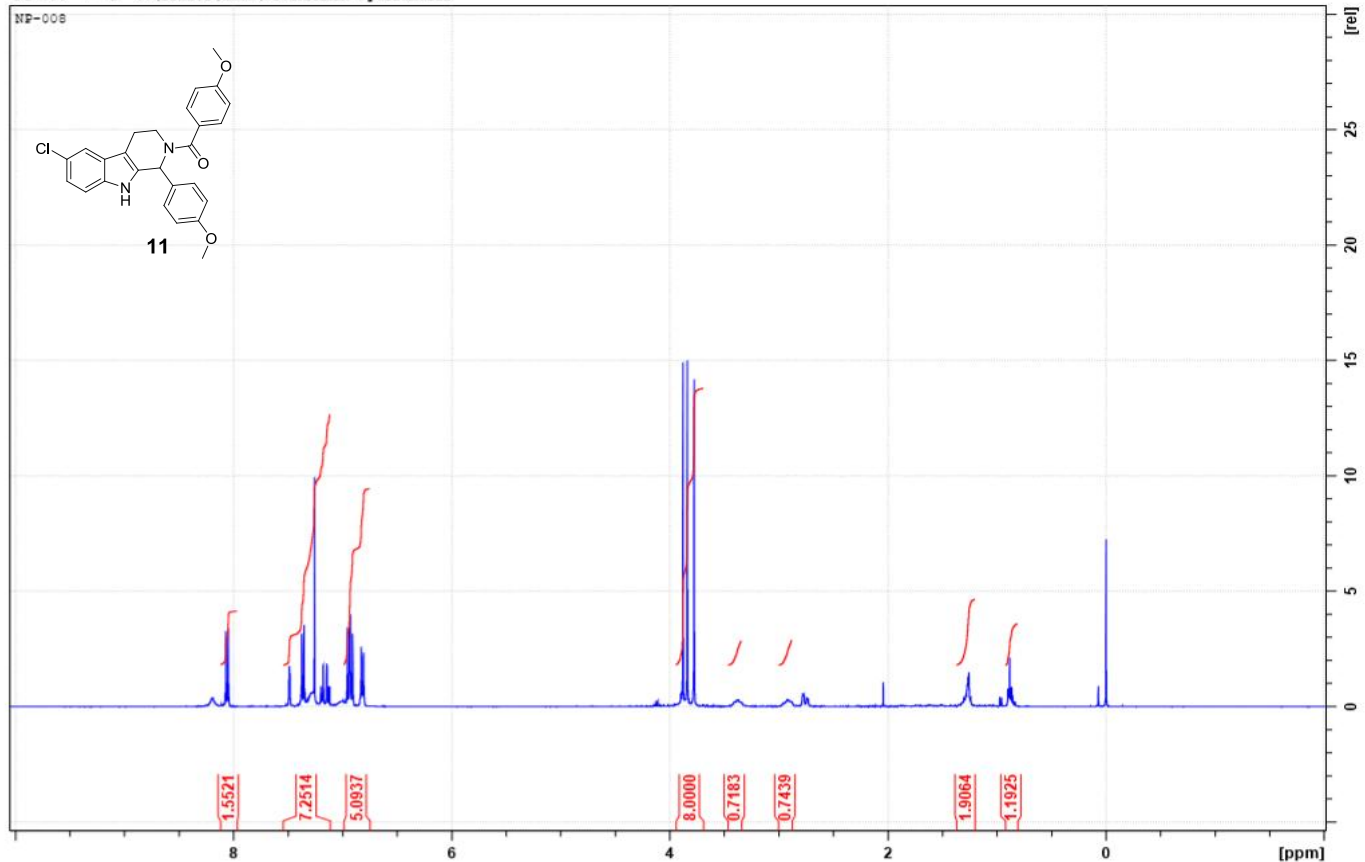
# Compound-10

NP-004 7 1 C:\Bruker\data\W1STARMAIN-vyellamelli



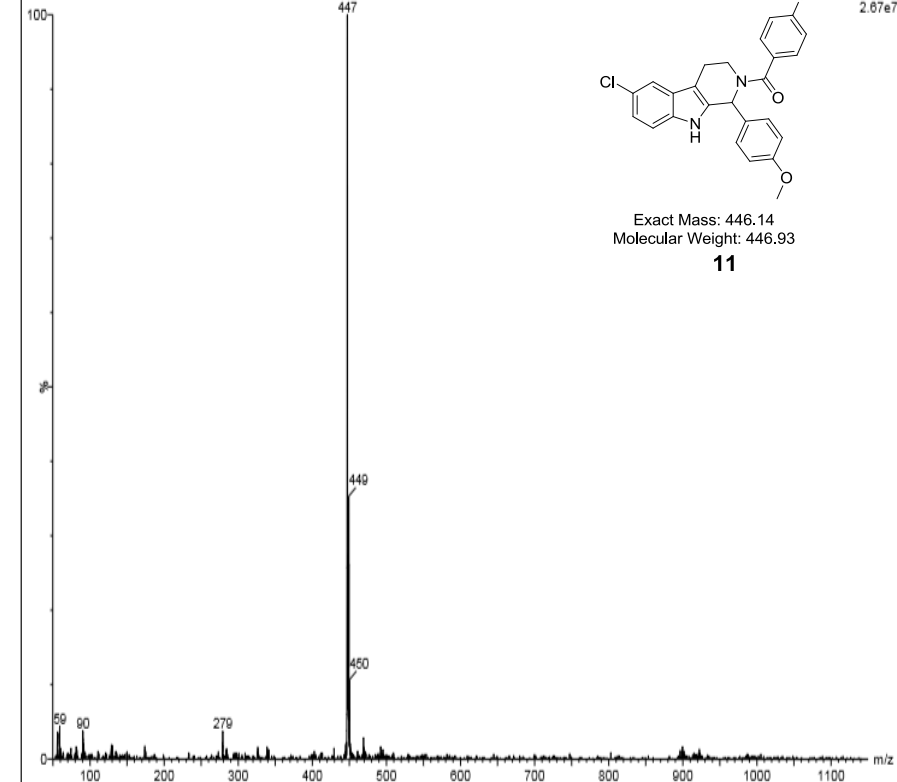
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NP-008 7 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-vyellamelli

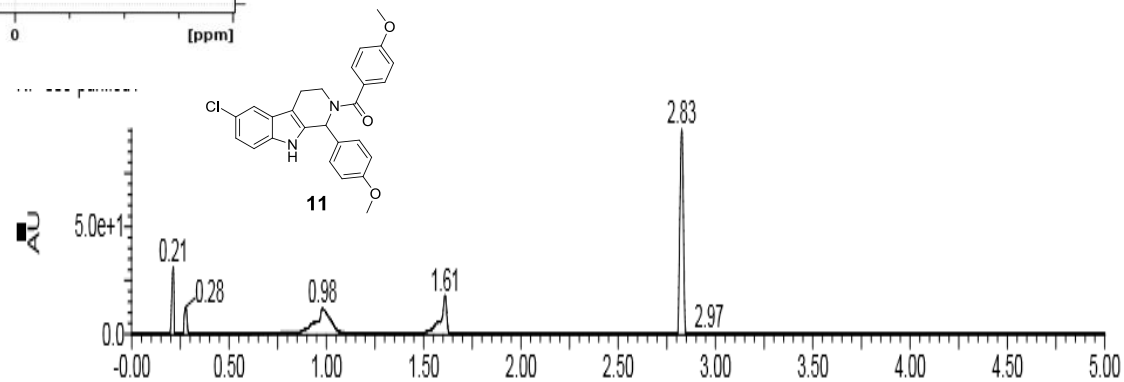


NP-008-purified1

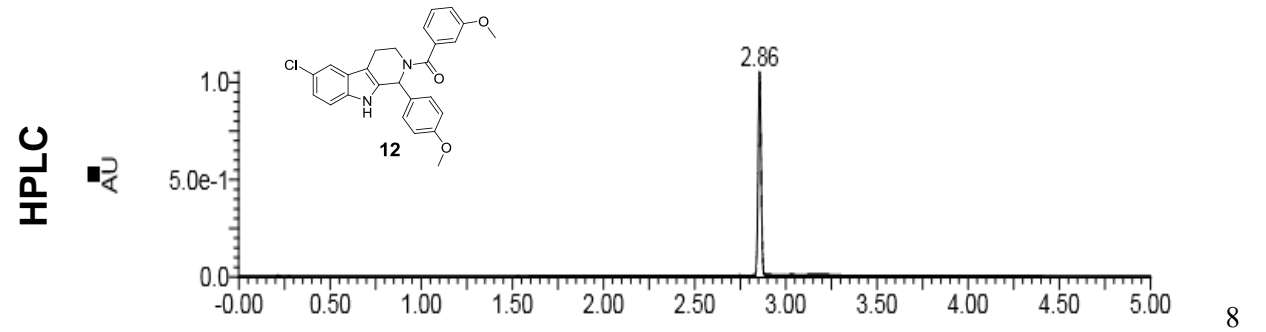
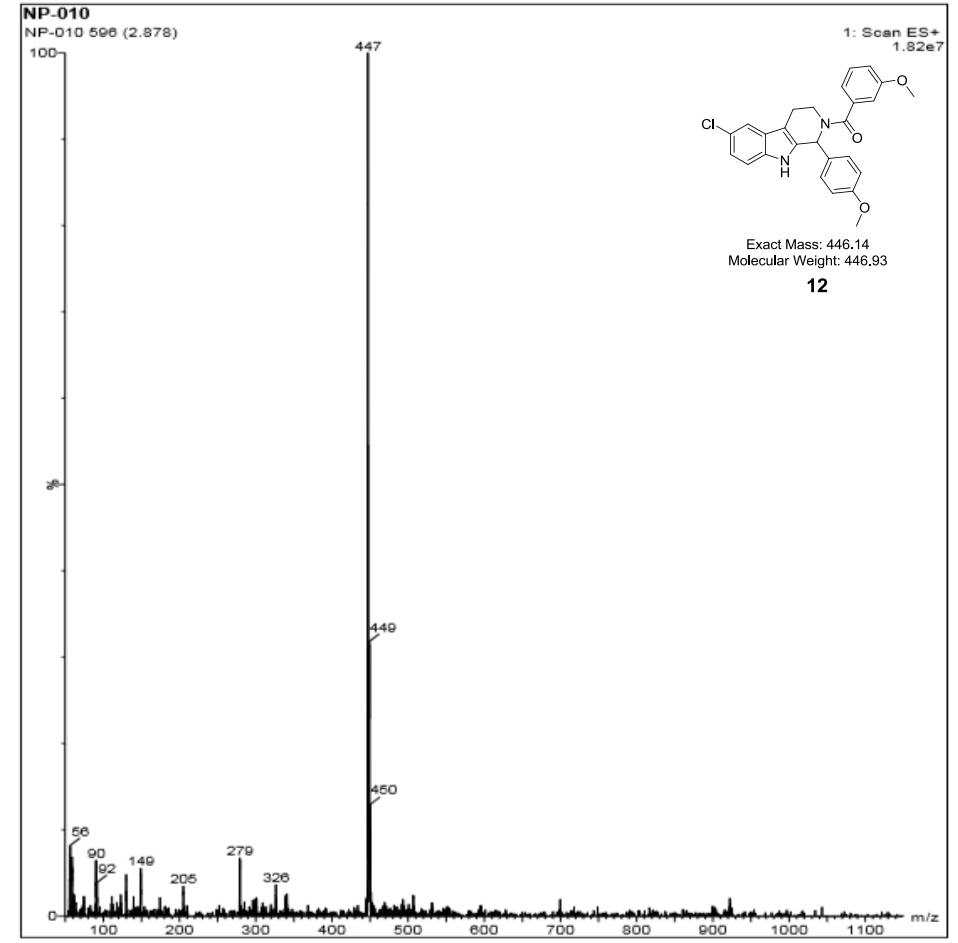
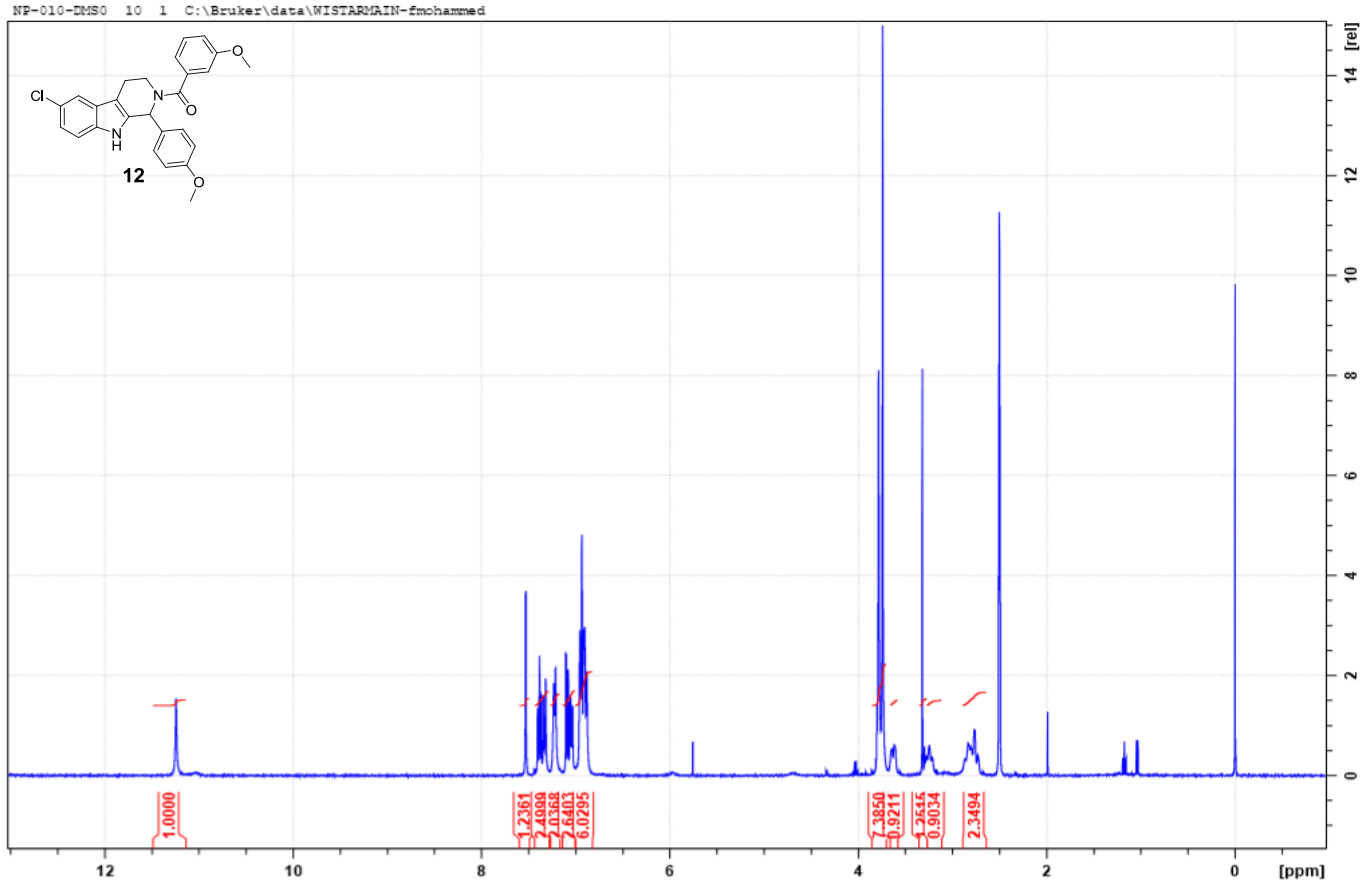
NP-008-purified1 586 (2.830)



