Supplementary informations

Trimethoprim: An Old Antibacterial Drug As A Template To Search for New Targets. Synthesis, Biological Activity and Molecular Modeling Study of Novel Trimethoprim Analogues.

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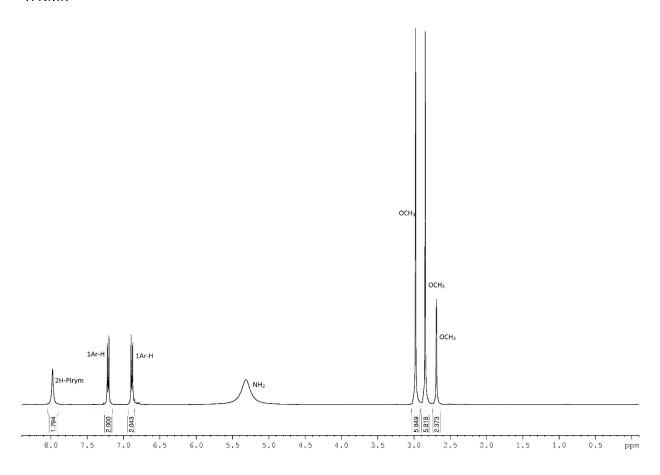
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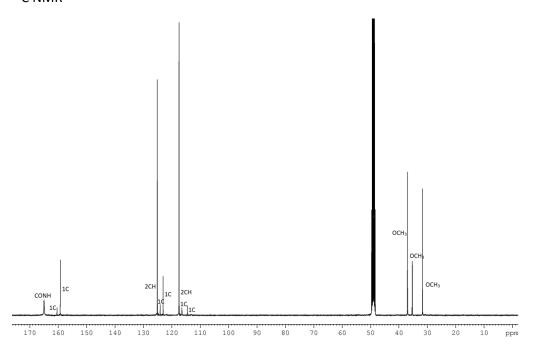
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$$H_2N \xrightarrow{2'} N = 4'$$
 $H_2N \xrightarrow{2'} N = 6'$
 OCH_3
 OCH_3
 OCH_3
 OCH_3
 OCH_3
 OCH_3