HPLC



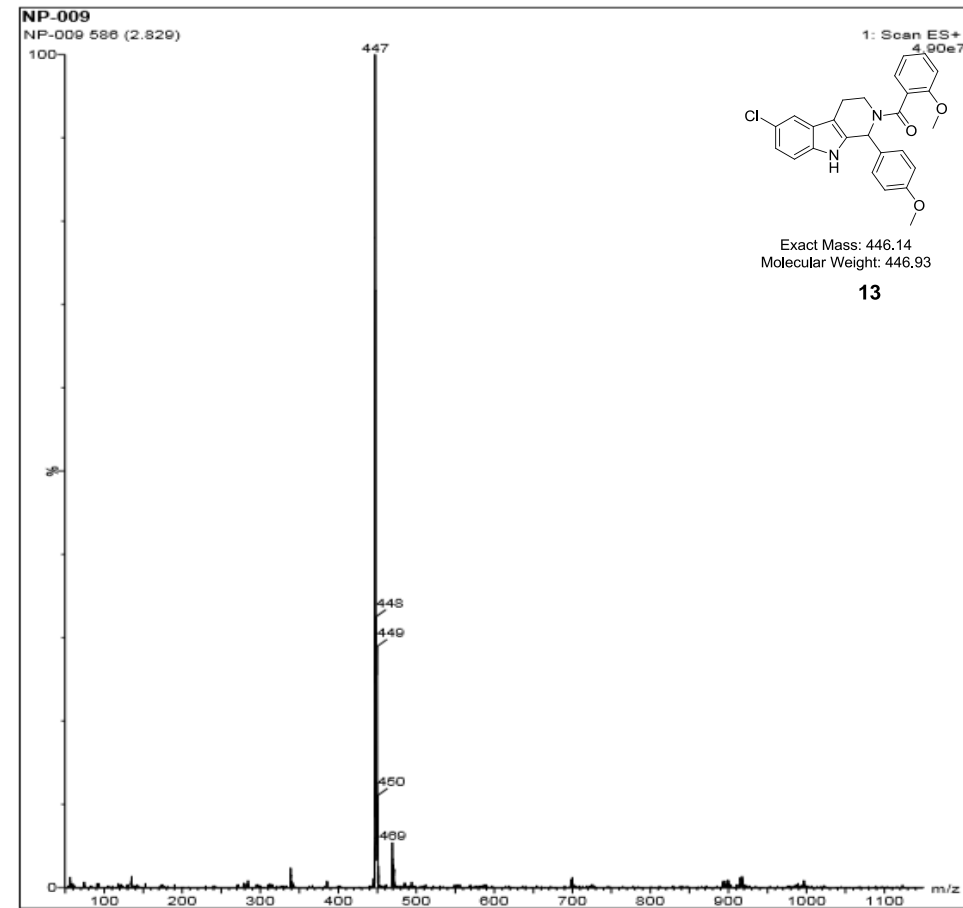
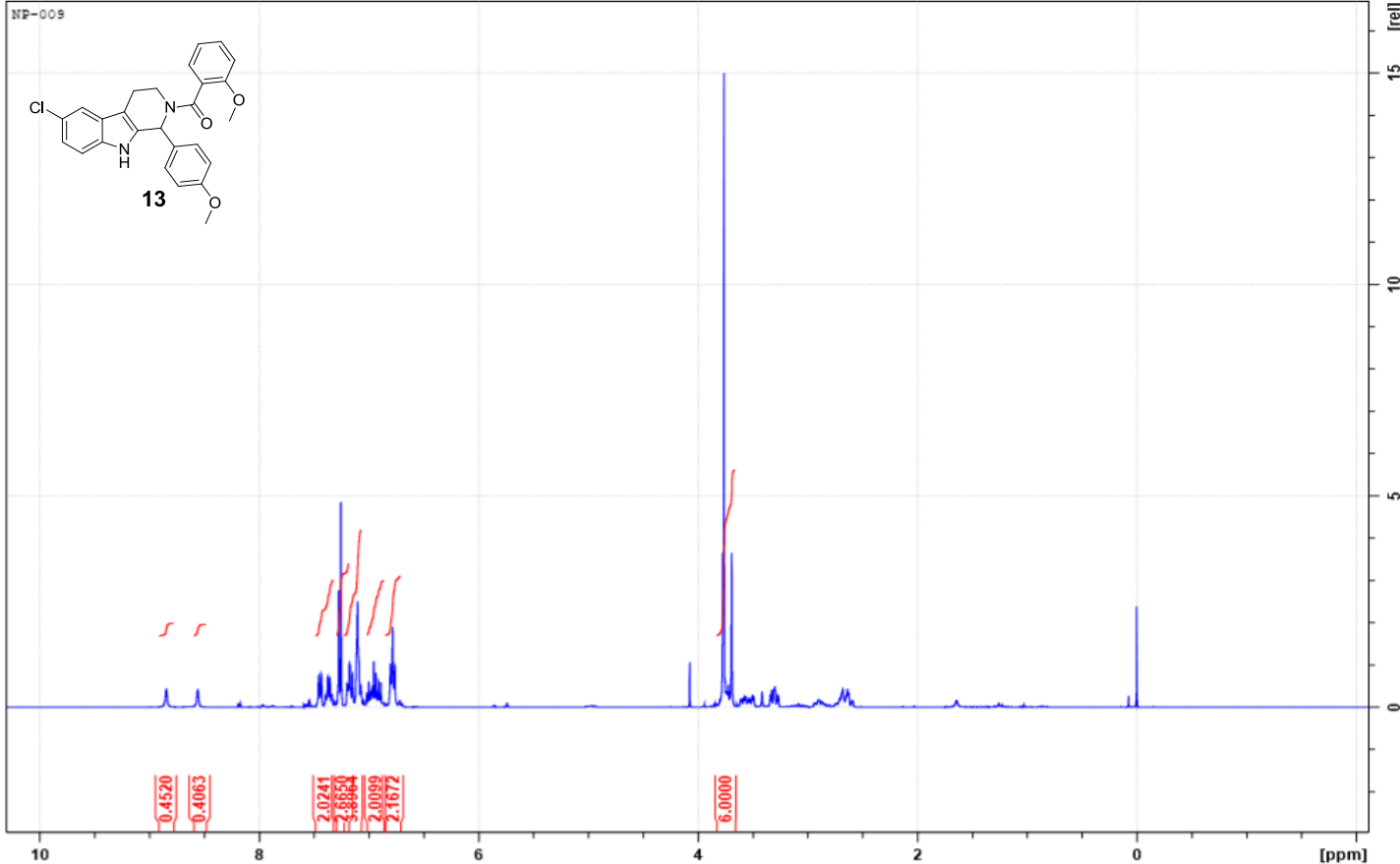
# Compound-12





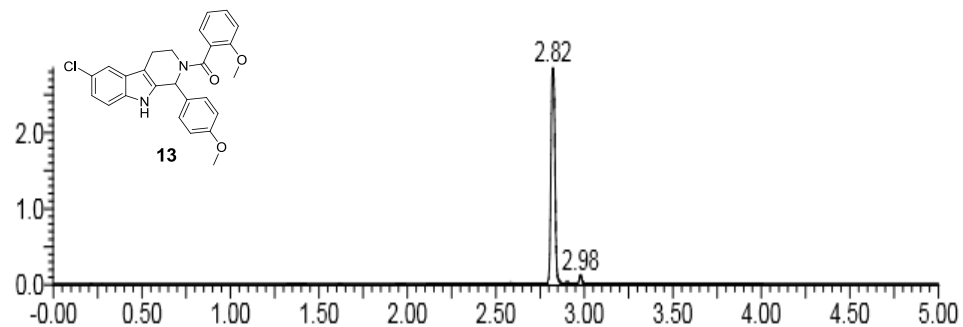
# Compound-13

NP-009 7 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-vyellamelli



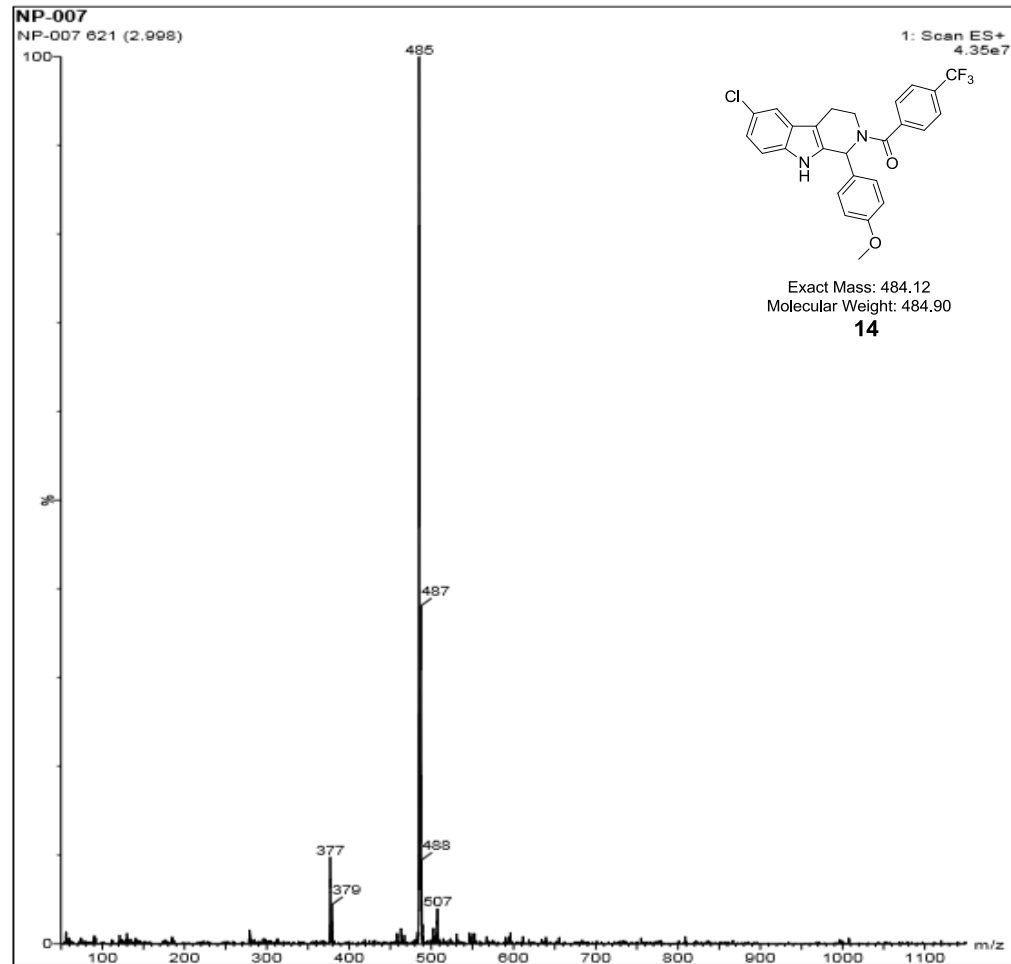
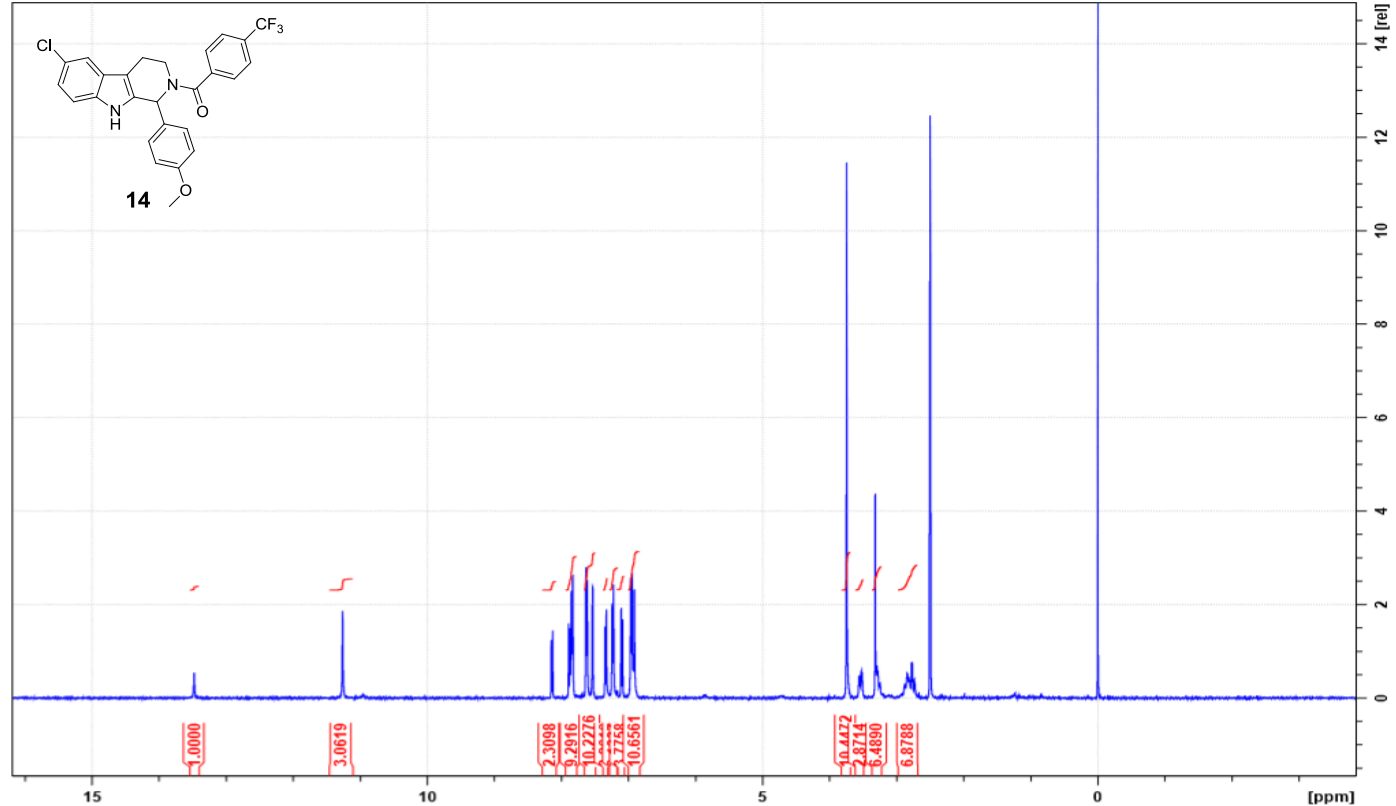
HPLC

AU



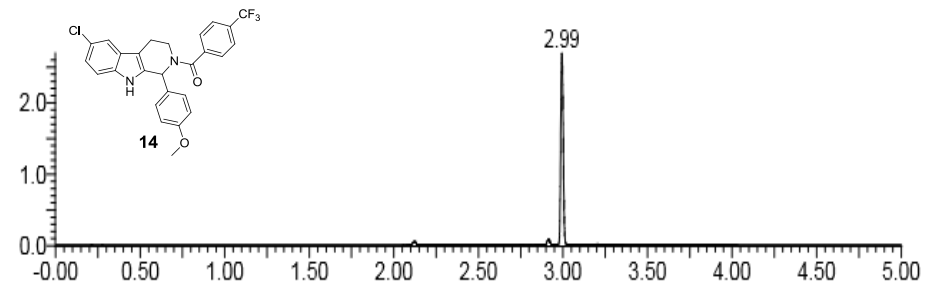
# Compound-14

NP-007-DMSO 10 1 C:\Bruker\data\W1STARMAIN-fmohammed

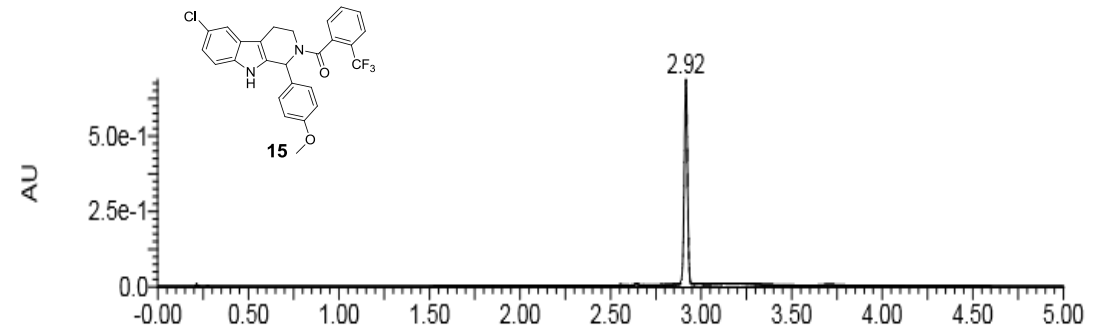
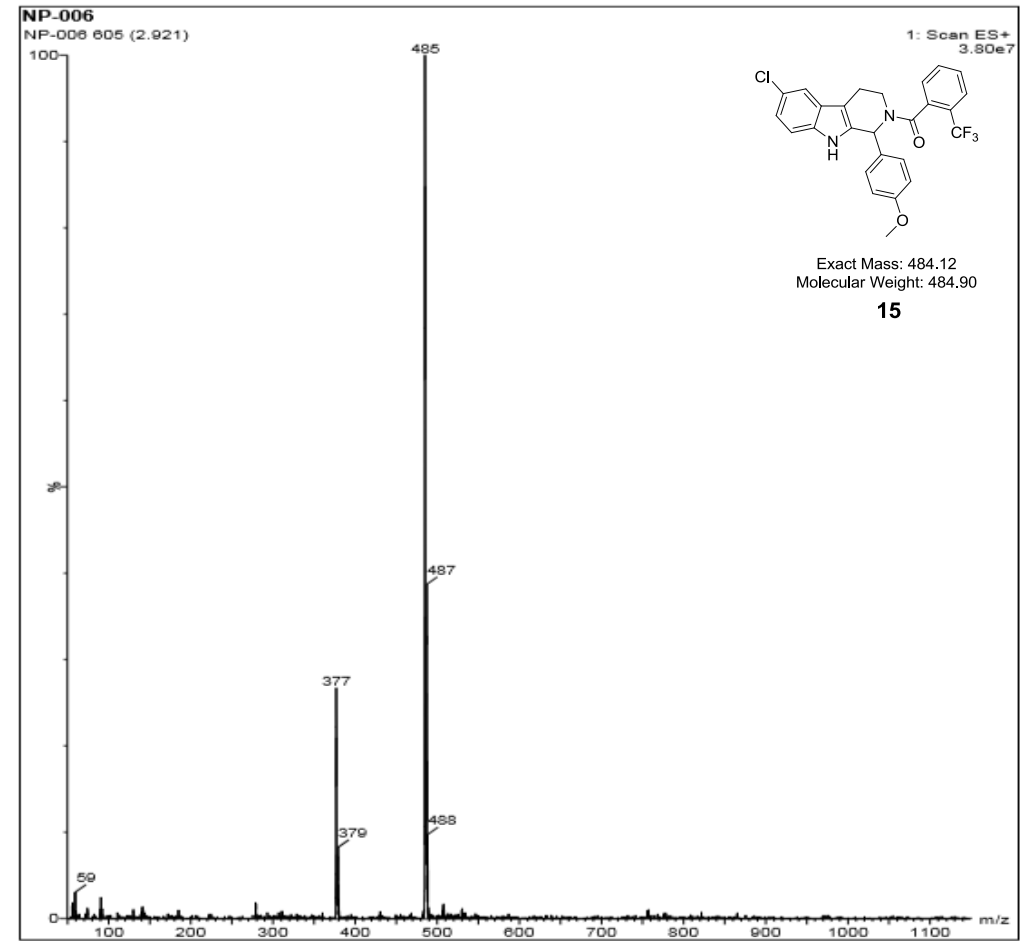
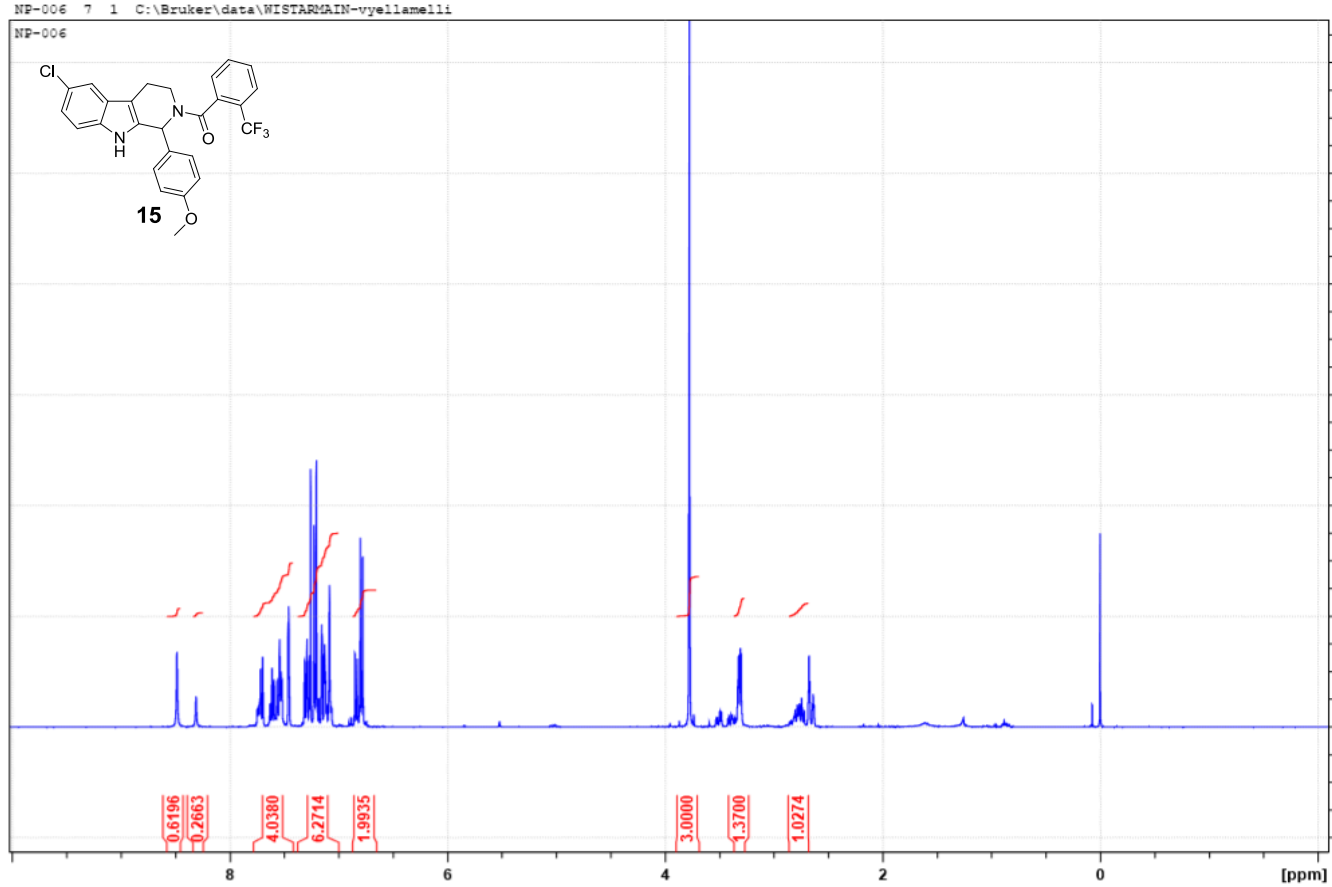