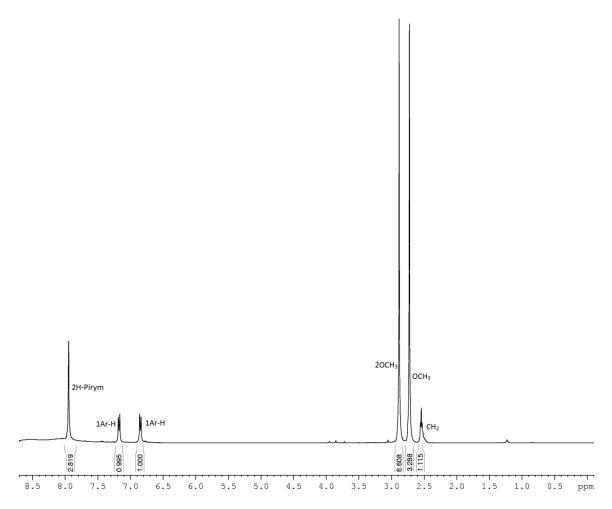
¹H NMR

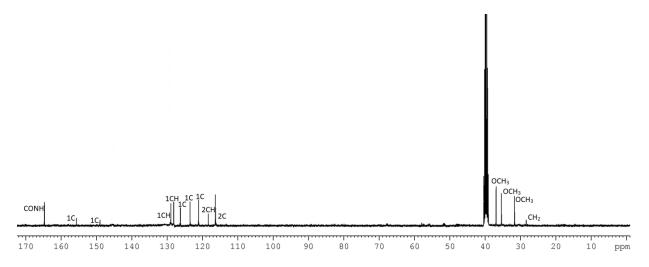




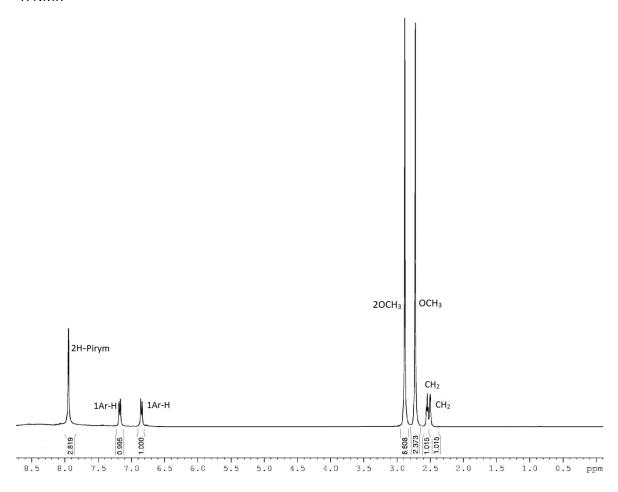
$$H_2N$$
 N
 N
 O
 OCH_3
 OCH_3

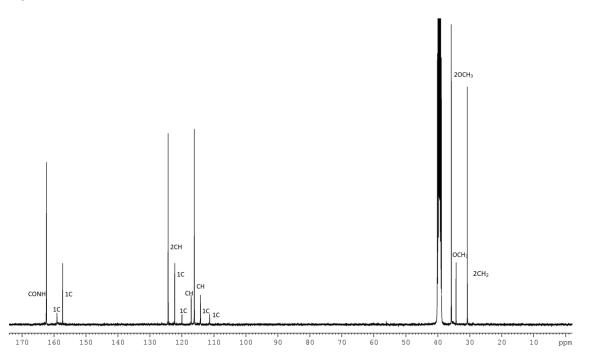
¹H NMR





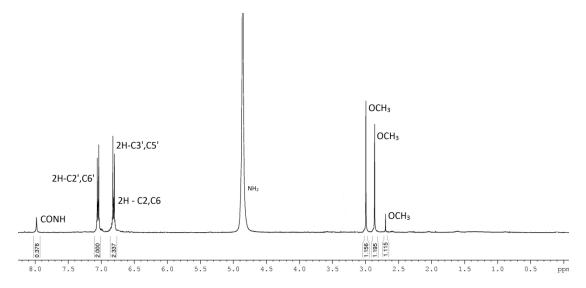
¹H NMR



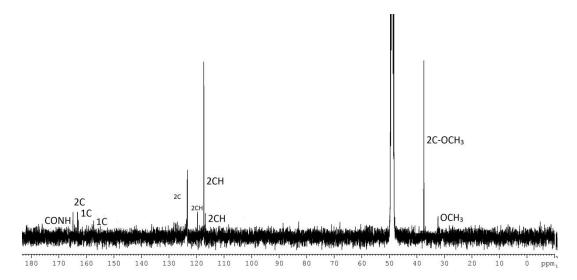


$$H_2N \xrightarrow{5'} 0 GH_3$$
 $H_2N \xrightarrow{4'} 3 UH_2 UH_3$
 $H_3N \xrightarrow{4'} 0 GH_3$
 $H_3N \xrightarrow{4'} 0 GH_3$

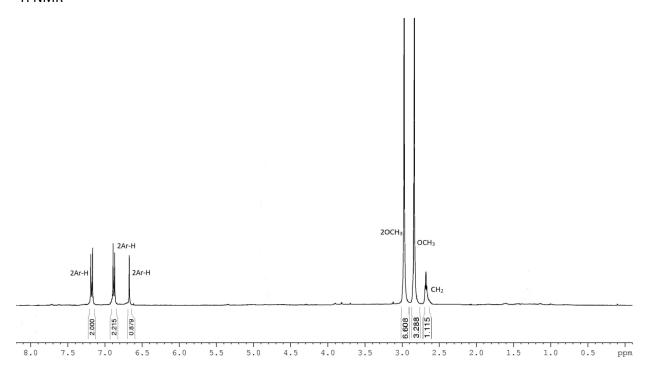
¹H NMR (CDCl₃)

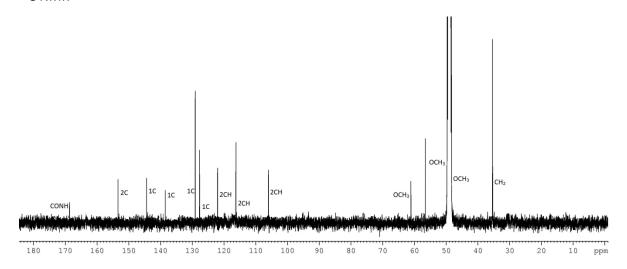


¹³C NMR NH₂

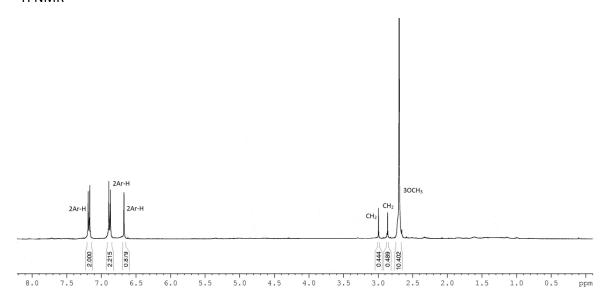


¹H NMR





¹H NMR



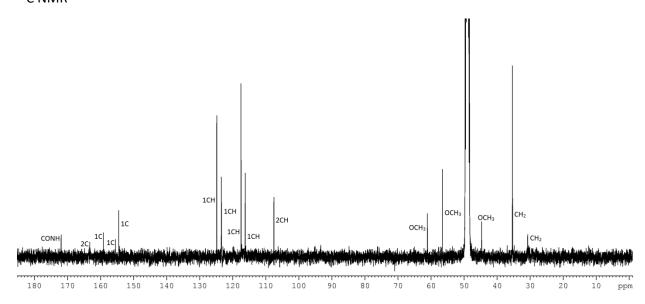


Table SI. List of binding modes of the molecule 2 from this study, as well as RMSD values relative to the best binding mode. Mode 3 is analogous to the binding mode of compound 1 but shows significantly smaller affinity than mode 1 (reversed structure).

mode	affinity	dist from best mode	
	(kcal/mol)	rmsd l.b.	rmsd u.b.
1	-8.3	0.000	0.000
2	-8.0	1.162	2.262
3	-7.4	4.123	8.238
4	-7.3	2.794	4.136
5	-7.3	3.938	7.833
6	-7.3	1.983	3.411
7	-7.2	1.548	1.642
8	-7.2	2.752	3.652
9	-7.2	4.258	7.744

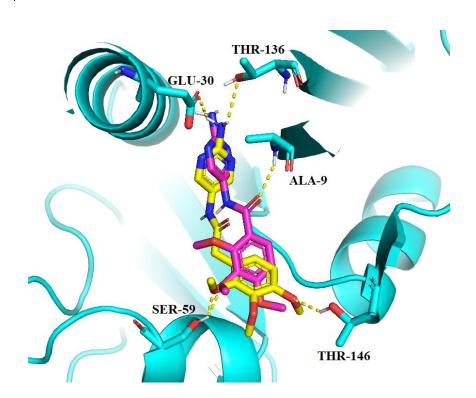


Figure SI. Binding mode comparison of molecule 1 (pink, -7.7 kcal/mol) and mode 3 of molecule 2 (yellow, -7.4 kcal/mol).