HPLC

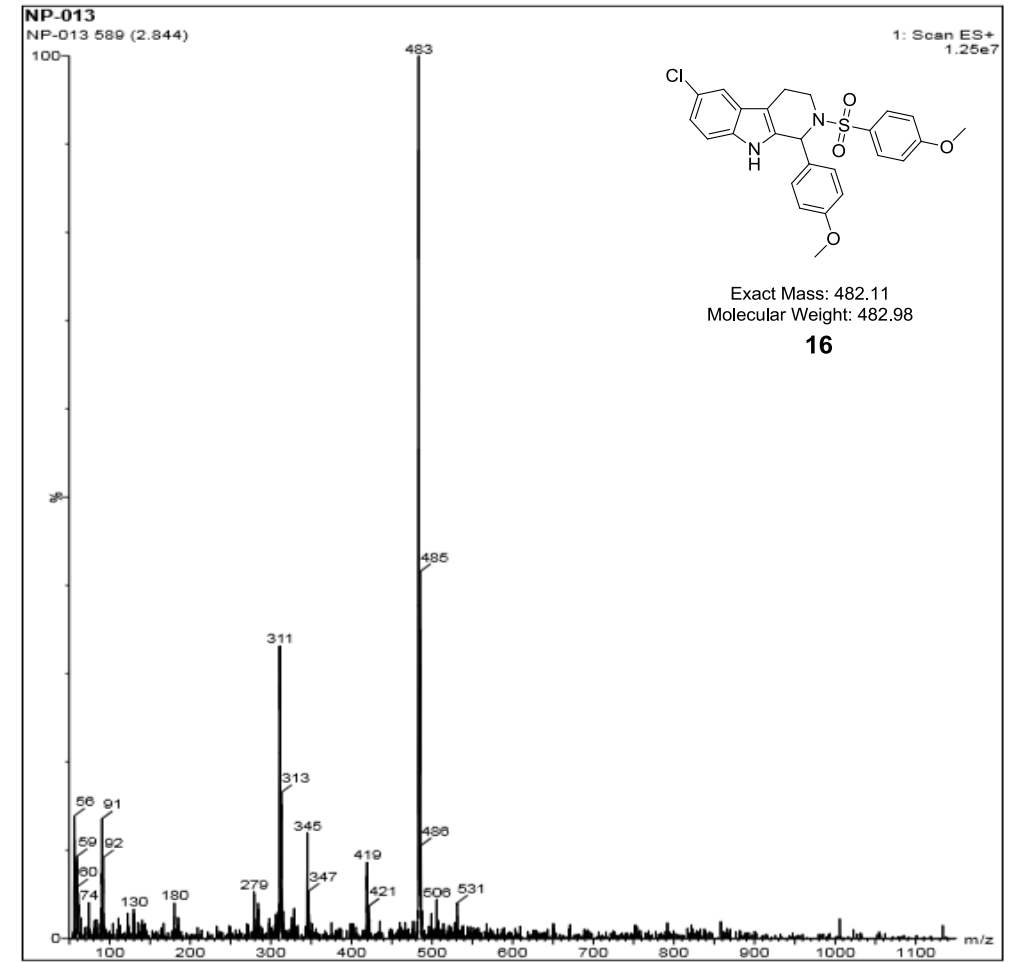
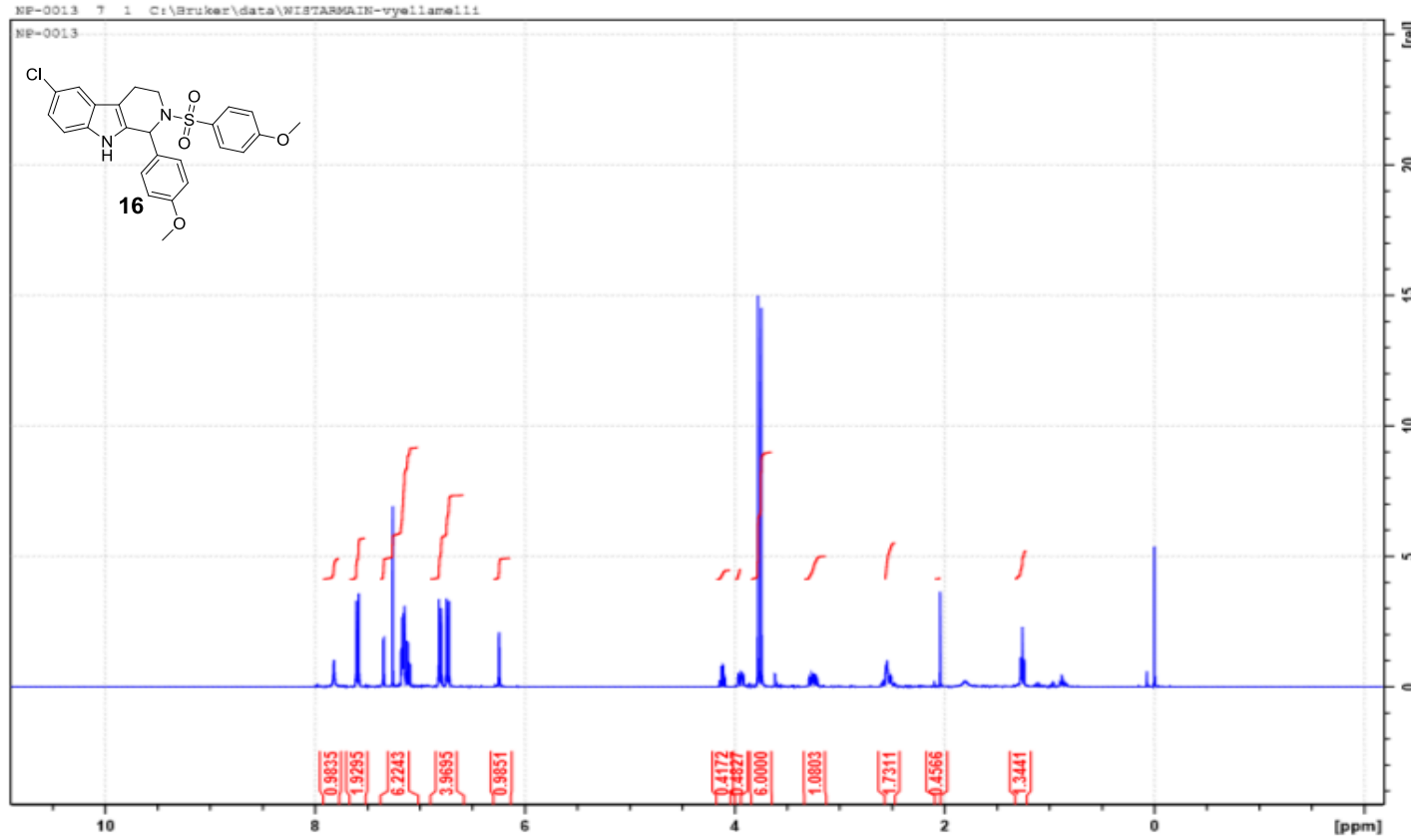
AU



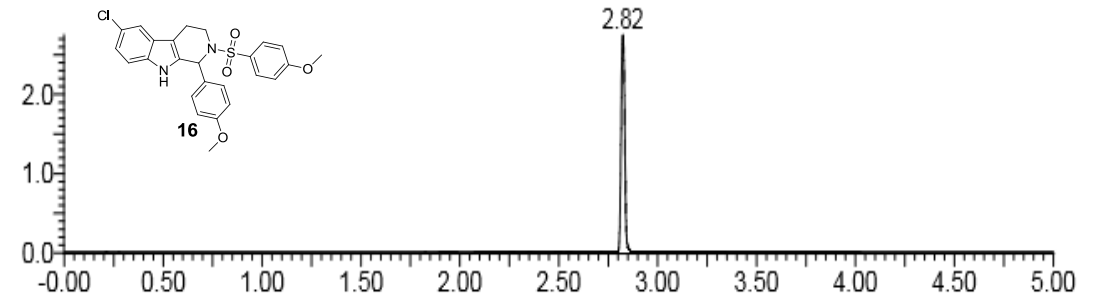
# Compound-15



# Compound-16



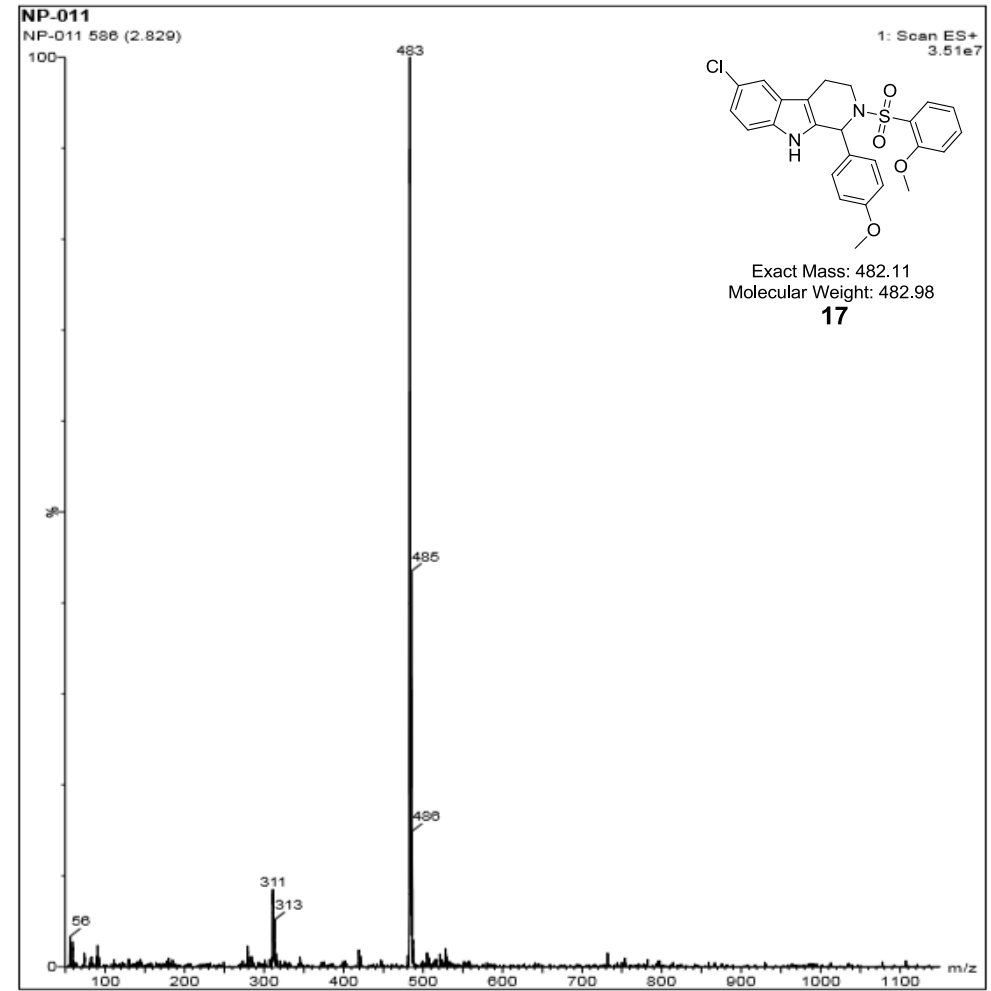
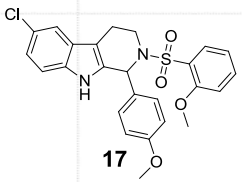
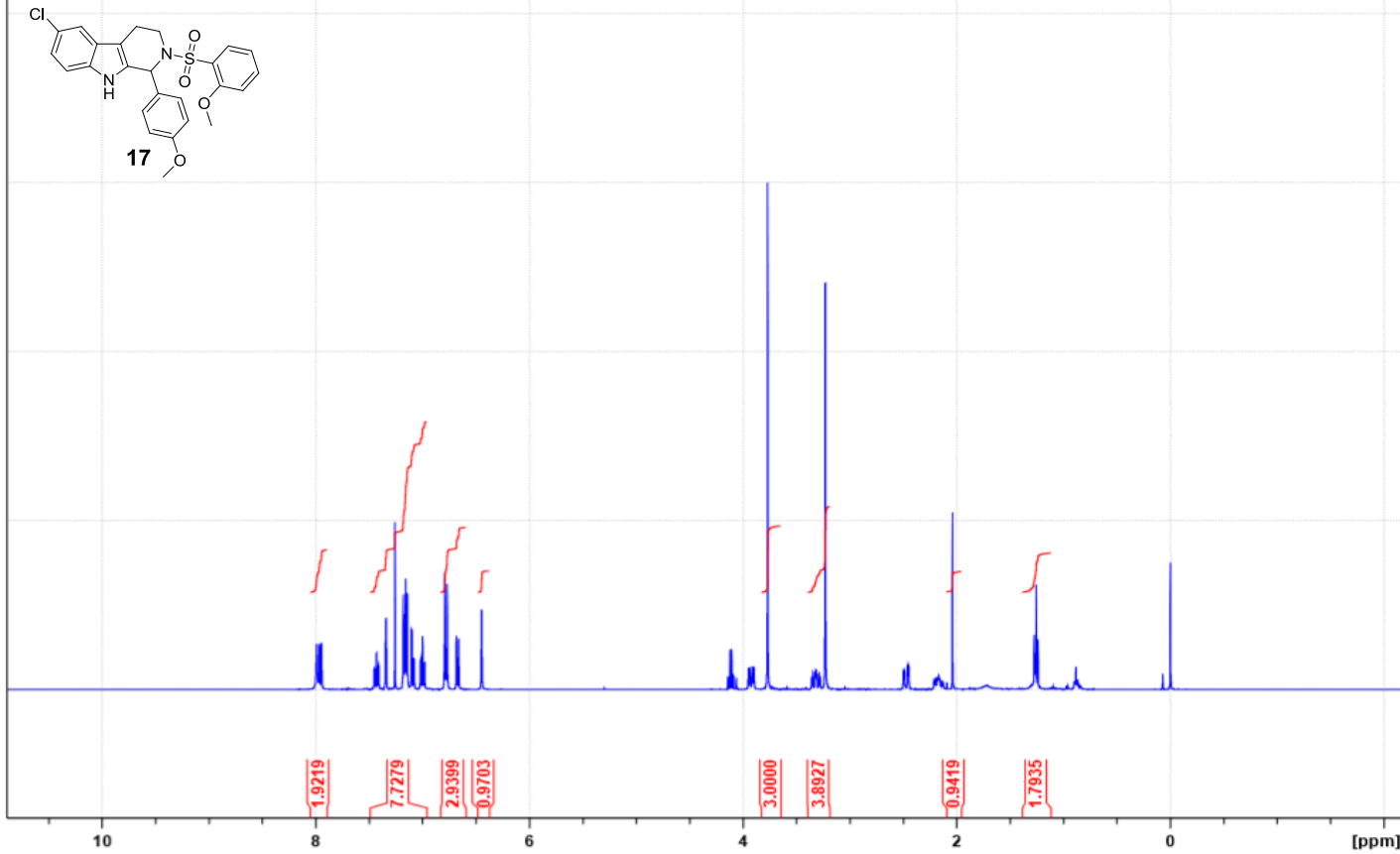
HPLC  
AU



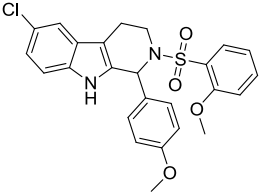
# Compound-17

NP-011 7 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-vyellamelli

NP-011



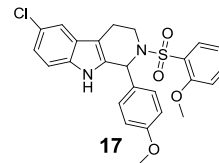
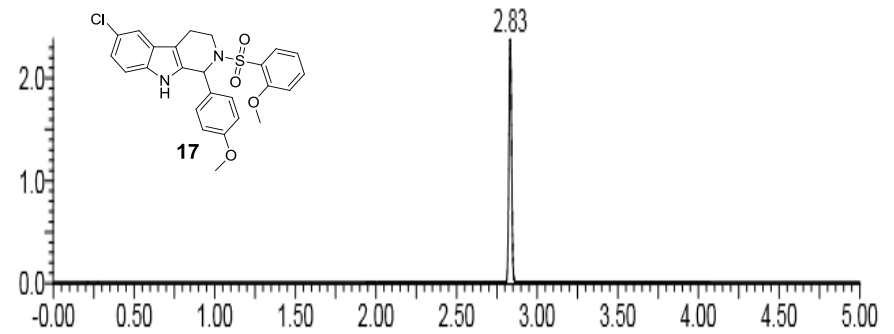
1: Scan ES+  
3.51e7



Exact Mass: 482.11  
Molecular Weight: 482.98  
**17**

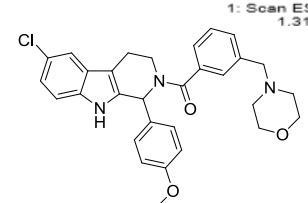
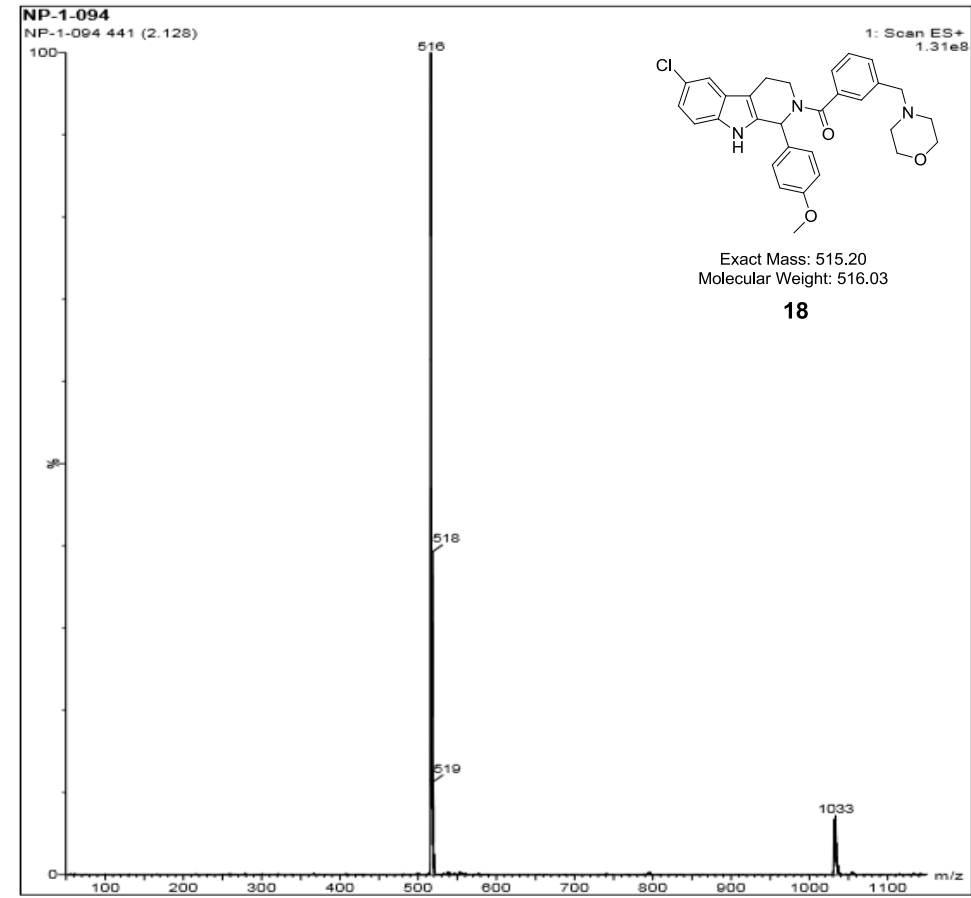
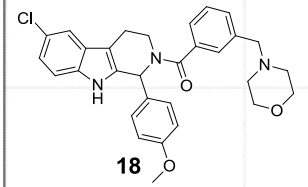
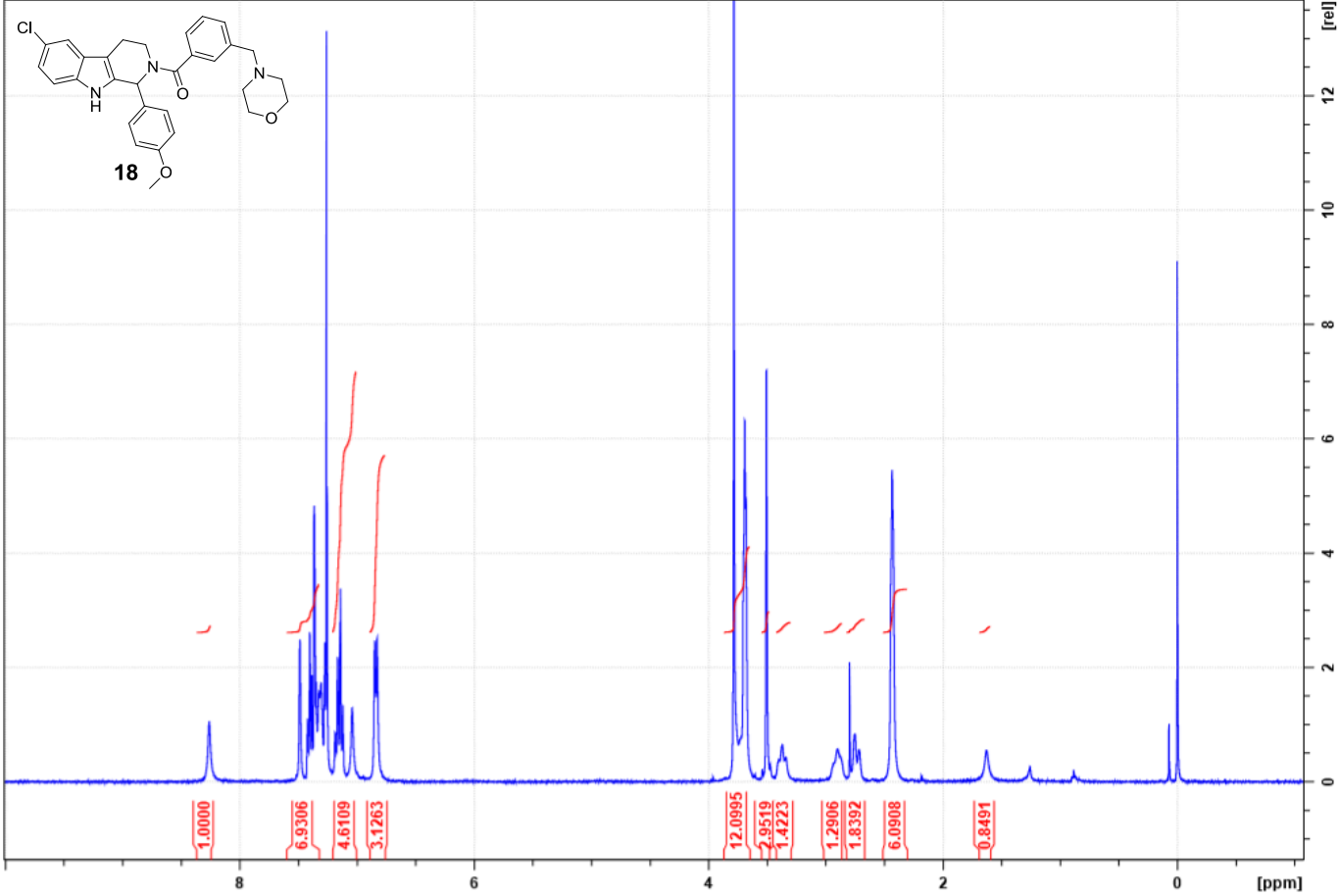
HPLC

AU

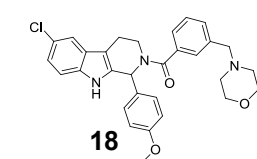
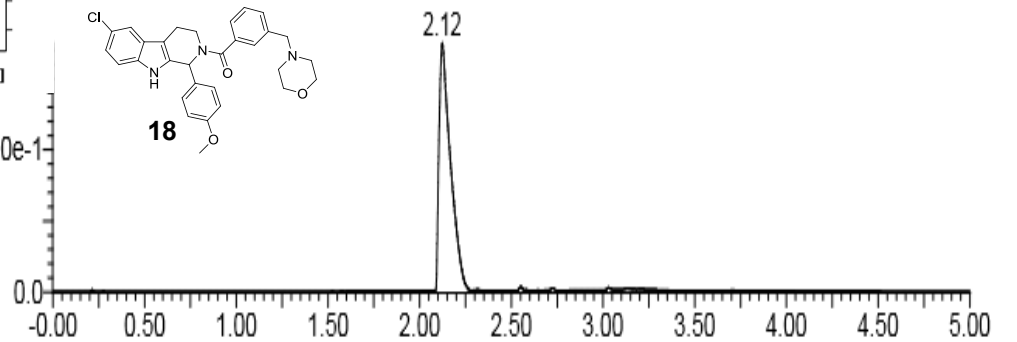


# Compound-18

NP-1-094 7 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-vyellamelli

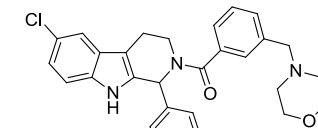
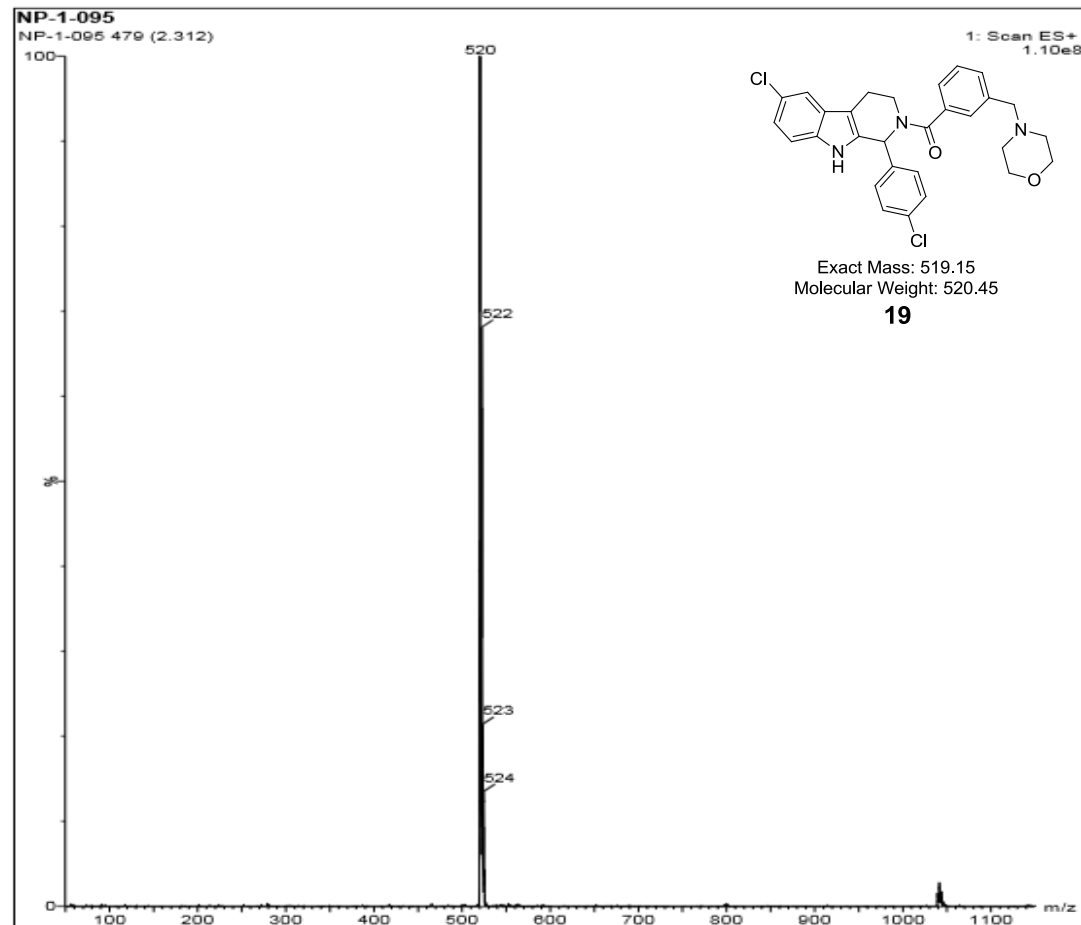
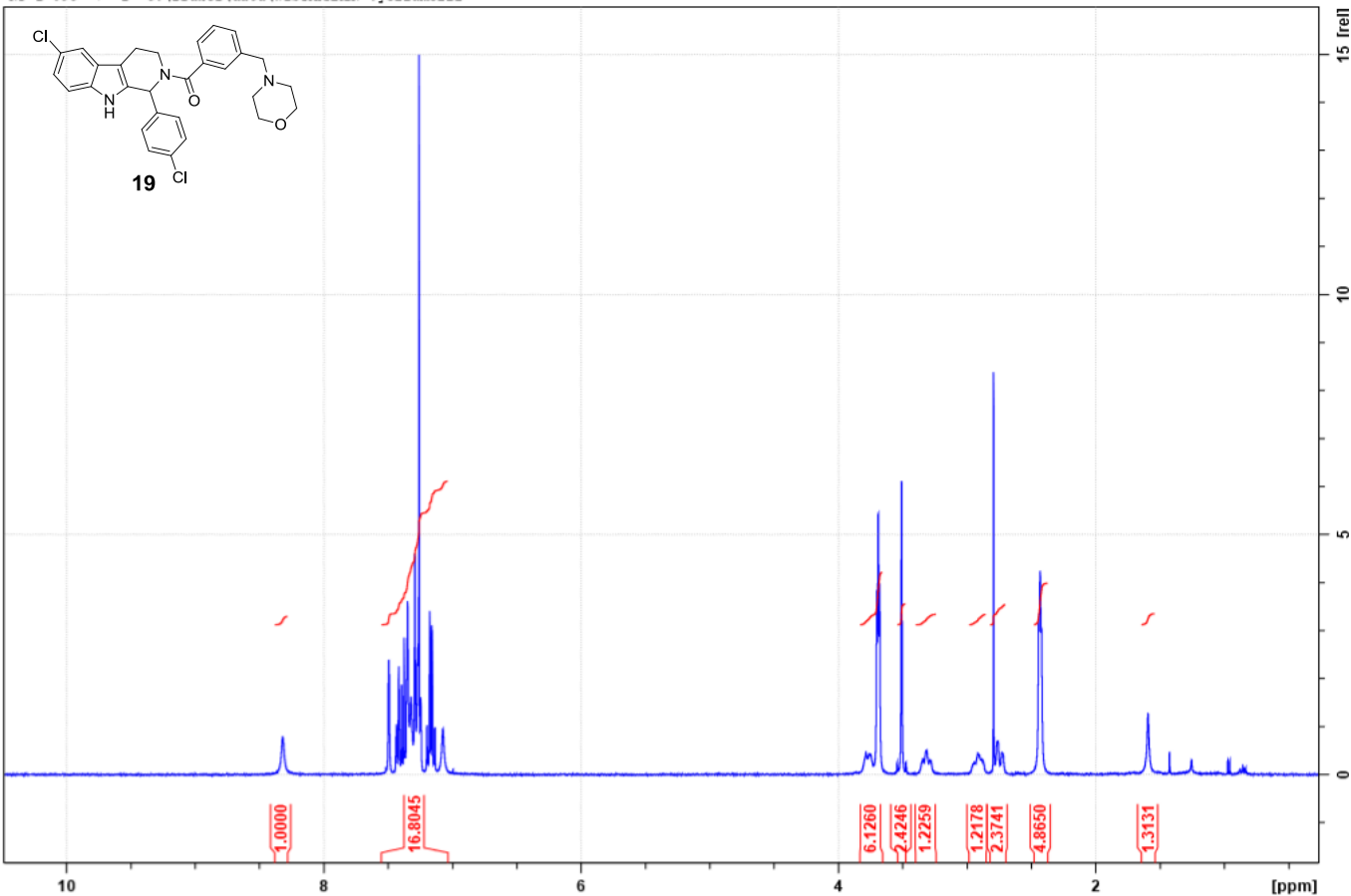


HPLC AU



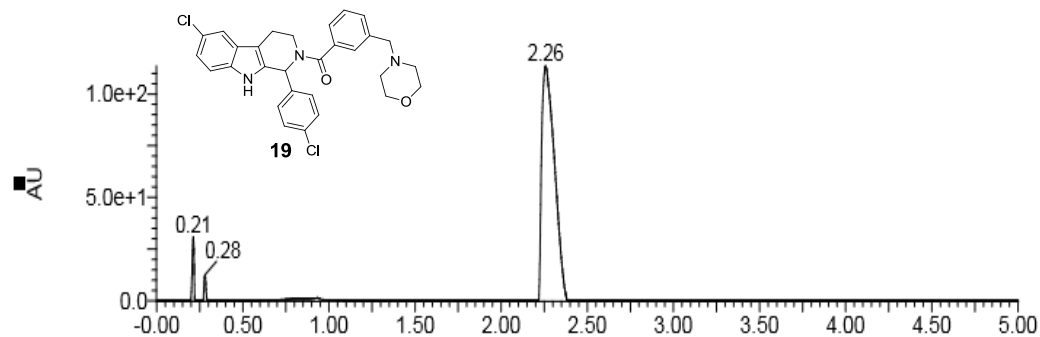
# Compound-19

NP-1-095 7 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-vyellamelli



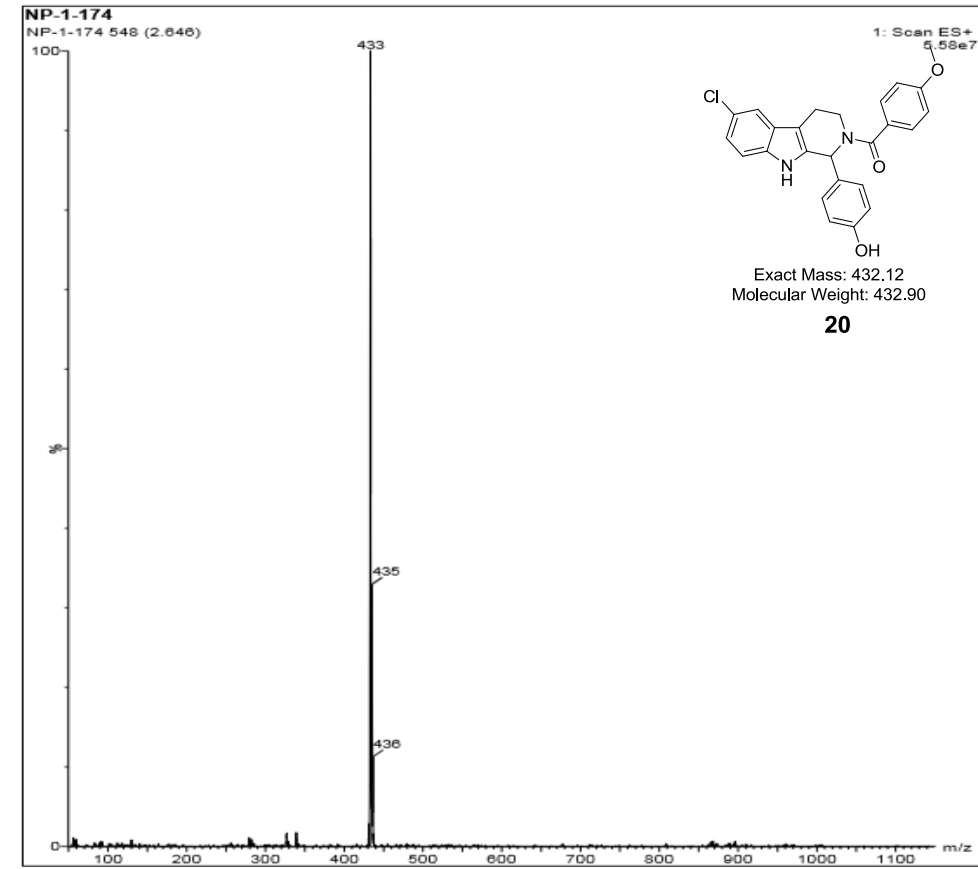
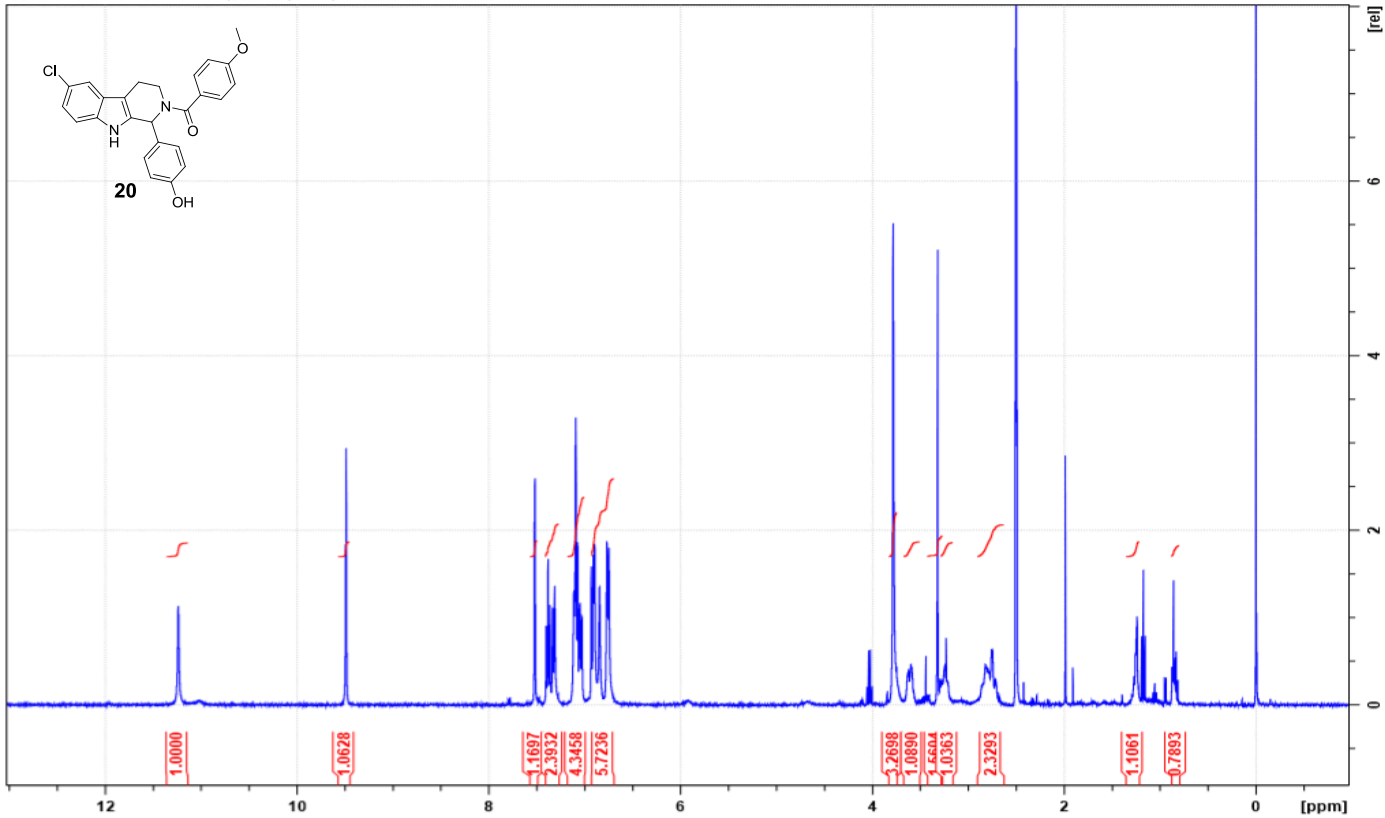
Exact Mass: 519.15  
Molecular Weight: 520.45  
**19**

HPLC



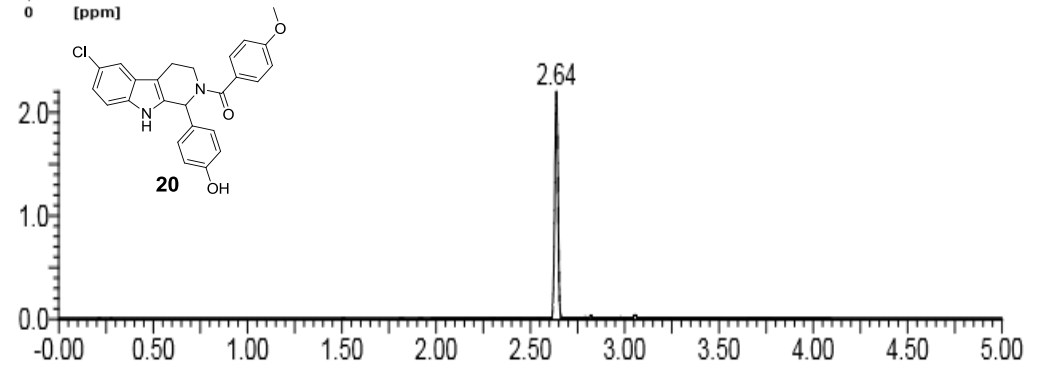
# Compound-20

NP-1-174-DMSO 10 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-fmohammed



HPLC

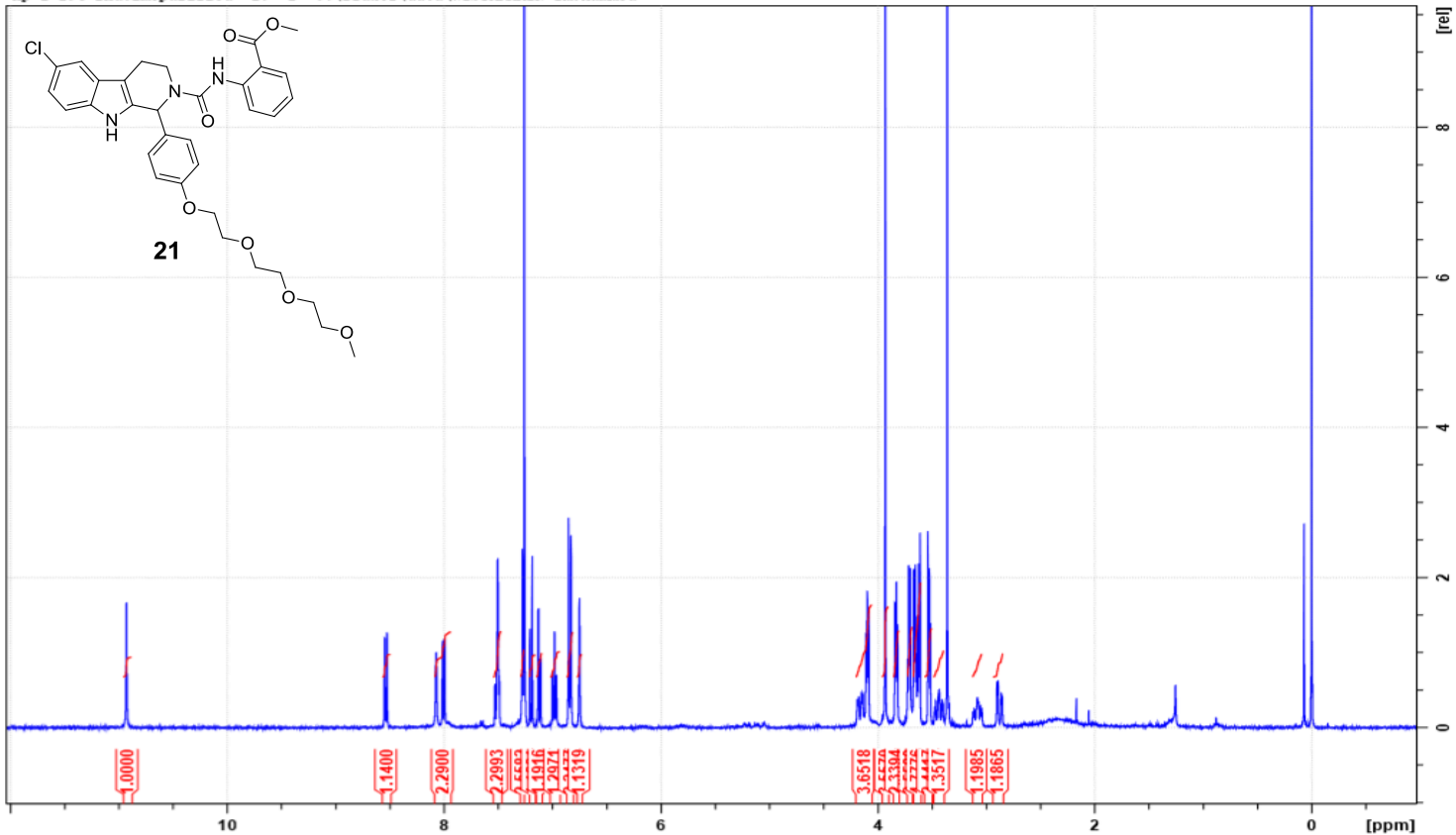
AU



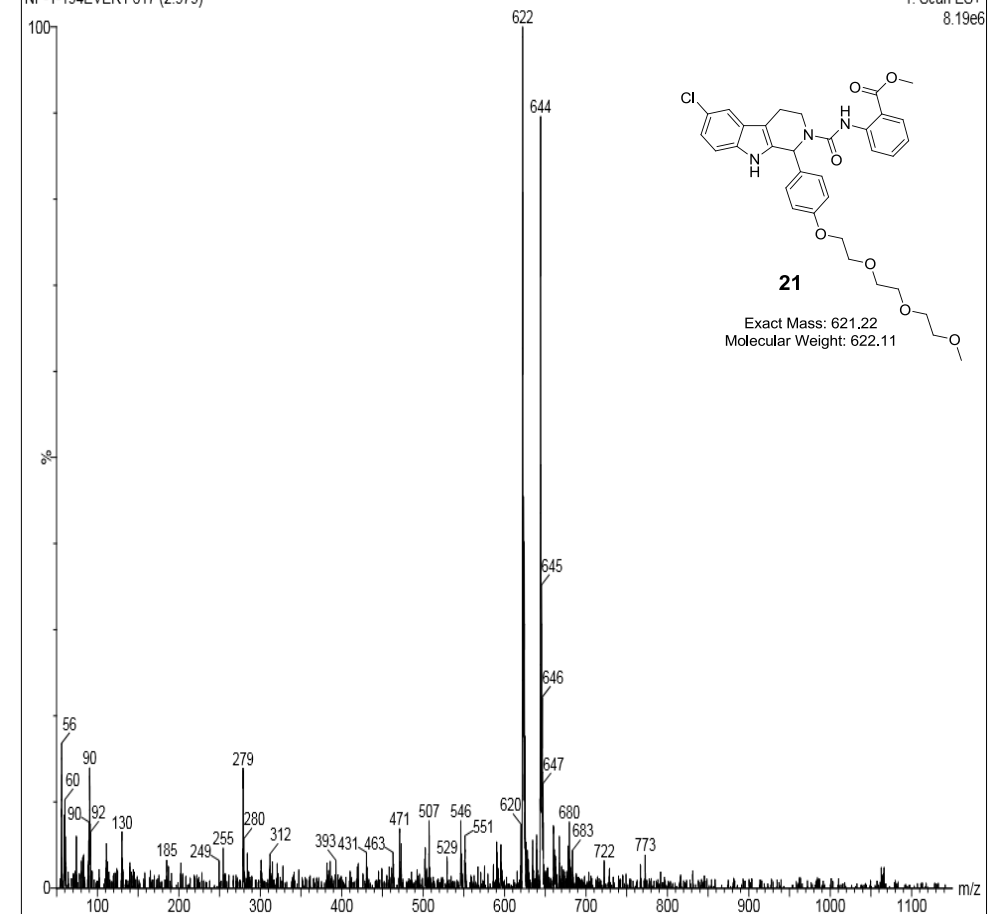


# Compound-21

np-1-194-2ndtimepurified 10 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTAR\MAIN-fmohammed

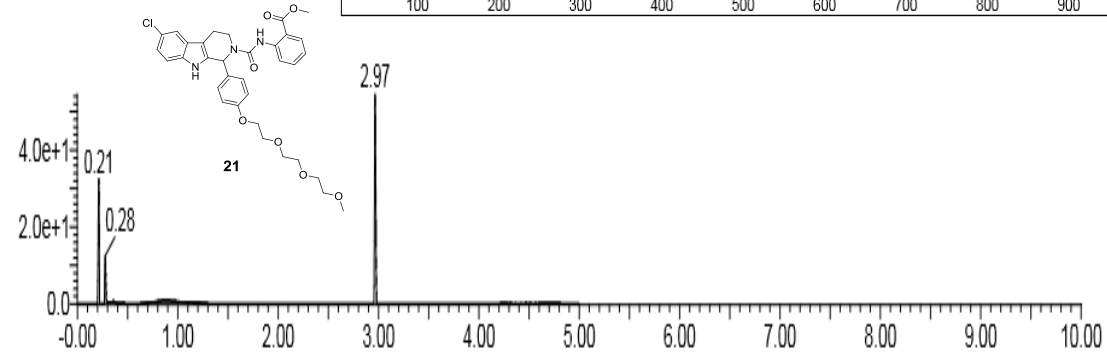


NP-1-194EVER1  
NP-1-194EVER1 617 (2.979)



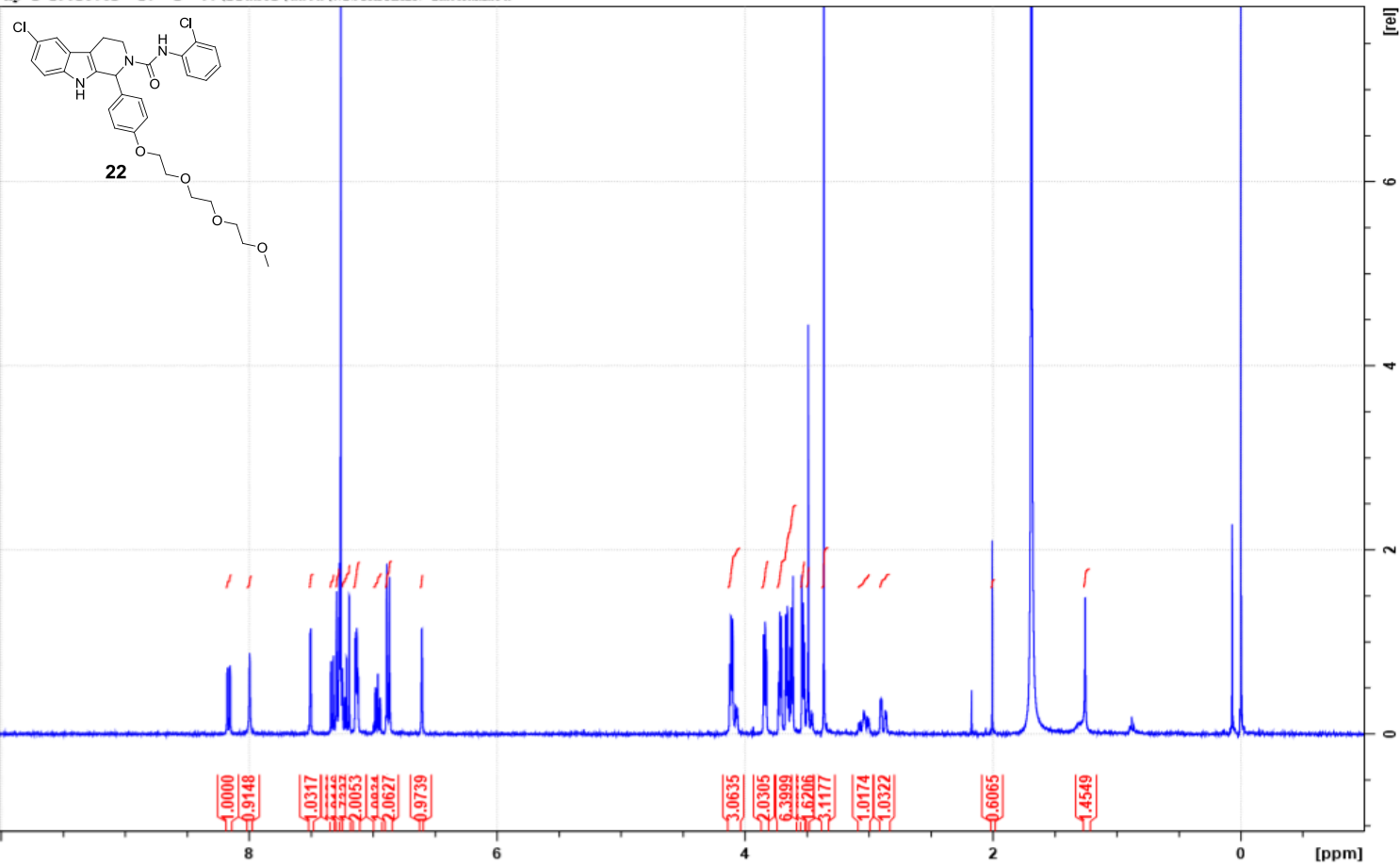
HPLC

AU

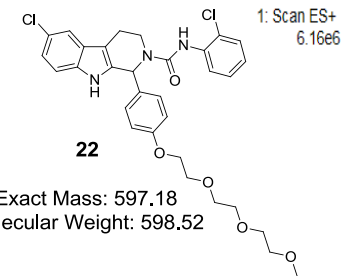
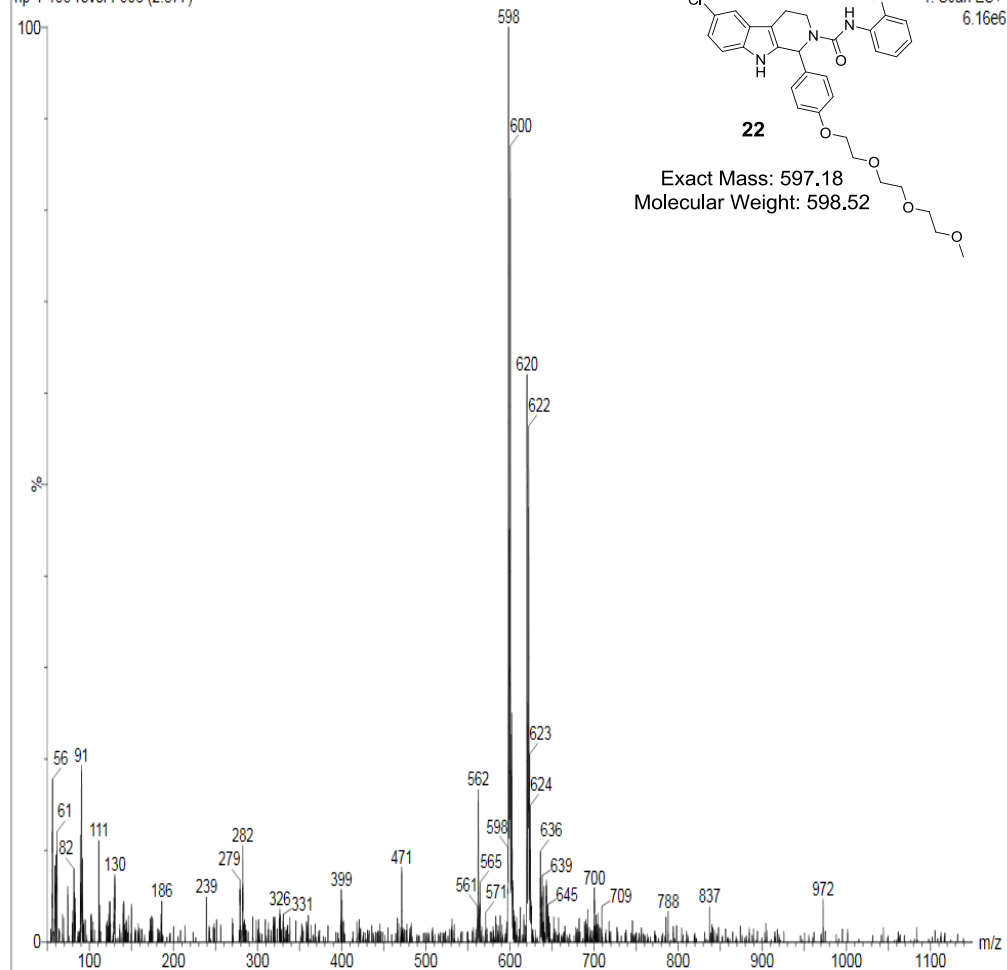


# Compound-22

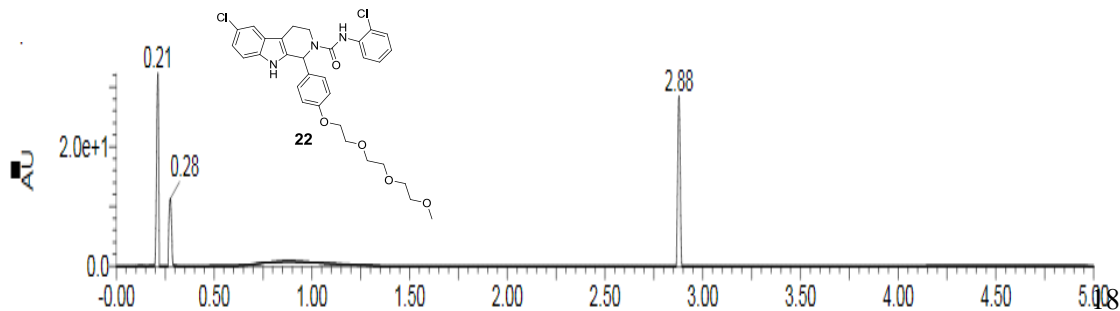
np-1-195rever 10 1 C:\Bruker\data\WISTARMAIN-fmohammed



np-1-195-rever1  
np-1-195-rever1 596 (2.877)



HPLC



**SNU719 xenograft testing:**  $1 \times 10^7$  SNU719 gastric carcinoma cells were injected subcutaneously into the left and right flanks of NSG (*NOD/LtSz-scid/IL2R $\gamma$ <sup>null</sup>*) mice (Jackson Labs) mice. 28 days post-injection animals were injected once per day with control vehicle (DMSO/Kolliphor), PBS, C60 or C60 analogues (30 mg/kg in Expt 1 and 60 mg/kg in Expt 2) or injected once with the positive control lytic inducing chemotherapy agent, gemcitabine (60 mg/kg). Animals were euthanized and tumor masses were collected after 4 days of treatment. Tumor masses were homogenized and immunoblot analysis was performed to detect the lytic EBV protein, BZLF1 (Z) and  $\beta$ -actin (loading control).

**AGS-Akata xenograft testing:** NSG (*NOD/LtSz-scid/IL2R $\gamma$ <sup>null</sup>*) mice (Jackson Labs) were injected with  $1 \times 10^7$  AGS-Akata cells. The cells were resuspended in 100  $\mu$ L PBS and 100  $\mu$ L Matrigel (Corning, catalog number: 254248). Cells were injected subcutaneously into both flanks of the mouse and tumors developed about 6 weeks (42 days). Mice were treated daily for 3 days with either vehicle (PBS with 5% DMSO and 5% Kolliphor), Gemcitabine (60 mg/kg) or C60 analogues (25 mg/kg or 50 mg/kg). Animals were euthanized after treatment and tumors were flash frozen upon collection to be used for western blot analysis. Frozen tumors were turned into tumor powder using the cell crusher system (Cell crusher) and then turned into cell lysates by resuspending in SUMO buffer. Lysates were run in a 10% SDS-PAGE gel as previously described and immunoblot analysis was performed.<sup>15</sup>

Antibodies against Z (EBV immediate early lytic protein, Santa Cruz Biotech., sc-53904, clone BZ1), BMRF1 (EBV early lytic protein, Millipore Sigma, MAB8186), EBNA1 (EBV latency protein, Santa Cruz Biotech., sc-57719, clone 0211), and Actin (Sigma Aldrich, A5441) were used in the immunoblot analysis.